

State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 2024



Transmitted here within is the 2024 version of the State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). This plan has been updated to incorporate changes identified by emergency management partners and stakeholders. This plan is submitted in accordance with the Mississippi Code section 33-15-14.

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

State government shares a responsibility with county and municipal governments to be prepared in the event of a natural, man-made, or technological emergency or disaster that threatens life, property, or the environment. The Mississippi Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15 (1972) confers emergency powers on the Governor, the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency, and executive heads of state agencies, county, and municipal governing bodies to meet this responsibility.

To effectively respond to emergencies, the federal, state, tribal, local, and municipal governments must plan and prepare together. The concept and assignment of responsibilities outlined in this plan shall serve as the basis for “all-hazard” emergency operations by the State of Mississippi. All state agencies and organizations herein referenced shall be responsible for performing their assigned functional tasks and preparing and maintaining policies, standard operating procedures, and guidelines. All responsible parties shall provide notice of revisions and improvements to this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and support it through training and exercises.

This plan is in accordance with existing federal and state statutes, in coordination with the National Response Framework, and is National Incident Management System compliant. It will be revised and updated at least biennially or more frequently as warranted. This plan is written and updated in compliance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s *Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Version 3.0, September 2021*.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of Mississippi, I hereby promulgate the State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Furthermore, I charge the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency Director responsible for implementing this plan under emergency conditions and its ongoing development, as experience and changing conditions require.


Tate Reeves

Governor

12/11/2023

Date

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

Transmitted here within is the 2024 version of the State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The 2024 version is a rewrite of the 2022 CEMP. In accordance with Mississippi Code §33-15-14, the complete State CEMP shall be submitted to the Governor no later than January 1, 2024. This plan will be effective upon submission by the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency's Executive Director and the Governor's approval.

This plan will be executed upon the Governor's order or his authorized representative, Mississippi Emergency Management Agency's Executive Director.

This document replaces and supersedes all previous versions of the State of Mississippi's emergency response plans.

SUBMITTED:

APPROVED:



Stephen C. McCraney Date
MEMA Executive Director



Tate Reeves 12/11/2023
Governor Date

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECORD OF CHANGES

As changes are made to this plan, the following procedures should be followed:

1. MEMA will issue all changes to plan holders through electronic media, e-mail, or hard copy.
2. Upon receiving written notification regarding changes to this plan, individuals issued a hard copy should insert new pages and remove and destroy old pages. Minor changes may be made to existing pages with pen and ink.
3. When any change is made, enter the log below accordingly.
4. A rewrite will be performed every five years with a review and modification every two years as outlined in the MS Code Ann. § 33-15 (1972).

Date	Page & Section	Brief Description
11/2021	All	New – reformatting and rewrite of the entire document.
01/2024	All	Reformatted Base Plan and Annexes with Tables of Contents
	ix	Record of Distribution omitted.
	10.c.(7)	Insert Joint Information Center.
	10.c.(8)	Insert Business Emergency Operations Center.
	Annex	New – 2024 Infectious Disease Incident Annex combines and replaces the Pandemic, Ebola Virus, and Biological Incident Annexes, which are archived.
	Annex	New – The 2024 Hazardous Material Incident Annex incorporates all hazardous material incidents and replaces the Pipeline Incident Annex, which is archived.
	Annex	New – 2024 Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex.
	Annex	Updated – The 2024 Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex is a complete rewrite and reformatting to include components of the 2020 Mississippi Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan (MREPP), which is archived. The 2024 version includes NUREG-0654 FEMA REP-1 Rev.1 cross-referencing and radiological transportation components.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

01/2024	Annex	Updated – The 2024 Hurricane Incident Annex combines the 2022 Hurricane Incident Annex and the 2022 State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan, which is archived.
	Annex	Updated – The 2024 Earthquake Incident Annex combines the 2022 Earthquake Incident Annex and the 2023 Mississippi Earthquake Plan, which is archived.
	Annex	New – 2024 Evacuation Support Annex incorporates components of the 2023 State of Mississippi Critical Needs Transportation (CTN) Evacuation Plan, which is archived.
	Annex	New – 2024 Climate Resiliency Support Plan, focusing on extreme hot and cold weather incidents.
	Annex	New – 2024 Shelter Support Annex incorporates components of the Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan (MDHS).
	Annex	The 2022 Terrorism Incident Annex is archived.
	Annex	The 2022 Catastrophic Incident Annex is archived.
	Annex	The 2022 Worker Safety and Health Support Annex is archived.

Send any comments regarding this document to the CEMP Program Manager in the MEMA Office of Preparedness at preparedness@mema.ms.gov

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Promulgation Statement..... iii

Approval and Implementation v

Record of Changes vii

Table of Contents..... ix

1. INTRODUCTION..... 1

2. PURPOSE..... 2

3. SCOPE..... 2

4. MISSISSIPPI EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY..... 2

5. PLAN CONSTRUCT 4

 a. Base Plan..... 4

 b. Emergency Support Function Annexes 4

 c. Support Annexes..... 6

 d. Incident Annexes 7

6. OVERVIEW AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS 9

 a. Situation Overview 9

 (1) Hazard Analysis Summary 10

 (2) Capability Assessment 11

 (3) Mitigation Overview..... 11

 b. Planning Assumptions 11

7. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 12

 a. National Planning Frameworks..... 12

 (1) National Prevention Framework 13

 (2) National Protection Framework..... 13

 (3) National Mitigation Framework..... 13

 (4) National Response Framework..... 13

 (5) National Disaster Recovery Framework..... 14

 b. National Incident Management System 14

 c. Incident Command System..... 15

 d. Unified Command System..... 16

 e. Multi-Agency Coordination System..... 16

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- f. Public Information/Interoperable Communications 17
 - (1) Public Information 17
 - (2) Interoperable Communications 18
 - (3) Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Relationships 18
- 8. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES 27
 - a. Organization..... 27
 - b. Responsibilities 27
 - (1) Local 27
 - (2) State..... 29
 - (3) Tribal..... 33
 - (4) Federal..... 33
 - (5) Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations..... 33
 - c. Direction, Control, And Coordination 34
 - (1) MEMA Response Framework. 35
 - (2) State Emergency Operations Center 35
 - (3) SEOC Sections..... 36
 - (4) SEOC Emergency Point of Contact 37
 - (5) Activations 37
 - (6) Joint Information Center. 41
 - (7) Business Emergency Operations Center. 41
 - (8) State Emergency Response Team..... 41
 - (9) Forward Incident Command Posts..... 42
 - (10) Mobile Incident Command Posts 42
 - (11) Recovery Operations 43
 - (12) Joint Field Office Operations 43
 - (13) Disaster Recovery Centers. 44
 - d. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination..... 45
 - (1) WebEOC 45
 - (2) Homeland Security Information Network Situation Rooms..... 45
 - (3) Crisis Track..... 45
 - (4) MEMA Common Operating Picture..... 46

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

(5) Mississippi Wireless Information Network	46
(6) Video Teleconferencing.....	46
e. Protective Measures.....	46
(1) Evacuation.....	46
(2) Sheltering	48
f. Communications.....	50
(1) State Warning Point.....	51
(2) Alert, Notification, and Warning	52
g. Administration, Finance, and Logistics.....	53
(1) Administration	53
(2) Finance.....	55
(3) Logistics.....	55
9. AUTHORITIES.....	59
10. REFERENCES.....	60
11. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE.....	61
a. Plan Development.....	61
b. Plan Maintenance.....	62
 BASE PLAN APPENDICES.....	 62
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)	1-1
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary).....	2-1
Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibility Matrix)	3-1
 ESF ANNEXES.....	 63
SUPPORT ANNEXES	63
INCIDENT ANNEXES	63

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION. The State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) describes the State of Mississippi’s approach to response and recovery activities related to natural, man-made, and technological disasters. The CEMP incorporates the concepts and requirements in federal and state laws, regulations, and guidelines, is National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant, and provides the decision framework to effectively enable the state government to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters.

The guiding principles of Mississippi’s emergency management processes to facilitate response and recovery to natural, man-made, and technological disasters are:

- a.** The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) is responsible for coordinating the state response and recovery efforts.
- b.** The Executive Director of MEMA is the Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR) and shall be responsible to the Governor for carrying out this state's emergency management program.
- c.** State-level incident coordination activities will be centrally facilitated at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), supported by incident site command and field elements.
- d.** State agencies are assigned lead responsibility for Emergency Support Functions (ESF).
- e.** The full resources of the state government shall be made available to aid local governments or otherwise fulfill state responsibilities.

The CEMP utilizes the ESF, Support, and Incident Annex concept to marshal and apply state resources and describes the responsibilities of state agencies to execute effectively. The CEMP consists of four components: (1) Basic Plan, (2) ESF Annexes, (3) Incident Annexes, and (4) Support Annexes.

The CEMP, ESF, and Support Annexes provide the baseline for Mississippi’s “all-hazards” approach to emergency management. The Incident Annexes provide additional guidance, policies, and procedures for more complex or catastrophic incidents. In the absence of a specific incident annex, an incident will be managed in an “all-hazards” manner, utilizing components of various CEMP Annexes, supporting agency plans, policies, and procedures.

The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency is the CEMP’s managing and coordinating Agency. Operating from the centralized SEOC in Pearl, MS, MEMA manages state disaster

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

operations through the Incident Command System (ICS) of an ICS Command Structure, ESFs, and Incident Action Plans (IAPs).

2. PURPOSE. This CEMP addresses the preparedness and response to incidents that could impact public health and safety. The CEMP establishes the planning and operational concepts to respond to emergencies, including identifying organizations with a response and/or recovery role, their general responsibilities, and inter-agency response guidelines.

3. SCOPE. This document provides structures for implementing state-level policies, procedures, and operational coordination for incident response. It can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, resource delivery, and coordination appropriate to each incident.

This CEMP is intended to accelerate and organize the state’s capacity to rapidly assess and respond to incidents requiring state assistance. In practice, many incidents require virtually spontaneous activation of interagency coordination protocols to prevent the incident from escalating. A state department or agency acting on statutory or independent authority may be the initial and the primary state responder. However, incidents that require more systematic state response efforts are actively coordinated through the appropriate mechanisms described in this document and its associated Annexes.

Initial coordination of state incident assessments and response efforts are intended to occur seamlessly, without the need for a formal trigger mechanism such as a written declaration by the Governor. This will support a more agile, scalable, and coordinated whole community response.

4. MISSISSIPPI EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY. This section provides an overview of MEMA’s operational mandates, philosophy, priorities, and goals. MEMA embraces the concept of whole community and shared responsibility across all layers of government and down to the individual. With the ever-increasing frequency and magnitude of incidents, providing a clear and unified “all-hazards” approach to emergency management is more critical than ever.

a. Mississippi Code § 33-15-7 (a) states, “There is hereby created within the executive branch of the state government a department called MEMA with a director of emergency management who shall be appointed by the Governor; he shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor and shall be compensated as determined by any appropriation made by the Legislature for such purposes.”

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

b. Mississippi Code § 33-15-11 (a) states, “The Governor shall have general direction and control of the activities of the Emergency Management Agency and Council and shall be responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this article, and in the event of a man-made, technological or natural disaster or emergency beyond local control may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within this state.”

(1) MEMA Mission Statement. The mission of MEMA is to safeguard Mississippi and its citizens by fostering a culture of preparedness, executing timely responses during a disaster, and quickly restoring quality of life post-event.

(2) MEMA Strategic Priorities. MEMA’s strategic priorities focus primarily on the four tenants of Emergency Management: Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation. These priorities are the foundation and focus of this plan.

(a) Preparedness. Should an emergency or disaster occur, identifying resources and ensuring the ability to respond effectively is the cornerstone of preparedness. Preparedness involves actions that will improve the speed and coordination of the response to an emergency. Planning, training, and exercising are all preparedness activities. Disaster preparedness exercises, ranging from tabletop activities to full-scale simulations of disaster situations involving all agencies, are conducted to ensure that proposed plans and coordinated activities will function as planned. By conducting in-person events or utilizing virtual platforms such as ZOOM and Microsoft Teams, MEMA’s flexibility will ensure minimal disruption in the state’s preparedness posture today and in the future.

(b) Response. The response phase is the period shortly before, during, and after a disaster. Emergency response is when activities are conducted to save lives and minimize damage. Some of the response actions are activating the SEOC, search and rescue, and the reception, sheltering, and care of disaster victims. There are sixteen ESFs common to a response. The SEOC houses representatives of each department and organization involved in response activities to ensure an organized response and provide the public with accurate and timely information regarding the disaster.

(c) Recovery. Recovery is when the immediate threat to life and property has passed, and cleanup, repair, and restoration activities are prioritized. This stage will continue until the community is returned to normal or near-normal operations. Debris cleanup, damage assessment, and reconstruction are some standard recovery measures. Local, state, and federal damage assessment teams quickly survey damaged areas. The state emergency management office is expected to work closely with recovery teams to ensure swift completion of the assessment process.

(d) Mitigation. Mitigation is a continuous function of any action "determined to be cost-effective, which substantially reduces the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering, in any area affected by a major disaster" (Stafford Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended Sec 404). Mitigation saves lives, reduces property damage, helps preserve the disaster area's economy, and decreases disaster assistance costs. Effective Mitigation requires understanding local risks, addressing the hard choices, and investing in long-term community well-being. Without mitigation actions, safety, financial security, and self-reliance are jeopardized. Mitigation funding is available to state, local governments, and federally recognized American Indian Tribes to implement long-term hazard mitigation planning and projects following a Presidential major disaster declaration. Examples of mitigation projects may include acquiring flood-prone structures, elevating structures, and installing safe rooms.

(3) The MEMA Goal. MEMA is a vital asset for Mississippi but remains aware that emergency management begins and ends locally. Regardless of the threat, MEMA will plan and prepare for emergency scenarios, respond to and support local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) during emergency events, and coordinate resource recovery efforts after a disaster.

5. PLAN CONSTRUCT. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 guides developing emergency operations plans. As CPG 101 promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of risk-informed planning and decision-making, MEMA adheres to these planning concepts to help our planners examine a hazard or threat and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans. MEMA's planning goal is to assist in making the planning process routine across all phases of emergency management and for all homeland security mission areas. The following components comprise the content of this CEMP:

a. Base Plan. The Base Plan establishes fundamental "all-hazards" policies and assumptions for statewide emergency management, outlines the state's vulnerabilities to potential hazards, establishes a comprehensive emergency management concept of operations, and outlines local, state, tribal, and federal relationships and responsibilities. The base plan includes planning assumptions, roles, responsibilities, concept of operations, incident management actions, and scheduled maintenance instructions. The incident management actions incorporate the updated NIMS requirements.

b. Emergency Support Function Annexes. The ESF annexes identify the specific activities required to support each numbered function and specify the agencies and organizations responsible for performing those activities. While the ESF's names describe the specific tasks, they do not describe the detailed procedures. The coordinating ESF shall develop detailed methods and identify support actions in Policies, Interagency Coordination Procedures, Standard Operating

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Procedures (SOPs), and Standard Operating Guides (SOGs). The Mississippi ESFs, with coordinating and primary agencies, are:

(1) ESF #1 – Transportation.

Coordinating and Primary Agency: Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

(2) ESF #2 – Communications.

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (WCC)

Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services (ITS)

(3) ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering.

Coordinating and Primary Agency: Mississippi Public Service Commission (PSC)

(4) ESF #4 – Firefighting.

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)

Primary Agency: State Fire Marshal's Office (SFMO)

(5) ESF #5 – Emergency Management (Information and Planning).

Coordinating and Primary Agency: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

(6) ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services.

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Division of Medicaid (DOM)

Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)

(7) ESF #7 – Logistics.

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

(8) ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services.

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)

(9) ESF #9 – Search and Rescue.

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks
(MDWF&P)

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

(10) ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response.

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Mississippi Department of Health/Division of Radiological
Health (MSDH/DRH)

(11) ESF #11 – Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources.

Coordinating and Primary Agencies: Mississippi Department of Agriculture and
Commerce (MDAC)

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)

Mississippi Department of Archives and
History (MDAH)

(12) ESF #12 – Energy.

Coordinating and Primary Agency: Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)

(13) ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security.

Coordinating and Primary Agency: Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

(14) ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure.

Coordinating and Primary Agency: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
(MEMA)

(15) ESF #15 – External Affairs.

Coordinating and Primary Agency: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
(MEMA)

(16) ESF #16 – Military Support to Civilian Authorities.

Coordinating and Primary Agency: Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/
Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

c. Support Annexes. The support annexes describe the framework through which local and tribal entities and volunteer and non-governmental organizations coordinate and execute the

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

standard functional processes and administrative requirements necessary for efficient and effective incident management. The Support Annexes are:

- (1) Aviation Support Annex.
- (2) Climate Resiliency Support Annex.
- (3) Evacuation Support Annex.
- (4) Financial Management Support Annex.
- (5) Logistics Support Annex.
- (6) Mutual Aid Support Annex.
- (7) Shelter Support Annex.
- (8) Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex.

The new Climate Resiliency Support Annex provides guidelines for developing and implementing climate resiliency and emergency support during extreme weather events. Focusing on extreme heat and cold weather events, this Annex describes the actions needed to ensure emergency worker and public safety and health threats are anticipated, recognized, evaluated, and controlled consistently to help support citizens during incident management operations.

The new Evacuation Support Annex includes data from the State of Mississippi Critical Needs Transportation (CTN) Evacuation Plan, which is archived. The Evacuation Support Annex aims to outline the processes and procedures associated with a large-scale population evacuation that requires government-provided transportation assistance. The goal is to provide officials with the tools to develop internal plans and processes and execute a successful evacuation in response to a natural, man-made, or technological hazard.

The new Shelter Support Annex includes data from the State of Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan, maintained at the Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS). The Shelter Support Annex defines the framework for the state response to identified shelter needs at all response levels.

d. Incident Annexes. The incident annexes address specific catastrophic and unique hazards. These annexes outline special considerations and priorities generated by particular hazards

affecting the county and the corresponding actions required to cope with them. The Incident Annexes are:

- (1) Cyber Incident Annex.
- (2) Dam-Levee Breach Incident Annex.
- (3) Earthquake Incident Annex.
- (4) Food and Agriculture Incident Annex.
- (5) Hazardous Material Incident Annex.
- (6) Hurricane Incident Annex.
- (7) Infectious Disease Incident Annex.
- (8) Nuclear-Radiological Incident Annex.

The Dam-Levee Breach Incident Annex is a new Annex to address the unique incident response and recovery requirements supporting a dam or levee breach. There are sizable dams, levees, and locks and dams in Mississippi in close proximity to municipalities and critical infrastructure that can create complex and challenging issues during a breach.

The 2022 Terrorism Incident Annex has been archived. The plan was generalized as an all-hazards annex, supporting the protection and prevention mission areas. This CEMP and associated annexes address the all-hazard concepts. Federal and state law enforcement entities will lead a terrorism response and recovery; ESFs will support as required.

The 2022 Pipeline Incident Annex has been archived. The new Hazardous Material Incident Annex includes a Pipeline incident's response and recovery requirements and incorporates an all-hazardous material incident approach. This consists of but is not limited to, all means of hazardous material transportation, manufacturing, storage, farming, riverine, and off-shore facilities.

The 2022 Pandemic, 2022 Biological, and 2022 Ebola Virus Incident Annexes have been archived. The new Infectious Disease Incident Annex combines the response and recovery functions of the three Annexes. The original Pandemic, Biological, and Ebola Virus plans will reside with MSDH.

The 2022 Catastrophic Incident Annex has been archived. The CEMP and associated Annexes, being of an all-hazard construct, account for any event of a catastrophic nature.

The Hurricane and Earthquake Incident Annexes have been modified to incorporate the MEMA internal Hurricane and Earthquake Plans, which are archived. Information, policies, or procedures not included in the Incident Annexes will be maintained in the program SOP.

The Nuclear-Radiological Incident Annex has been completely rewritten and reformatted. The new version includes the programmatic requirements of the NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Rev.2 (NUREG), 10 CFR 50.47(b), 44 CFR 350.5(a), USDOE/CBFO-98-3103, various components of 49 CFR 172, The Southern States Energy Board (SSEB) Transportation Planning Guide for the U.S. Department of Energy's Shipments of Transuranic Waste, and other transportation plans and regulations. Information, policies, or procedures not included in the Incident Annex will be maintained in the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) and Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) program SOPs.

6. OVERVIEW AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS.

a. Situation Overview. Mississippi is the 32nd largest state in the United States, with a total land area of over 46,900 square miles, including water. Mississippi comprises 82 counties and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MBCI). The state has a population of approximately 2,940,057 (July 2022) and is classified as a primarily rural state. Sixty-three percent of the state is classified rural as compared to 36.9 percent for urban.

The State of Mississippi is divided into many different regions, determined by climate and physiography. These regions face different threat levels of hazards related to these criteria. The topography ranges from the low-lying areas of the Mississippi Delta to the Mississippi Gulf Coast, which hurricanes threaten annually. The state's climate is characterized by long, hot summers and temperate winters. While rainfall is typically evenly distributed, the long, hot summers have led to droughts. At the same time, ice storms have occurred in the state's northeast region during winter.

Mississippi also has the Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS) in Claiborne County. GGNS is the country's largest single-unit nuclear power plant and the fifth-largest globally. GGNS also holds the distinction of being the largest boiling water reactor in the world. In addition to GGNS, Mississippi is in the 50-mile Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Protective Zone (EPZ) of the River Bend Nuclear Station (RBS) in St. Francisville, LA.

The state is exposed to many hazards that have the potential to cause casualties, damage or destroy

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

public or private property, and disrupt the state's economy. In any crisis or emergency, Mississippi's foremost concern is for protecting human life and property.

MEMA has taken great care in identifying these hazards and developing and executing plans that fully serve the citizens of the State of Mississippi. The state has worked with numerous state agencies, organizations, and concerned citizens to ensure that Mississippi is prepared to mitigate, prevent, protect, prepare for, respond to, and recover from these threats. By researching historical records and learning from past hazardous events, vulnerabilities have been identified and projected future losses. In addition, state capabilities have been identified, and assessments have been made concerning current effectiveness.

MEMA conducts numerous emergency preparedness, awareness, and mitigation campaigns through various offices and programs. These include earthquake, radiological, severe weather, tornado, flooding, hurricane training, exercise, and awareness programs, and mitigation campaigns for children and adults. To ensure that diverse populations are appropriately advised, MEMA utilizes various delivery platforms such as virtual or in-person presentations, social networking, translators, and broadcasting methods, such as video-teleconferencing, radio, television, and newspapers.

(1) Hazard Analysis Summary. Various sources were used to determine Mississippi's full range of potential hazards, including internet research and careful evaluation of approved county, local, and tribal plans. Even though a particular hazard may not have occurred in recent history in Mississippi, it is important to consider all hazards that may affect the planning area during the hazard identification stage.

Hazard	Risk	Impact
Earthquake	Low	High
Hurricane	High	High
Tornado	High	High
Winter Weather	Medium	Medium
Flooding/Breach	High	High
Wildfire	Low	Low
Cyber	High	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Medium	High
Terrorism	Low	Low
Nuclear Radiological	Low	High

(2) Capability Assessment. Mississippi closely adheres to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) CPG 201 to conduct annual capability assessments. The CPG 201 provides guidance for conducting a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR). Core capabilities are essential for executing the five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. Each core capability includes capability targets for which measures will be developed to assess capabilities and identify gaps. The core capabilities and capability targets are not exclusive to any single level of government or organization but rather require the combined efforts of the whole community.

(3) Mitigation Overview. Whether a natural disaster, man-made incident, or pandemic, there is a need for a holistic regional strategy to improve the resilience of our infrastructures and essential services and the communities and regions that depend upon them. This all-hazards, multi-jurisdiction, cross-sector approach to preparedness and resilience includes detection, prevention, mitigation, response, recovery/restoration, training, exercises, and community outreach. It requires utilities and other service providers to examine external linkages that affect their operations and business continuity. It also necessitates collaboration between tribal, local, public, private, and non-profit stakeholders with state and federal partners to share information, understand, and address regional vulnerabilities and consequences posed by infrastructure interdependencies.

The State of Mississippi will enhance its ability to complete its goals and objectives by taking maximum advantage of the current and future mitigation resources to reduce the impacts of natural and human-caused disasters on the citizens and infrastructure. The State will also vigorously pursue methods to augment existing state and local programs by involving other opportunities, such as public-private partnerships. The involvement of a wide range of participants in mitigation efforts increases the feasibility of implementing mitigation projects as resources become available. The State will provide, promote, and support education and training on the benefits of a comprehensive statewide hazard mitigation program for state agencies, local governments, and private enterprises. Throughout the process, Mississippi's citizens will remain a priority. A comprehensive overview of the hazards that threaten Mississippi, complete with goals and objectives, has been developed to mitigate potential losses from those hazards.

b. Planning Assumptions.

(1) Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using NIMS policies and procedures according to State of Mississippi Executive Order No. 932.

(2) Incident planning, response, and recovery operations will comply with federal law (including Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act) to ensure equal access and discrimination protection for all affected citizens.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

(3) Persons with pets may be hesitant to evacuate or seek shelter. ESF #11 will develop strategies for evacuating and sheltering persons with pets.

(4) Incidents may attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and supplies and may require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities. Community-based organizations and the private sector may offer immediate, life-sustaining relief during incidents.

(5) Incidents may overwhelm the capabilities of local and tribal governments, private-sector infrastructure owners, and operators.

(6) Counties may request assistance from other counties through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) and use available resources and mutual aid before requesting state assistance.

(7) If an incident exceeds the capabilities of both the state and local governments, the state may request assistance from other states using the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

(8) Shortages of temporary or permanent housing, damage or destruction to public and private records, environmental impact, and social and economic disruption may occur.

(9) Typical damage from incidents could include damaged buildings or impacted infrastructure. Businesses and citizens that rely on networked, computer-based systems may be particularly vulnerable.

7. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. Incidents typically begin and end locally and are managed daily at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional levels. This plan considers the whole community's involvement, including individuals, communities, the private and non-profit sectors, faith-based organizations, and federal, state, tribal, and local governments mandated or encouraged to develop, exercise, and maintain individual CEMPs.

When local resources become exhausted, emergency managers depend on the involvement of multiple jurisdictions for support. Therefore, the whole community must be prepared to assist in this effort. This plan will be activated under the direction of the Governor of Mississippi or by their designee in response to emergency or disaster events that exceed local emergency management's ability and resources.

a. National Planning Frameworks. The National Planning Frameworks, one for each preparedness mission area, describe how the whole community works together to achieve the

National Preparedness Goal (NPG). The NPG is the cornerstone for implementing the National Preparedness System (NPS). The Frameworks foster a shared understanding of our roles and responsibilities from the firehouse to the White House. They help us understand how we, as a nation, coordinate, share information, and work together, ultimately resulting in a more secure and resilient nation.

(1) National Prevention Framework. The National Prevention Framework describes what the whole community—from community members to senior leaders in government—should do upon discovering an imminent threat to the homeland. An imminent threat is intelligence or operational information that warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat or ongoing attack against the United States. This Framework helps achieve the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation that is optimally prepared to prevent an imminent terrorist attack within the United States. The processes and policies described in this document will be conducted in accordance with existing laws and regulations. This Framework guides individuals and communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government (local, regional/metropolitan, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal) to prevent, avoid, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism.

(2) National Protection Framework. The National Protection Framework describes how the whole community safeguards against acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other threats or hazards. The Protection processes and guiding principles in this Framework provide a unifying approach that is adaptable to specific Protection mission requirements, mission activities, jurisdictions, and sectors. The dynamic nature of the nation's risks requires a national approach adaptable to this changing and increasingly volatile landscape. This Framework describes the core capabilities, roles and responsibilities, and network of coordinating structures that facilitate the protection of individuals, communities, and the Nation.

(3) National Mitigation Framework. The National Mitigation Framework establishes a common platform and forum for coordinating and addressing how the Nation manages risk through mitigation capabilities. This Framework describes mitigation roles across the whole community. The Framework addresses how the Nation will lessen the impact of disaster by developing, employing, and coordinating core mitigation capabilities to reduce loss of life and property. Building on a wealth of evidence-based knowledge and community experience, the Framework seeks to increase risk awareness and promote resilience by leveraging mitigation-enhancing products, services, and assets across the whole community.

(4) National Response Framework. The National Response Framework (NRF) provides a foundational emergency management doctrine for how the Nation responds to all types of incidents. The NRF is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in NIMS to

align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. The structures, roles, and responsibilities described in this Framework can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat or hazard, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. Implementing the structures and procedures described herein allows for a scaled response, specific resources and capabilities delivery, and coordination appropriate to each incident.

(5) National Disaster Recovery Framework. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) establishes a common platform and forum for how the whole community builds, sustains, and coordinates the delivery of recovery capabilities. Resilient and sustainable recovery encompasses more than restoring a community's physical structures to pre-disaster conditions. Through effective coordination of partners and resources, we can ensure the continuity of services and support to meet the needs of affected community members who have experienced the hardships of financial, emotional, or physical impacts of devastating disasters.

b. National Incident Management System. One of the six core components of the National Preparedness System, NIMS provides a consistent framework for incident management, regardless of the incident's cause, size, or complexity. NIMS provides the nation's first responders and authorities with the same foundation for incident management for all hazards.

Executive Order No. 932, as signed by the Governor of the State of Mississippi, designates the NIMS as the basis for all incident management in Mississippi. NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, tribal, and local governments to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

The components of NIMS include:

- (1) Incident Command System (ICS).
- (2) Multi-agency Coordination Systems (MACS).
- (3) Training.
- (4) Identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources).
- (5) Qualification and certification of resources responding to the incident.
- (6) Collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

c. Incident Command System. ICS is a critical component of NIMS and is used to manage all incidents. ICS organizes on-scene operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies, from small to complex incidents, both natural and man-made. The state-level ICS processes are described in greater detail below in section *8.c. Direction, Control, and Coordination*. The ICS field response level is where emergency management/response personnel, under the command of an appropriate authority, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat. Resources from the federal, state, tribal, or local levels, when appropriately deployed, become part of the field ICS as prescribed by the local authority. All levels of government use ICS – local, state, tribal, and federal – and many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. ICS is applicable across disciplines.

ICS Management includes the following characteristics:

- (1) Common Terminology.
- (2) Modular Organization.
- (3) Management by Objectives.
- (4) Reliance on an Incident Action Plan.
- (5) Manageable Span of Control.
- (6) Pre-designated Incident Mobilization Center Locations and Facilities.
- (7) Comprehensive Resource Management.
- (8) Integrated Communications.
- (9) Establishment and Transfer of Command.
- (10) Chain of Command/Unity of Command.
- (11) Unified Command (UC).
- (12) Accountability of Resources and Personnel.
- (13) Deployment.

(14) Information and Intelligence Management.

d. Unified Command System. UC is a structure that brings together the Incident Commanders of different organizations/agencies involved in the incident to coordinate an effective response while simultaneously carrying out their jurisdictional responsibilities.

The UC links the organizations/agencies responding to the incident and provides a forum for these entities to make consensus decisions. Under the UC, the various jurisdictions or agencies and non-government responders closely coordinate throughout the operation to create an integrated response team. Jurisdictions may or may not be co-located.

The UC is responsible for overall incident management and possesses decision-making authority. The UC directs incident activities, including developing and implementing overall objectives and strategies, approving orders, and releasing resources. Members of the UC will work together to create a standard set of incident objectives and strategies, share information, maximize available resources, and enhance the efficiency of the individual response organizations.

UC members shall represent an appropriate level of authority in their respective organizations and agencies and the resources to carry out their responsibilities. The UC members may change as the response transitions out of emergency response into recovery. The UC enables state agencies and the federal government to carry out their responsibilities while working cooperatively within one response management system in conjunction with the ICS.

e. Multi-Agency Coordination System. MACS is the cornerstone of comprehensive emergency management. Fundamentally, MACS provides support, coordination, and assistance with policy-level decisions to the ICS structure managing an incident. MACS may be required on large or wide-scale incidents requiring higher-level resource or information management. The primary functions of MACS are to:

(1) Support incident management policies and priorities.

(2) Facilitate logistics support and resource tracking.

(3) Make resource allocation decisions based on incident management priorities.

(4) Coordinate incident-related information.

(5) Coordinate interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding incident management policies, priorities, and strategies.

Additionally, MACS include emergency operations centers, such as the SEOC, and multi-agency coordination entities in specific multi-jurisdictional or complex incidents. Multi-agency coordination entities are responsible for the following:

- (6) Ensure each involved agency is providing situation and resource status information.
- (7) Acquire and allocate resources required by incident management personnel.
- (8) Coordinate and identify future resource requirements.
- (9) Coordinate and resolve policy issues.
- (10) Providing strategic coordination.

f. Public Information/Interoperable Communications.

(1) Public Information. Public information consists of processes, procedures, and systems to communicate timely, accurate, and accessible information on the incident's cause, size, and current situation to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders. Public information must deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

Translation of essential MEMA communications ensures Public Information Officers (PIOs) have the means to communicate risk and safety actions to nearly all citizens of Mississippi. This includes non-English speaking populations. Translation services are available commercially and have been identified by the MEMA PIOs.

Interpretation for the deaf and hard of hearing is also of critical importance. MEMA PIOs will contact a certified interpreter from the Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services (MDRS) to participate in critical MEMA news conferences from the SEOC. Essential news releases and information may also be interpreted and distributed with vendors specializing in translation into American Sign Language (ASL), posted, and distributed via the web. Specific vendor information and detailed procedures for providing alternate communication for individuals with disabilities, such as deaf interpreting services or braille, are found in the MEMA External Affairs SOG (under separate cover).

(2) Interoperable Communications. NIMS stresses that the success of incident response and recovery operations depends on the availability and redundancy of critical communications systems to support connectivity to internal organizations, other departments or jurisdictions, and the public. The State of Mississippi, its agencies, and local jurisdictions will strive to achieve interoperable communications. This includes testing their communications equipment bi-annually to assess the adequacy to support essential functions and the ability to communicate with first responders, emergency personnel, federal, tribal, and state governments, other agencies and organizations, and the general public. The Mississippi WCC heads up the statewide communications 700 megahertz (MHz) communications project funded by several federal agencies (i.e., the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and FEMA). This system was developed to ensure interoperability between federal, state, tribal, and local levels of government. All counties and the MBCI maintain their local radio systems, but they all have access to this system.

MEMA utilizes traditional communications systems and modern technologies such as WebEOC (a computer-based emergency management program), internet, high frequency (HF) radios, and satellite networks combined with backup from other state agencies tasked in this plan to enhance the state's capability in communications and automated data systems.

Internal and external communications equipment is essential to support disaster recovery efforts. Each is needed to disseminate instructions and operational guidance. Internal communications equipment may utilize existing telephone systems, e-mail, satellite radio, facsimile machines, HF radio, or messengers (in extreme situations). External communications use many of the same methods. However, in a major disaster, existing communications may require augmentation to handle the increased traffic volume.

(3) Local, Tribal, State, and Federal Relationships. The CEMP addresses the full spectrum of emergency management activities related to incident management for response and recovery, consistent with state law. The MS Code Ann. § 33-15-1(1972) is the legal guidance for all emergency management operations. It addresses legal issues related to preparedness, response, or recovery actions. MS Code Ann. § 33-15-21(1972) addresses the liability protection available to responders.

FEMA: IV. "Non-Discrimination Principles of the Law" addresses Federal civil rights laws which require equal access for and prohibit discrimination against people with disabilities in all aspects of emergency planning, response, and recovery. State and local plans adhere to Federal non-discrimination laws governing emergency management preparedness, response, and recovery actions. Key non-discrimination concepts applicable under such federal laws and how they apply to all phases of emergency

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

management can be found at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema_section-504-implementation-plan.pdf.

(a) Local. The initial responsibility for the first level of response, emergency actions, direction, control, and coordination rests with the local government through elected and appointed officials. County and municipal governments handle the majority of emergencies in accordance with local laws and community requirements.

Local police, fire, emergency medical services (EMS), emergency management, public health, medical providers, public works, and other community agencies are often the first to be notified about a threat or hazard and respond to an incident. These entities work with individuals, families, and service providers for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to enhance their awareness of risk levels and specific threats, develop household emergency plans that include household pets and service animals, and prepare emergency supply kits. Information on preparing emergency supply kits can be found on the MEMA website at www.msema.org and www.ready.gov.

If an incident escalates and exceeds the capability of local resources and personnel, state resources may be made available through coordination with MEMA. Local authorities should respond to the severity and magnitude of the incident by:

- Proclaiming a "Local Emergency" [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-17 (d)(1972)].
- Fully employing their resources [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-49(1972)].
- Designating capable personnel to make requests to MEMA for additional resources, if necessary [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-17(a) (1972)].

Counties and other localities should implement SMAC or Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA) with each other and neighboring jurisdictions, local organizations, or chapters of volunteer organizations, private industry, or others, as appropriate.

Each municipality within a county must coordinate state and federal emergency response assistance requests through the county emergency management agency.

Assistance from higher levels of government is obtained by requests from the head of the affected local government (or the designated representative) to the head of the next higher level of government.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Local government officials shall take formal action to proclaim the existence of a local emergency [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-17(d) (1972)] and record the activity in the minutes of the board or council meeting.

Requests for assistance from a local government will, at a minimum, contain the following:

- The specific cause(s) of the emergency or disaster.
- The effective date (beginning of the incident).
- The anticipated date the emergency will expire. (By law, an emergency action automatically ends 30 days from the date of enactment unless the official action of the governing body extends it).
- Special provisions that are deemed necessary to cope with the situation. These include, but are not limited to, suspension of selected routine public services, reallocation of scarce resources such as fuel, energy, food and water supplies, reassignment of staffing, movement, combination, or relocation of government offices, activation of shelters, imposition of curfews, and provision for emergency purchasing authority.

According to state reporting requirements, local government officials are expected to submit minimum prescribed reports to MEMA through the Civil Defense (CD)/Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Director or designee. These reports, which are available via WebEOC, are updated periodically and include the following:

- Initial Disaster Report (MEMA DR-1) - Due within 4 hours of the incident.
- Situation Report (MEMA DR-2) - Due within 24 hours of the incident and every 24 hours thereafter until the reporting process for that incident is finished.
- Proclamation of Local Emergency (MEMA DR-3) – Due within 24 hours and renewed every 30 days, as needed.
- If state assistance is requested, a resolution requesting the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency (MEMA DR-4).

If local governments request state or federal assistance, local officials are required to submit, through the local emergency management director to MEMA, as agent for the Governor, the above reports and the following assessments:

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Completed Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA).
- Report of obligations and expenditures.

All requests for resources and assistance from local governments must be documented. MEMA designates WebEOC as the primary tool for documenting all requests (if electronic connectivity is available). Requests may be made by e-mail, telephone, or field copy to the SEOC should WebEOC connectivity not be functional.

It is the policy and responsibility of MEMA to identify, monitor, and evaluate potential problem conditions that might affect the state and its political subdivisions. When possible, MEMA will advise or warn those areas potentially affected and receive, evaluate, and respond to emergency or disaster assistance requests from local government entities as appropriate.

MEMA will evaluate the situation based on local government reports and other reports made available by personnel from supporting state agencies and departments and recommend whether to declare a state of emergency to the Governor.

(b) State. The mission of MEMA is to safeguard Mississippi and its citizens by fostering a culture of preparedness, executing timely responses during a disaster, and quickly restoring quality of life post-event. This is accomplished through public awareness campaigns, tours of the SEOC, public speaking engagements, and public relations materials. These include public service announcements, news releases, the agency’s website, social media, and printed handout materials.

A top priority for MEMA is building a “Culture of Preparedness” to ensure every Mississippian is prepared for all types of hazards, whether natural or man-made. Preparedness begins with individuals and families, but a key component is for communities to come together and help one another prepare. MEMA encourages families to have a fully-stocked disaster supply kit and a home evacuation plan. Detailed information for individuals, families, and community preparedness is on the MEMA website, www.msema.org.

The State’s policy is all emergency management functions be coordinated to the maximum extent with comparable functions of the federal government [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-(3) (b) (1972)].

When the Governor declares an emergency, the full resources of the state government, as directed by MEMA, shall be made available to aid local governments or otherwise fulfill state responsibilities.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

MEMA is authorized to request other State of Mississippi agencies to complete various tasks appropriate for effective emergency management as defined in [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-11(1972)]. Resources will be requested by local government or state agencies in WebEOC and tasked by the Logistics Section Chief (LSC) or designee to the affected area (see ESF #7 and the Logistics Support Annex). Within the SEOC Planning Section, the Resources Unit will track personnel deployed to support response efforts.

If the state becomes overwhelmed and federal assistance is needed, the Governor may proclaim a state of emergency [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-11(b) (16) (1972)], implement the state CEMP, and request federal assistance in one of two forms:

- A request is made to the Regional Administrator of FEMA to implement the NRF to provide immediate response and early recovery assistance. This request for the NRF may or may not be preliminary to a request for the President to declare either an emergency or a full-scale major disaster.

- A request is made to the President through FEMA to declare an emergency or a major disaster for specific areas (counties). The request to the President to declare either an emergency or major disaster is prepared as follows:

- MEMA prepares the request for a Presidential Declaration and submits it to the Governor for signature.

- After the Governor signs the request, it is forwarded to the Regional Administrator of FEMA, who forwards it to the Administrator of FEMA, who then forwards it to the President.

If the Governor requests and receives a Presidential Declaration of an emergency or major disaster, state and federal personnel are appointed to coordinate the joint process in a Joint Field Office (JFO).

Unless otherwise directed by the Governor, the MEMA Executive Director serves as the GAR to sign legal documents. The GAR authorizes all state requests for federal assistance and obligates the state to its matching share of total approved costs. The MEMA Executive Director typically appoints a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to coordinate response and recovery activities and serve as an alternate GAR (AGAR).

(c) Tribal. MBCI is the only federally recognized American Indian tribe in Mississippi. MBCI can request support directly from the federal government or, through a

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

cooperative agreement enacted with the State of Mississippi, MBCI can request support from the state (“Accord Between the Executive Branches of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians and the State of Mississippi,” 24 November 1997). Like Mississippi’s 82 county EMAs, MBCI is the 83rd supported emergency management entity. Most of the rights, privileges, processes, and procedures afforded our county EMAs are generally provided to the MBCI. The only exceptions may be those processes with specific tribal or federal mandates.

Therefore, when describing the relationships between the state and MBCI, most of the local, state, or federal processes outlined herein will apply to MBCI and be supported by the State of Mississippi.

(d) Federal. Should an incident be catastrophic (i.e., of such severity and magnitude to require immediate federal assistance without delay), FEMA will initiate the preliminary process to implement assistance outlined in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

FEMA will coordinate the dispatch of a federal interagency Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) to the SEOC to assist in, monitor, and evaluate the development and impact of the incident. Depending upon the severity of the incident, representatives of designated ESFs, both state and federal, follow the federal IMAT to coordinate the activation of each ESF as needed. Federal agencies supporting each ESF assume a close working relationship, with the state agency primarily responsible for that function. The state is primarily responsible for response and recovery functions, while federal counterparts coordinate for federal resource support.

FEMA may dispatch a Regional IMAT, consisting of regional-level staff, as a first deployment to the field in response to a disaster incident.

When resources of the FEMA Region have been, or expect to be, overwhelmed in the event of a catastrophic incident, FEMA may dispatch a National IMAT.

If an incident is considered an act of terrorism, the Secretary of DHS will coordinate federal operations or resources in consultation with other federal departments and agencies as appropriate. DHS will conduct ongoing communications with the State of Mississippi to maintain situational awareness, analyze threats, assess national implications of threat and operational response activities, and coordinate threat or incident response activities with the State of Mississippi.

(e) At-Risk Populations and those with Access and Functional Needs. Mississippi recognizes that throughout all mission areas and phases of emergency management, the local, state, tribal, and federal governments must consider the whole community’s needs. Mississippi adheres

to FEMA Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS), Section IV. FNSS Guidance. “Non-Discrimination Principles of the Law” require equal access for and prohibit discrimination against people with disabilities in all aspects of emergency planning, response, and recovery. There will be no discrimination on the grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, handicap, language, or economic status in the execution of disaster preparedness or disaster relief and assistance functions. This policy applies equally to all levels of government, contractors, and labor unions. Consumer complaints on alleged unfair or illegal business practices during an emergency will be referred to the State Attorney General’s Consumer Protection Division.

Specific members of the population of special interest are:

- **People with Access and Functional Needs.** According to the 2017 American Community Survey, approximately 480,017, or 16.3 percent of the state’s population, have disabilities.

Populations with access and functional needs may include those members of the community who:

- Have mobility or physical impairments.
- Vision impairments.
- Hearing impairments.
- Cognitive or learning impairments.
- Psychological disorders.
- Reside in an assisted living facility or institutional setting.
- Lack of access to accessible transportation.
- Are from diverse cultures.
- Have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking.
- Are illiterate.
- Are homeless (24 percent of those with a disability end up homeless).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

These community members may have needs before, during, and after an incident in access and functional areas, including but not limited to maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care.

When considering this population and others who are at risk, emergency management plans should allow for the following:

- **Communications and Public Information:** Emergency notification systems must ensure effective communication for deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, deaf/blind, illiterate, and homeless.
- **Evacuation and Transportation:** Evacuation plans must incorporate disability and older adult transportation providers to move people with mobility impairments and those with limited access to accessible transportation.

During state-declared catastrophic incidents, MSDH utilizes specialized vehicles such as ambulatory buses and wheelchair vans for affected populations with special medical needs. However, these vehicles can also be used for persons with functional needs requirements. The vehicles are maintained at the county MSDH offices. MDOT also maintains a fleet of public transit vehicles used daily to transport the elderly and those facing transportation challenges. These vehicles will be called upon to augment ESF #6 requirements to ensure that affected persons with functional and special medical needs are provided.

- **Sheltering:** Care and shelter plans must address the access and functional needs of people with disabilities and older adults to allow for sheltering in general population shelters.

- **Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, As Amended:** When shelter facilities are activated, the state will work with local officials to ensure they accommodate the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Refer to the ADA Checklist for Emergency Shelters, July 26, 2007, at: <http://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap7shelterchk.htm>.

- **Functional Needs Support Services Compliance:** FNSS is defined as services that enable individuals to maintain their independence in a general population shelter. All shelters must meet physical and programmatic accessibility requirements as defined by the ADA. An FNSS designation means shelters provide more attendant care than general population shelters. Any facility designated as an approved shelter must meet minimum safety requirements. To ensure consistency with state and federal standards, guidelines, and best practices, all shelters must be American Red Cross (ARC) compliant. FNSS Compliance includes:

- Reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures.
- Durable medical equipment.
- Consumable medical supplies.
- Personal assistance services.
- Other goods and services as needed.

When local government becomes overwhelmed, MDHS will act with the American Red Cross to meet victims' needs. For FNSS shelter guidance, refer to *Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters, November 2010*. https://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/odc/fnss_guidance.pdf

- **At-Risk Individuals.** Plans must include the at-risk population, such as, but not limited to, the homeless, transportation disadvantaged, those without communication systems such as telephones, and tourists who may not be in contact with traditional emergency service providers. These individuals may struggle to access and use resources to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. State government and its political subdivisions must include provisions in their emergency response plans that address these individuals' specific needs during response recovery.

As the coordinating agency for ESF #6, MDHS is responsible for coordinating additional services in FNSS shelters. Examples of these services include but are not limited to:

- Bariatric beds and linens.
- Procurement of health aids (i.e., eyeglasses, canes, oxygen tanks, etc.).
- Language interpreters.
- Communication aids (i.e., braille, hearing aids, etc.).
- Safety and Security.

Additional information regarding FNSS in shelters can be found in the Shelter Support Annex and ESF #6.

8. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Organization. The State of Mississippi is organized into three levels of government: municipal, county, and state. After the occurrence of emergencies or disasters, the MEMA Executive Branch will assume additional Executive Emergency Powers of the Governor as provided under MS Code Ann. § 33-15-11(1972) and MS Code Ann. § 33-15-13(1972), otherwise cited as the *MS Emergency Management Act of 1995*.

b. Responsibilities. The intent of the Mississippi CEMP includes but is not limited to reducing the vulnerability of the people and property of this state and preparing for the efficient evacuation and shelter of threatened or affected persons. This includes children, individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, diverse communities, and people with limited English proficiency, preparing for the evacuation and shelter of threatened household pets and service animals, and providing rapid and orderly relief to persons. Additionally, stakeholders coordinate activities relating to emergency prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation among and between agencies and officials of this state, with similar agencies and officials of other states, local and federal governments, interstate organizations, and the private sector.

(1) Local. Through the elected officials, local governments must establish and provide for the necessary organizational structure that will alleviate human distress and return their community to normal as soon as possible after a major emergency or disaster. To accomplish these goals, it is imperative that effective planning be completed. The County Board of Supervisors, Mayors, and municipal governing bodies exercise powers, rights, duties, functions, and privileges.

The Emergency Management Act of 1995 requires each county, operating individually or jointly, to establish and maintain a local emergency management organization. Local officials will appoint an Emergency Management Coordinator or official who will have direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of a local organization for emergency management, subject to the direction and control of local officials.

As stated in Title 33, Chapter 15, Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated, each county will develop an emergency management plan and program coordinated and consistent with Mississippi's CEMP.

Incident management activities shall be initiated and conducted using the NIMS command and management principles. In accordance with NIMS requirements, the ICS will be used as the incident management system.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Local CEMPs should be prepared and revised annually to reflect local, state, tribal, or federal changes. MEMA will schedule a two-year review and assist the counties in a rewrite every five years. (See § 33-15-14 of the MS Emergency Management Law Preparation and maintenance of state comprehensive emergency management plan.)

Local plans should be tested and exercised annually to ensure they are adequate and represent the current level of local capability to respond to and recover from a disaster or emergency. These plans must be compatible with the State's CEMP and provide guidance and operating procedures to apply for supplemental state and federal assistance after local resources are committed or exhausted.

According to their capabilities, agencies of local governments may be assigned responsibilities and specific tasks by the local governing body. They are responsible for initial response and relief efforts and advising their government officials when assistance is needed.

The President of the Board of Supervisors is the primary official responsible for the action of the county government. The Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer accountable for the actions of the municipal government. County and city governing authorities are authorized to:

- (a) Assign and make available employees, property, and equipment for emergency operations.
- (b) Establish local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and secondary control centers to serve as emergency command posts.
- (c) If warranted, proclaim a local emergency to exist upon the occurrence or imminent threat of a natural disaster.
- (d) Activate local plans and appropriate MAAs.
- (e) Prepare and submit requests for state assistance through the counties.
- (f) Accept services, equipment, supplies, or funds by gifts, grants, or loans from the state or federal government or any person, firm, or corporation.
- (g) Organize and staff emergency preparedness entities to coordinate and manage disaster response and recovery.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

In case of an emergency/disaster situation, the impacted counties/municipalities will be responsible for the following:

(h) Coordinate the emergency response effort within their political jurisdictions (county and municipalities).

(i) Provide regular situational updates to MEMA.

(j) Direct local evacuations, facilitate sheltering and request outside assistance when necessary.

(k) Activate MAAs or SMAC with neighboring counties and among municipalities within the county.

(l) Proclaim a local state of emergency and formally request state assistance.

(m) Designate local PIOs for coordination with the Joint Information Center (JIC).

(n) Document all requests for resources and assistance using WebEOC (if electronic connectivity is available during and following the incident).

Protective actions, such as evacuation and re-entry, are local in scope. In such cases, county officials coordinate and administer emergency preparation and response activities for an area, using local resources in accordance with county policies and plans.

(2) State. The Governor is responsible for declaring that a state of emergency exists and, at such time, directs all available state and local resources, as reasonably necessary, to cope with the disaster utilizing NIMS/ICS doctrine. This includes the designation of an “Emergency Impact Area,” transfer and direction of personnel or functions of state agencies or units to perform or facilitate disaster services, and appoint a state-level Incident Commander (IC) as needed.

The State of Mississippi is responsible for aiding any political subdivision within the state that requests emergency or disaster assistance. The MEMA Executive Director shall coordinate and cooperate with federal and/or state officials and review and execute intrastate and interstate MAAs and compacts (EMAC/SMAC).

During a declared emergency period, the state may take any action authorized under the provisions of the law without regard to an order, rule, or regulation of a state agency if such action is necessary to protect the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this state.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Protection and prevention response and recovery efforts for all threats or acts of terrorism within the state, regardless of whether they are credible or escalate to a higher level, are coordinated with the MDPS and MOHS.

(a) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency. With its Executive Director and staff, MEMA is authorized by MS Code Ann. § 33-15-7(1972). MEMA has responsibility for the coordination of all state emergency management activities.

MEMA operates as the 24-hour state warning point. (Refer to ESF #2 and the MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) Communications SOP for additional information).

In an emergency or disaster within the state, the MEMA Executive Director may activate the SEOC, staffed at the appropriate level throughout the situation.

MEMA will coordinate resources in the field.

MEMA will liaise between local government and other State of Mississippi agencies.

MEMA will liaise with the private sector.

MEMA will liaise with the Mississippi Civil Defense and Emergency Management Association (MCDEMA) and other states for Mutual Aid support.

MEMA will liaise with FEMA Region IV for federal support.

(b) Other State Agencies. Per the Emergency Management Law, responsibilities have been assigned to various state agencies listed in this plan's ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes. Agencies assigned the primary role are responsible for performing special emergency support functions.

These agencies have been determined to have the appropriate resources and day-to-day operational expertise to provide guidance and leadership for supporting MEMA and local government units. Agencies assigned supporting roles are responsible for supporting primary agencies with resources and personnel.

State agencies assigned primary and supporting roles in this plan are responsible for planning and preparing in the pre-emergency period. This ensures capabilities exist to carry out their emergency responsibilities and provide rapid response effectively should their assistance be required elsewhere in the state. Planning and preparation responsibilities include but are not limited to

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

annual revisions and updates as required of their respective ESF Annexes, developing detailed plans, SOPs, checklists, and an alert and notification system for key personnel whose services will be required immediately upon implementation of this plan [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-14(2)(a)(viii)(1972)].

In addition to primary and support duties, other additional tasks may be assigned by MEMA to state agencies based on the emerging need. As provided in [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-11(1972)], all state departments, agencies, offices, and institutions not assigned emergency responsibilities shall make their resources available to support the emergency management program.

Chief executives of the agencies shall designate agency representatives and key decision-makers to be present at the SEOC until emergency operations return to manageable levels. The Chief Executives of the agencies shall also assign agency PIOs to the JIC.

A brief overview of agency, department, and commission responsibilities related to the CEMP can be found in [Appendix 3 \(Responsibilities Matrix\)](#).

(c) Continuity of Government. Mississippi statutes and constitution provide operative guides for changes to the seats of state and local governments, a succession of the Governor and other Chief Executives, the governor's emergency powers during a disaster or emergency, and legislative authorities during such events.

The Mississippi Continuity of Government (COG) Plan (found under separate cover) provides authority, policy, procedures, roles, and responsibilities for the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the state government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities under all circumstances that may disrupt normal governmental operations. The plan describes the constitutional and statutory provisions related to the COG for the State of Mississippi.

(d) Lines of Succession. Article 5, section 131 of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi provides for lines of succession as follows:

When the office of the Governor shall become vacant, by death or otherwise, the Lieutenant Governor shall possess the powers and discharge the duties of the office. When the Governor shall be absent from the state, or unable, from protracted illness, to perform the duties of the office, the Lieutenant Governor shall discharge the duties of said office until the Governor be able to resume his duties; but if, from disability or otherwise, the Lieutenant Governor shall be incapable of performing said duties, or if he be absent from the state, the President of the Senate Pro Tempore shall act in his stead; but if there be no such President, or if he be disqualified by like disability, or be absent

from the state, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall assume the office of Governor and perform the duties; and in case of the inability of the foregoing officers to discharge the duties of Governor, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate to elect a President Pro Tempore. The officer discharging the duties of Governor shall receive as compensation while performing such duties, the compensation to which he is regularly entitled by law for service in the position to which he was elected and, in addition thereto, an amount equal to the difference between such regular compensation and the compensation of the Governor. Should a doubt arise as to whether a vacancy has occurred in the office of Governor or as to whether any one of the disabilities mentioned in... this section... exists or shall have ended, then the Secretary of the State shall submit the question in doubt to the judges of the Supreme Court, who, or a majority of whom, shall investigate and determine the question and shall furnish to the Secretary of State an opinion, in writing, determining the question submitted to them, which opinion, when rendered as aforesaid, shall be final and conclusive.

(e) Local Government. Section § 17-7-1 of the Mississippi Code, “Removal of sites of government in emergency resulting from natural disaster, enemy attacks, etc.,” provides for relocation of the center of State government in an emergency.

Whenever, due to an emergency resulting from a natural disaster, the effects of enemy attack, or the anticipated effects of a threatened enemy attack, it becomes imprudent, inexpedient or impossible to conduct the affairs of municipal and county governments or any subdivisions thereof at the regular or usual place or places thereof, the governing body of each political subdivision of this state may meet at any place within or without the territorial limits of such political subdivision on the call of the presiding officer or any two (2) members of such governing body, and shall proceed to establish and designate by ordinance, resolution or other manner, alternate or substitute sites or places as the emergency temporary location, or locations, of government where all, or any part, of the public business may be transacted and conducted during the emergency situation. Such sites or places may be within or without the territorial limits of such political subdivision and may be within or without this state.

(f) Continuity of Operations. The Governor and MEMA Executive Director are responsible for all policy-level decisions in disaster situations. In the absence of an appointed Emergency Management Director, responsibility for this function will revert to the MEMA Deputy Director.

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) actions at the state level will be initiated and implemented in close collaboration with the Office of the Governor. Every state government agency is

responsible for developing a functional continuity plan. All COOPs are found under separate covers. The designated COOP location for the SEOC, Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC), and JIC is the State Emergency Logistical Operations Center (SELOC) in Byram, MS.

In the event of an act of terrorism or threat(s) of violence, the MOHS shall be the lead investigative agency with direct report to the Office of the Governor as outlined in State Statute (Codes, 1942 3980.5; Laws, 1947, 2nd Ex. Ch.2, 1-4).

(3) Tribal. The Tribal leader for the MBCI is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe. As authorized by the tribal government, the tribal leader is responsible for coordinating tribal resources needed to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of all types. For certain types of federal assistance, tribal governments work with the state. Still, sovereign entities can elect to deal directly with the federal government for other types of assistance. To obtain federal assistance via the Stafford Act, a state Governor must request a Presidential declaration on behalf of a tribe. For more information, see FEMA Tribal Policy (Rev.2) at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_tribal-policy.pdf.

The MBCI maintains a CEMP for their tribe, providing a framework for responding to incidents within their borders and properties.

(4) Federal. When an incident occurs that exceeds or is anticipated to exceed state, tribal, or local resources, as outlined in the NRF, the federal government will provide resources and capabilities to support the state response.

(5) Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations. The private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) contribute to response efforts through engaged partnerships with each level of government. The protection of critical infrastructure and the ability to rapidly restore normal commercial activities can mitigate the impact of an incident, improve the quality of life of individuals, and accelerate the pace of recovery for communities and the nation. NGOs provide shelter, emergency food supplies, and other vital support services.

(a) Personal Preparedness. The residents of Mississippi are the primary beneficiaries of the state's emergency management system. At the same time, residents play an essential role in emergency management by ensuring they and their families are prepared for disasters.

Before an emergency, residents can assist the emergency management effort by taking first aid training, maintaining supplies, and being prepared to evacuate or shelter in place for several days. Many residents join disaster volunteer programs and remain ready to volunteer or support emergency response and recovery efforts. During an emergency, residents should monitor

emergency communications and carefully follow directions from authorities. By being prepared, residents can better serve their families and community and reduce first responders' demands.

Many local government agencies, particularly county emergency services offices, have individual, family, and community preparedness initiatives. MEMA promotes personal and community preparedness at the state level and offers information for various disasters. Information can be found online at www.msema.org and various social media sites. Other agencies in the state also provide information and tools to support individual and community emergency planning and matching volunteers to volunteer opportunities.

(b) Public-Private Partnerships. The private sector provides valuable emergency response and recovery assistance and resources. While working through the BEOC, MEMA is securing agreements between state agencies and non-profit and private sector resources that can be called upon during an emergency to support coordination and response between the government and the private sector.

Much of the private sector includes businesses. The majority of the state's critical infrastructure is owned or maintained by businesses and must be protected during a response to ensure a quick and complete recovery from an emergency. These same businesses provide valuable resources before, during, and after an emergency and play a critical role in meeting the needs of those impacted. Businesses are encouraged to develop a comprehensive business emergency plan to assist the business and the community in protecting vital resources. For more information, see ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure.

(c) Voluntary Organizations. Mississippi recognizes the value and importance of organizations that perform voluntary services in the community. These organizations are often among the first on the scene when a disaster threatens or strikes. They have resources that augment emergency response and recovery efforts. Many are trained in various areas of emergency management. Their services often address basic human needs, enabling affected individuals to resume normal daily activities. These services include but are not limited to shelter, food, clothing, spiritual support, health, and mental health services. Refer to the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex, ESF #6, ESF #11, and ESF #14 for more information.

c. Direction, Control, And Coordination. The MEMA Executive Director or their designee is responsible for coordinating the state's response to an incident. The MEMA response concept has been developed to parallel ICS doctrine whenever possible. Responsibilities in incident management include the direct control and employment of resources, management of incident assets, operations, and delivery of state assistance through all phases of emergency response. A few variations are built into the state processes to further refine and focus effort.

As with NIMS doctrine, MEMA supports the fundamental premise that all incidents start and end locally. MEMA maintains constant vigilance for emergency management incidents within the state; however, many incidents remain local and never require MEMA's or state engagement. The size and scope of the incident and the local EMA's ability to effectively manage a situation are generally the deciding factors in MEMA's or the state's involvement.

If or when a local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) becomes overwhelmed by circumstances, exhausts existing capabilities, or requires assistance in a specific area, assistance can be provided in a number of ways. Local assistance by neighboring EMAs or other emergency response entities is commonplace. This process is referred to as SMAC. However, if state-level assistance warrants, MEMA coordinates the state incident response and recovery effort. If state-level emergency management assistance is requested, the EMA of the affected municipality, county, or MBCI coordinates the requests through MEMA. For municipalities, it is preferred that those entities request assistance through their county EMA before requesting assistance from MEMA.

(1) MEMA Response Framework. The MEMA Response Framework brings the response concepts utilized by MEMA and the SEOC under one cover. More detailed than other framework-type documents, this product is designed to guide the reader through the MEMA response concept and processes. Though all-encompassing, this document is not all-inclusive. This Framework contains agency-level policy, directives, guidance, and expectations for MEMA's response activities. Specific functional areas not addressed in other documents are detailed. However, most of the processes outlined in this document are addressed in greater detail in MEMA or SEOC SOPs. Whenever possible, the supporting documents, websites, or proponents are identified.

The Framework will walk the reader through the response processes utilized from the point that MEMA recognizes an upcoming incident or event through the transition to the recovery phase of operations.

MEMA aligns its internal processes with NIMS and ICS doctrine as a standard practice. Continually evolving, MEMA's methods continuously strive for NIMS compliance and alignment with FEMA's efforts. However, there are instances when MEMA must adapt and improvise based on an incident or event's circumstances. MEMA's guiding priorities, principles, and leadership fundamentals provide variations in dealing with all non-standard incident eventualities.

(2) State Emergency Operations Center. The SEOC is located at #1 MEMA Drive, Pearl, MS. The SEOC is the state's MACC. The SEOC at MEMA is considered a "hybrid" EOC as a hybrid EOC features customized ESF coordination below an ICS structure. This hybrid

concept allows for a centralized coordination point for all state-level emergency management activities.

As emergencies threaten to occur or requests for support are received, MEMA may activate the SEOC to facilitate evaluation, incident planning, possible activation increase, and implementation of emergency functions and resources. Certain near-instantaneous events may trigger immediate, full SEOC activation. The SEOC is the key to successful response and recovery operations. With decision-makers and policymakers located together, personnel and resources can be used efficiently. Coordination of activities will ensure all tasks are accomplished and minimize duplication of efforts.

MS Code Ann. § 33-15-53(1972) directs every State of Mississippi agency to designate Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECOs), which may be required at the SEOC until emergency operations reach manageable levels. “Manageable levels” are defined as completed missions, missions that no longer need the assistance of a specific ESF, or missions that do not require ECOs to be physically present in the SEOC. For example, ESF element(s) deploying under EMAC and the ECOs coordinate and track activities remotely.

(3) SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the four standard ICS sections:

(a) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by the Command. Operations coordinate and execute strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(b) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(c) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations using personnel, supplies, and equipment. Logistics performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(d) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

(4) SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA SWP within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(a) SWP Operations Officer(s):

- **Phone:** (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878, or (800) 222-6362
- **E-mail:** commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(b) Operations Watch Officer:

- **Phone:** (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362
- **E-mail:** watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

(5) Activations. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the emergency, the SEOC may be activated either remotely, partially, or fully to support the accomplishment of the activities needed at the appropriate level described below:

(a) Level-I (Full Activation). Any disaster or emergency that requires a full state response and possible federal response and recovery assistance. The SEOC shall be fully operational on a continual 24-hour basis with staffing from all state ESFs. The MEMA Director will request the FEMA Region IV State Liaison Officer (SLO) deployment to the SEOC. The state may request the implementation of the Regional Response Plan (RRP) and a request to deploy the FEMA IMAT to the SEOC to support response and recovery efforts. The IMAT could be deployed forward to the area of operations with resource support, direction, and control from the SEOC.

Note: This level corresponds with FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) Level I: Massive - An event/incident involving massive levels of damage, with severe impact or multi-state scope. This level will result in a Presidential disaster declaration, with major federal involvement and full federal, regional, and national resources.

This level also corresponds with FEMA RRCC Level II: Moderate - An event/incident involving moderate levels of damage that will likely result in a major Presidential disaster declaration, with moderate federal assistance.

- Activation messaging will be via the MEMA AtHoc mass notification system.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Primary and Alternate ECOs of all ESFs will report as directed.
- 24/7 manning *IS* automatically triggered; schedule manning rotation accordingly.
- SEOC Situation Room (SITRoom) *IS* automatically triggered; a website Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is published as part of the activation notification.
- WebEOC Event *IS* automatically triggered; Event name published as part of activation notification.
- Crisis Track Event *IS* automatically triggered; Event name published as part of activation notification.
- IAP and Situation Report (SITREP) cycle *IS* automatically triggered; 12 or 24-hour planning cycle to be disseminated at the initial briefing and posted to SitRoom.
Note: Very rarely will MEMA use a 12-hour planning cycle.
- IAP submissions will be forwarded to the appropriate Branch Director. The Branch Directors, upon review and vetting, will forward IAP submissions via e-mail to planning@mema.ms.gov.
- SITREP submissions will be submitted via WebEOC (Branch Journals) or e-mail to the appropriate Branch Director. Branch Directors review and vet information, then load SITREP data in WebEOC or forward via e-mail to planning@mema.ms.gov.

(b) Level-II (Partial Activation). Involves any emergency or pending disaster that is likely to require the involvement of several ESFs. All primary and support agencies shall be alerted, and the SEOC staffed, physically or virtually, with MEMA and essential ESF personnel. The FEMA Region IV SLO would likely be requested to stand by for deployment to the SEOC.

Note: This level corresponds with RRCC Level III: Minor - An event/incident involving minor to average levels of damage, which may result in a Presidential declaration of an emergency or disaster. State or local jurisdictions may request federal involvement, and existing federal and regional resources will meet the request.

- Activation messaging will be via the MEMA AtHoc mass notification system.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Primary and Alternate ECOs of selected ESFs will report, physically or virtually, as directed.
- 24/7 manning *IS NOT* automatically triggered; Branch Directors and Section Chiefs WILL BE required to staff SEOC Positions; the 24/7 manning schedule will be discussed and disseminated at a full CAT Meeting or initial briefing.
- SEOC SITRoom (Virtual EOC) *IS* automatically triggered; a URL is published as part of the activation notification.
- WebEOC Event *IS* automatically triggered; Event name published as part of activation notification.
- Crisis Track Event *IS* automatically triggered; Event name published as part of activation notification.
- SITREP or Operational Summary (OPSUM) cycle *IS* automatically triggered; 12 or 24-hour planning cycle to be disseminated at the initial briefing and posted to SitRoom.
- IAP cycle *IS NOT* automatically triggered; If an IAP is required, a 12 or 24-hour planning cycle is to be disseminated at the initial briefing and posted to SitRoom.
- IAP submissions will be forwarded to the appropriate Branch Director. The Branch Directors, upon review and vetting, will forward IAP submissions via e-mail to planning@mema.ms.gov.
- SITREP submissions will be submitted via WebEOC (Branch Journals) or e-mail to the appropriate Branch Director, Plans Section, or Watch Officer. The receiving party will review and vet information, then load SITREP/OPSUM data in WebEOC or forward via e-mail to planning@mema.ms.gov or watchdesk@mema.ms.gov.

(c) **Level-III (Virtual Activation)**. Enhanced watch of SELECT ESFs during incidents involving in-state or out-of-state operational activities. It consists of any incident that does not exceed the local government's capabilities or results in minimal state-level assistance requirements. ECOs are NOT required to report the SEOC. MEMA will activate only those agencies or ESFs with normal day-to-day emergency service responsibilities or regulatory requirements for the incident. Partial SEOC activation is possible; full SEOC activation is not expected.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Note: This level generally accompanies an incident involving minor levels, no damage, or out-of-state support activities, such as EMAC or special events requiring non-SEOC ESF support.

- Activation messaging will be via the MEMA AtHoc mass notification system.
- ECOs of selected ESFs **DO NOT** report to the SEOC; ECOs **ARE** authorized to work remotely.
- ECOs will monitor the event and maintain situational awareness, ensuring open e-mail and telephone communication with SEOC is always available.
- SEOC SITRoom (Virtual EOC) **IS** automatically triggered; a URL is published as part of the activation notification.
- WebEOC Event **IS NOT** automatically triggered; If a WebEOC Event is established, Event name will be published as part of the activation notification.
- Crisis Track Event **IS NOT** automatically triggered; If a Crisis Track Event is established, Event name published as part of the activation notification.
- IAP process **IS NOT** automatically triggered; If an IAP is required, a 24-72-hour planning cycle will be published via the SIT Room.
- A 24-hour SITREP cycle **IS NOT** automatically triggered. SITREP submission and publication schedule will be published via the SIT Room. An OPSUM and County Roll-up type reports may be utilized instead of a SITREP.
- If IAP is triggered, IAP submissions will be forwarded to the appropriate Branch Director. The Branch Directors, upon review and vetting, will forward IAP submissions via e-mail to planning@mema.ms.gov.
- For the ESFs virtually activated, SITREP or OPSUM submissions will be submitted via WebEOC (Branch Journals) or e-mail to the appropriate Branch Director, Plans Section, or Watch Officer. The receiving party will review and vet information, load SITREP or OPSUM data in WebEOC, or forward via e-mail to planning@mema.ms.gov or watchdesk@mema.ms.gov.

(d) Level-IV (Normal Operations). Normal day-to-day 24/7/365 operational activities may include any incident that does not exceed the local government's capabilities or

results in minimal state-level assistance requirements. MEMA will notify only those agencies or ESFs with typical day-to-day emergency service responsibilities or regulatory requirements for an incident. SEOC activation is possible but not expected. Level IV operations are considered every day “blue sky” days. Operations, Emergency Telecommunicators, and Watch Officers conduct standard monitoring and situational awareness activities.

(6) Joint Information Center. The JIC is located at the SEOC. The JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is all news media's central point of contact and helps ensure the coordination of public information during incidents involving multiple agencies and/or jurisdictions. The Incident Commander/Unified Command may use a JIC to support gathering, verifying, coordinating, and disseminating accurate, accessible, and timely information.

(7) Business Emergency Operations Center. The BEOC is also located at the SEOC. The BEOC's mission is to improve the ability of Mississippi businesses to prepare for, respond to, support, and recover from natural and human-caused disasters. The BEOC provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and those registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster. The BEOC is open to any Mississippi Business or organization; joining is free. The BEOC is an online information-sharing platform throughout the business community during response and recovery events.

(8) State Emergency Response Team. Today, the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) concept differs significantly from the earlier SERT structure and function. MEMA no longer deploys large ICS teams for operations, planning, and coordination. The SEOC is now the hub of all ICS functions for state emergency management. The primary role of personnel filling a “SERT” type mission will be to funnel information back to the SEOC.

What MEMA does provide in SERT is much smaller and specialized individuals or teams to effect specific functions as the need arises. If conditions warrant mobilization and deployment of a SERT-type element, the MEMA Bureau of Field Services Director or designee will serve as the SERT Chief. The SERT can comprise representatives from MEMA, liaisons from other state agencies, and local personnel as needed. The SERT's basic design will be small yet scalable as the mission dictates. The SERT organizational structure will possess the ability to expand or reduce in size to provide the needed intelligence and situational reporting during incidents.

The SERT mission includes, but is not limited to, the following tasks:

- (a) Establish a capable state response liaison presence in the disaster area.

(b) Become the local government's point of contact for state assistance.

(c) Provide disaster intelligence to SEOC and ESF counterparts.

(d) Provide Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) photographic, video, live video feed, and geotagging support in the disaster area.

(e) Channel local unmet resource needs to the SEOC.

(9) Forward Incident Command Posts. Forward Incident Command Posts (ICPs) can be tactical command posts, JFOs, or MACs.

(a) **Earthquake.** Most forward-deploying assets for earthquake response will be deployed to the Mississippi National Guard facility at Camp McCain, Elliott, MS (Grenada County). As the situation and trafficability permit, the forward elements will deploy closer to the impacted areas.

(b) **Hurricane.** For hurricane operations, and depending on the size and scope of the storm, forward elements will deploy to the Air National Guard Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC), Gulfport, MS, or to Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center (CSJTFC), Hattiesburg, MS. CSJTFC may be used as a staging area before final deployment to the CRTC.

(10) Mobile Incident Command Posts. The MEMA Offices of Response and Logistics control MEMA Mobile Command Post (CP) elements. In contrast to the previous SERT methodology, the CPs do not produce products (IAPs, SITREPs, OPSUMs), command or control assets, or supersede any efforts conducted at the SEOC. The SEOC will always be the state's main effort for emergency management coordination. The CPs are tools to provide mission support and situational awareness at or near an incident site.

The MEMA Field Services Bureau and Office of Logistics can each deploy a mobile incident command post. Mobile command posts can be utilized as stand-alone incident command posts or augment fixed base facilities.

(a) **SERT 1.** SERT-1 is a self-sustaining element comprised of two pick-up type trucks, a 36' goose-neck type command trailer, and a 20-kw trailer-mounted generator package that may deploy personnel to support state and local operations or near a forward site. When properly sustained, SERT-1 can operate indefinitely. SERT-1 comprises a full suite of command systems, including cellular and satellite data and Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN) radios.

(b) SERT 2. SERT-2 is a self-sustaining element comprising one pick-up type truck, a 16' command trailer, and a 5-kw generator package that may be deployed to support state and local operations at or near a forward site. When properly sustained, SERT-2 can operate indefinitely. SERT-2 comprises a full suite of command systems, including cellular and satellite data and MSWIN radios. SERT-2 is MEMA's dedicated UAS CP.

(11) Recovery Operations. The recovery process will be implemented in three locations: the SEOC, a JFO, and Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs). The latter two are field locations.

The SCO is responsible for committing all state resources and coordinating disaster recovery efforts between the federal, state, and local governments.

Short-term recovery goals should allow for the following:

- (a)** Manage and coordinate immediate life-sustaining and recovery activities.
- (b)** Identify essential records, critical systems, and operations.
- (c)** Establish priorities for the reinstatement of systems and operations.
- (d)** Establish maximum acceptable downtime before reinstatement to an acceptable system and operational level.
- (e)** Identify minimum resources needed to recover business operations.

Long-term recovery goals should consider the following:

- (f)** Strategic planning to include budgeting for structural and non-structural repairs.
- (g)** Development and implementation of mitigation goals and activities.
- (h)** Management and coordination of recovery activities.
- (i)** Management of fiscal operations and recovery funding.
- (j)** Management of volunteer, contractual, mutual aid, and agency resources.

(12) Joint Field Office Operations. A JFO will be the primary federal field office location near the impacted area to conduct and coordinate response and recovery operations between

FEMA and the state. The JFO will provide the GAR, SCO, Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), and the State Response and Recovery Branch offices, as necessary. State and federal ESF and Recovery Support Function (RSF) counterparts are located together for ease of communication during the operation.

Note: The federal RSF program is loosely established, and the Mississippi RSF program is under development. It is important to note that the activities required during the recovery phases of operations are complex and subject to many variables, as opposed to the response phase. Thus, defining the RSF concept is generally much broader and less detailed than the response concepts and more open to adapting to the recovery mission parameters and individual needs.

The JFO will be established during the recovery phase of an incident and will remain operational for as long as necessary.

Additional personnel may be required at the JFO to conduct damage assessments and provide public assistance (PA) and individual assistance (IA) to the state and local governments and other qualified applicants during or following major disasters. See *Appendix 2 (Glossary)* for definitions of PA and IA.

(13) Disaster Recovery Centers. A DRC is a facility established in or near the community affected by the disaster where persons can meet face-to-face with represented federal, state, local, and volunteer agencies to:

- (a) Discuss their disaster-related needs.
- (b) Obtain information about disaster assistance programs.
- (c) Register via telephone or the Internet.
- (d) Update registration information.
- (e) Learn about rebuilding measures to eliminate or reduce the risk of future loss.
- (f) Request the status of their application for assistance.
- (g) Learn how to complete the Small Business Administration (SBA) loan application.

Note: DRC locations should be fully accessible to individuals with disabilities and those with access and functional needs in keeping with the National Preparedness Goal of: “A whole Community Approach to Emergency Management.”

d. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination. Information collection, analysis, and dissemination are essential to avoid or minimize loss of life and property. All incident information flow is routed to the incident command at the SEOC. This is facilitated via the SWP and MEMA Watch Desk, the primary contact points. Located at the SEOC, the SWP and Watch Desk operate 24 hours, seven days a week.

The SWP and Watch Desk monitor, collect, and analyze essential disaster information related to natural and man-made incidents throughout the state from various sources such as the National Weather Service (NWS), ESFs, forward-deployed assets, and local EMAs. This information is utilized to alert state and local officials if a disaster is imminent or has occurred.

With the SEOC being a hybrid EOC, MEMA's common operating picture (COP) is also considered a hybrid. A COP is "a command and control (C2) tool that provides situational awareness enabling users to make accurate, informed decisions based on current or planned activities under the ICS. Data and real-time sources support all functions and response using a single spatial data platform". MEMA has an Aeronautical Reconnaissance Coverage Geographic Information System (ArcGIS) based spatial data platform titled MEMA COP. Still, it does not provide a "single" platform for all decision-making conducted at MEMA or the SEOC. The following COP components are utilized so incident information can be collected, analyzed, and disseminated electronically:

(1) **WebEOC.** WebEOC is MEMA's primary incident management tool and digital link to local EMAs. WebEOC is a web-based information management system that provides a single access point for collecting and disseminating emergency or event-related information. WebEOC provides real-time data that users provide and can be used during emergency planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.

(2) **Homeland Security Information Network Situation Rooms.** MEMA SITRooms are provided and sponsored by the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN). The SITRooms are highly stable and safe platforms. The SITRooms are accessed online through Adobe Connect. MEMA develops the SITRooms to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform during normal operations or incidents. The process provides excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms provide individual pods containing attendee lists, chat capability, incident priorities, objectives, operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

(3) **Crisis Track.** Crisis Track is MEMA's primary damage assessment tool. ArcGIS-based Crisis Track allows computer-based and mobile users to assess damages and load the data

in real-time to a web-based repository. Crisis Track has disaster management, debris estimation and removal, citizen self-reporting, and labor and equipment tracking tools.

(4) MEMA Common Operating Picture. The MEMA COP is an ArcGIS product that provides 24/7/365 situational awareness of ongoing incidents and events throughout the state. The COP can display dozens of layers, including but not limited to Daily Event Logs being monitored by the State Warning Point, current weather radar, MDOT data feeds, river gauges, and storm surge inundation.

(5) Mississippi Wireless Information Network. MSWIN serves Mississippi by providing reliable, redundant radio communications for our state's first responders. The MSWIN System comprises 144 tower sites and a point-to-point microwave backhaul network. MSWIN is monitored 24 hours a day, 365 days per year, to ensure it is always available. MSWIN was designed with a simple, straightforward objective: Get the right information to the right people in the right place and time. With this objective in mind, the MSWIN system is a robust architecture with disaster recovery features that provide reliable communications under extreme conditions.

(6) Video Teleconferencing. MEMA utilizes video teleconferencing (VTC) to provide instant communication with various emergency managers during large-scale or potentially severe incidents, both within MEMA and external stakeholders. VTC, using such platforms as ZOOM and Microsoft Teams, is particularly valuable during the need for a unified command effort or during periods requiring immediate action and decision-making. In addition to individual accounts, VTC is established in the Governor's Conference Room (GCR) and receives feeds from wherever emergency managers have the necessary connectivity.

e. Protective Measures.

(1) Evacuation. (also see the Evacuation Support Annex)

(a) Evacuation is an action that local governments implement. It is an organized, phased, and supervised dispersal of residents and others from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.

(b) Where lives are endangered, protective action recommendations are issued by the appropriate local government officials. The county government must coordinate county evacuation plans and must be in accordance with state plans.

(c) Some disasters provide enough time for a warning to allow for an orderly, well-planned evacuation. Other disasters do not allow for adequate notice or preparation for evacuation.

(d) Evacuation plans must consider the movement of residents and others with mobility impairments and those without accessible transportation.

(e) Shelters and mass feeding sites will be available for evacuees working with local government and volunteer organizations. When shelter facilities are activated, the state will work with local officials to ensure they accommodate the ADA provisions and comply with FNSS. Care and shelter plans will address the access and functional needs of people with disabilities and older adults to allow shelter in general population shelters, including household pets and service animals.

(f) ESF #6 will coordinate all state efforts to provide sheltering, feeding, and other human needs following a catastrophic earthquake, hurricane, or other significant disaster requiring state mass care assistance. Specific types of shelters and shelter resource requirements are outlined in the ESF #6 Annex.

(g) Evacuation and shelter instructions will be issued to the broadcast media through the Public Broadcasting System (PBS), MEMA's website, and social media. Hurricane evacuation routes are marked with transportation route signs. These signs may contain radio frequencies for Mississippi Public Broadcasting's (MPB) radio stations.

(h) Local governments will coordinate evacuation requirements with MEMA before, during, and following a disaster. This includes but is not limited to the timeliness of evacuation, initiating evacuation procedures, issuing joint public information statements, evacuating those with access and functional needs, and determining evacuation routes and shelter locations. Types of evacuations include:

- **Spontaneous Evacuation.** Some residents or others in the threatened areas may observe an emergency incident or receive unofficial word of an actual or perceived threat. Without receiving instructions to do so, they elect to evacuate the area. Their methods of movement and direction of travel are unorganized and unsupervised.

- **Voluntary Evacuation.** This is a warning to residents or others within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or order are not required to evacuate; however, it would be advantageous.

- **Mandatory or Directed Evacuation.** This is a warning to residents or others within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists, and individuals must evacuate in accordance with the instructions of local officials.

The individual will be responsible for transporting family and personal belongings during an evacuation. Persons who are physically or financially unable to carry out the recommendations of local governments should inform the appropriate authorities to take advantage of local operating procedures and plans developed for persons with disabilities, access, and functional needs.

As requested, the SEOC shall be prepared to assist local governments with resources to effectively and timely evacuate residents and others with disabilities from harm's way. The following state agencies will support the evacuation process as outlined:

- **Mississippi Department of Transportation.** MDOT will assist with ensuring routes are prepared in advance of the notification/warning for safe and efficient flow. Position message boards and resources to help facilitate warnings on routes and exchanges.
- **Mississippi Department of Public Safety.** MDPS, utilizing resources from all state agencies with law enforcement responsibilities, will provide law enforcement personnel with route patrol, security, and bus escort for mass evacuation (i.e., public transit buses).
- **Mississippi Department of Education.** MDE will coordinate with local school districts outside the disaster area to provide school bus equipment, as feasible, to support emergency transportation to reception centers and shelter sites.

Following a disaster, state and local authorities will jointly decide when it is safe for residents and others to return to the affected area. Information will be broadcast to the public to facilitate and control re-entry.

(2) Sheltering. The Shelter Support Annex and the State of Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan (MASSP) (published under another cover) provide an all-hazards framework for coordinating state shelter support during major and catastrophic disaster operations. The Governor, MEMA, and MDHS (ESF #6) coordinate shelter support within the state. Under the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15-17 (1972), local governments have the authority to direct municipalities and counties to assist in staffing emergency shelters. Once local government and local voluntary agencies have exceeded local assets, assistance can be requested from the SEOC by the local EOC/EMA. MDHS is responsible for providing shelters with the assistance of primary, support, and other non-governmental agencies. Local, tribal, and state governments are responsible for the welfare of those who reside in their jurisdictions. The state designates one or more official(s) to coordinate with federal ESF #6 during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

At the local level, government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector coordinate ESF #6 activities to meet the immediate needs of disaster survivors. When the impact of the incident exceeds local resources, the state may provide additional support. Resources from national-level NGOs and the private sector may augment local and state response capabilities. Federal assistance may be requested through FEMA Region IV when these resources are insufficient. Other federal departments and agencies may also respond under their authority to assist the affected community. Local, tribal, and state governments have obligations under civil rights laws to ensure equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs when providing mass care services.

(a) Non-Congregate Shelters. MEMA and ESF #6 will undertake a targeted approach to identifying those populations that should be referred to a Non-Congregate Sheltering (NCS) site. The following criteria will be used to determine eligibility for NCS during a mandatory evacuation:

- An evacuee or a household member recently tested positive (within a prescribed time and can provide documentation) for a qualifying issue (such as COVID-19) and does not require hospitalization but must be quarantined.
- An evacuee or a member of the household has recently been exposed (within a prescribed amount of time and can provide documentation that the evacuee is awaiting molecular test results, not to be confused with the rapid antigen test) to a qualifying issue (such as COVID-19) but should be quarantined.
- Older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions like heart or lung disease or diabetes, per the latest FEMA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines.

(b) Access and Functional Needs Sheltering. The ADA of 1990, the Fair Housing Act (FHA) of 1968, and civil rights requirements are not waived in disaster situations. Emergency Managers and shelter planners are responsible for ensuring that sheltering services and facilities are accessible. Most individuals with access and functional needs can be accommodated with support in a general population shelter.

FNSS can be incorporated into existing shelter plans and resources. Examples of support services include durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical supplies (CMS), and personal assistance services (PAS). Individuals requiring FNSS may have physical, sensory, mental health, and cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their ability to function independently

without assistance. Others who may benefit from FNSS include women in the late stages of pregnancy, seniors, and people whose body mass requires special equipment.

(c) State Medical Needs Shelter. Upon request from the county, MEMA will mission assign staff to the State Medical Needs Shelter (SMNS) to ensure those with access and functional needs that cannot be met in a general population shelter are adequately cared for during an event. Located in Stone County, the shelter is self-sufficient for up to 36 hours with a backup power source, sewer and water connections, and telehealth capabilities with a direct line of communication established with UMMC in Jackson. The shelter's capacity should not exceed 150 persons, including one mandatory caregiver per resident. Transportation to the shelter can be arranged through MEMA on a case-by-case basis. However, counties should have a plan to transport the medically fragile without the assistance of the state.

(d) Sheltering Pets and Service Animals. ESF #11 coordinates household pets and animal shelter resource support. A person who uses a service animal must be allowed to bring their service animal into a general population or special needs shelter and has the right to be accompanied by a service animal in all areas of public accommodation. In developing these strategies, the state considers the following:

- Locate pet-friendly shelters within buildings with restrooms, running water, and proper lighting.
- Allow pet owners to interact with their animals and care for them.
- Ensure animals are properly cared for during the emergency.

(e) FEMA 361 Safe Rooms/Storm Shelters. Mississippi has several county Safe Rooms/Storm Shelters across the state. Several years ago, in partnership with FEMA and participating county emergency management agencies, MEMA made limited hazard mitigation grant funds available to counties to construct community saferooms and install individual Storm Shelters. FEMA 361 Safe Rooms are designed and constructed to provide near-absolute life-safety protection for occupants from extreme-wind events such as tornadoes or hurricanes. Individual Storm Shelters can be reinforced rooms built in a new or existing structure that can provide greater protection for residents in the path of severe storms and tornadoes. These Storm Shelters can be above ground and the base flood elevation. The Storm Shelters can also be installed below ground outside Special Flood Hazard Areas. The management of the Safe Rooms depends on the site's operational plan.

f. Communications.

(1) State Warning Point. MEMA operates a 24-hour SWP emergency communication center at the SEOC. This facility serves as the single point to receive and disseminate information and warnings to governmental officials at all levels that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health, safety, or property of the state's population.

(a) Specialized Warning Point Communications Capabilities. Specialized warning point communication capabilities include:

- MSWIN.
- Satellite phones.
- Cellular phones.
- Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- WebEOC.
- INFORM/Operational Hotline - GGNS and RBS incidents only.
- National Warning System (NAWAS).
- HSIN (Connect).

(b) Information Flow. At the SEOC, disaster and non-disaster information will flow internally among various sources. Information received is disseminated and acted upon in accordance with the SWP Communications SOP and ESF #2 guidance.

(c) Communications within a disaster. Communications within the disaster area may require re-establishment or augmentation to communicate between state and federal disaster officials. Assistance can be provided by deploying MEMA's SERT Trailers, ESF #2, or private-sector providers.

(d) Other Communications Augmentation Capabilities. Virtual-public activities, industry, commercial firms, and amateur radio operators can augment established communications systems.

(e) Communications Maintenance. Agreements and contracts will be made to ensure equipment and system maintenance on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Alternate warning systems will be

maintained and tested if the existing primary system is damaged and rendered inoperable. Maintenance and testing of all warning equipment are the responsibility of the Office of Response.

(f) Back-Up Communications Centers. Back-Up communications centers are established at the SELOC in Byram, MS, and within the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP) Communications Center in Jackson, MS. Additionally, the two MEMA SERT trailers can provide emergency communications.

(2) Alert, Notification, and Warning. Alert, notification, and warning will deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken, and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

(a) Alert.

- Involves organizational procedures for advising key personnel and emergency operational staff of situations that may require future actions.
- All state agencies involved in emergency and disaster response will maintain call lists and procedures for alerting officials within the organization of potential or actual situations in which assistance may be required. The call lists shall be reviewed and updated biannually.
- All state agency ECO and PIO rosters will be provided and maintained at the SEOC, SWP, and/or JIC.

(b) Notification.

- Notifications are typically transmitted through MEMA's AtHoc mass notification system or posted to one of the various online incident support tools.
- Notification procedures are contained in the MEMA SWP Communications SOP under a separate cover.
- Emergency notification systems must be accessible to ensure effective communication for deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, or deaf/blind.

(c) Warning.

- Involves forecasting or predicting incidents that could result in loss of life, hardship, suffering, or extensive property damage.
- Natural hazards like floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, severe storms, and winter storms usually allow more timely warnings. But some natural, man-made, and technological hazards strike without warning. These include earthquakes, accidents at fixed nuclear facilities, hazardous materials incidents, transportation accidents, enemy attacks, and terrorism.
- Local and state authorities disseminate warnings of potential or actual disasters to the general public.
- MEMA will coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure timely warning and readiness in case of a man-made, natural disaster, or emergency and will initiate actions to warn local governments and other state agencies by all means necessary.
- Local governments will prepare plans and procedures to activate local warnings utilizing all available systems and networks. Personnel and facilities shall be trained and organized to provide warning capability on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

g. Administration, Finance, and Logistics. The MEMA Executive Director, Deputy Director, Finance and Administration Section Chief (FSC), and LSC are responsible for providing administrative, financial, and logistical support to the SEOC and its staff. Support includes but is not limited to supplying secretarial assistance and office equipment and supplies, arranging for feeding and sleeping accommodations, and providing other support as may be required to ensure a continuing long-term response and recovery operation.

(1) Administration. When the Governor declares a state of emergency or disaster, the State Auditor's office will issue an emergency declaration allowing emergency purchases by the state without following the mandated policies and procedures. MEMA will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the state response and recovery efforts. Records and reports will be handled in the following manner:

(a) Heads of state agencies are responsible for submitting reports involving their agencies' response to an incident to the SEOC.

(b) All local and state government entities employing their bookkeeping procedures must maintain the standard, approved, and accepted records of expenditures and obligations in emergency operations.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

(c) All local and state government entities must meet all applicable local, state, federal, and special audit requirements.

(d) To supplement written records, local and State government entities are encouraged to maintain narrative and log-type records of response actions as well as photographs and videos of “untouched damage.”

(e) MEMA will request reports from private relief agencies and other NGOs when necessary.

(f) Responsibility for submitting local government reports to the SEOC rests with the local chief executive through the local emergency management director, who may delegate this function to the local government administrative or operations group.

(g) Local governments and state agencies will report to the SEOC by the most practical means, including Internet, telephone, radio, or facsimile. Delivery of required reports will be supported by mail or hand-delivered copy as needed.

(h) Damage reports (Initial, Situation, Damage Impact, Assessments, and other follow-up reports as prescribed) are to be submitted to MEMA in accordance with the schedule of requirements for disaster reports.

(i) Other reports, either required or requested, will be submitted in accordance with established procedures for specific reports (Refer to ESF #5 for general reporting).

(j) Each agency or department is responsible for maintaining and recording documents affecting the organization and legal administration of emergency management functions. It is further the responsibility of state officials to ensure all records are secure and protected from damage or destruction at all times.

(k) The State requires local emergency operations plans to include provisions for protecting and preserving all legal documents of both public and private nature according to applicable state and local laws. This responsibility lies with the county chancery clerk’s offices and all other city or town clerks as appropriate.

(l) The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) will be notified when the Governor declares that a state of emergency exists due to a disaster. The SCO will consult with the SHPO concerning existing historic properties within the designated disaster area.

(2) Finance. In conjunction with DFA, the MEMA Executive Director, Deputy Director, Chief Financial Officer, and Purchasing Officer will have the authority to purchase resources during an emergency utilizing disaster funds allocated by the State Legislature. DFA will assist MEMA with budgetary matters in a Presidential declaration, including earmarking special funds necessary for each disaster or emergency.

All state agencies, non-profit organizations, and local jurisdictions can apply for federal disaster grants to help recoup response and recovery expenses during a federally-declared disaster through FEMA's PA program. The program can reimburse costs at a 75 percent federal cost-share or up to 90 to 100 percent cost-share if approved by the Federal government.

Following a federally declared disaster, the MEMA Office of Public Assistance will hold applicant briefings to explain the reimbursement process. Expenses eligible for reimbursement include overtime, debris removal, repair or replacement of publicly-owned facilities, roads, bridge repair, etc.

MEMA uses the mississippipa.org website for applicants applying for federal funding to assist with record-keeping, necessary documents, forms, and payments. More details about specific aspects of the PA program can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 44, revised every October.

All jurisdictions or agencies receiving federal funding must maintain adequate records, documentation, and accounting procedures, as all PA funding provided is subject to state and federal audits.

(3) Logistics. MEMA is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing the resource support needed in ESF #7. Equipment, supplies, and personnel will first be addressed through support agencies' resources and local sources outside the impacted area. Additional support will be obtained through commercial sources. Resources outside disaster areas will be directed to fulfill the unmet needs of state and local governments. Resources potentially could include staff, emergency relief supplies, shelters, office space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications support, space for warehousing, mobilization center, state staging area (SSA), SERT, and contracting services required to support immediate response activities. Resources are managed with WebEOC software maintained by MEMA.

At the governor's request, the Administrator of FEMA may provide for a survey of construction materials needed in a disaster area and take appropriate action to ensure the availability and fair distribution of such materials.

All resource acquisition, deployment, and management will be coordinated to obtain the maximum benefit possible in accordance with ESF #7.

MAAs and memoranda of understanding (MOU) are essential to emergency management planning, response, and recovery activities. These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance during an emergency or disaster. They can increase available resources and improve response and recovery efforts. These agreements may occur intrastate or interstate.

(a) Mutual Aid Agreements – Intrastate. As amended, MS Code Ann. § 33-15-19 (a) (1972) authorizes the state and its political subdivisions to develop and enter into MAAs for reciprocal emergency aid and assistance in case of emergencies too extensive to be dealt with unassisted.

SMAC was begun in 1995 by MEMA to provide more effective use of resources in times of disaster. It provides a way for municipalities and counties to request and receive help from each other when local resources are exhausted. Most counties already have some MAA with neighboring counties to assist with emergencies. However, these local agreements may not be sufficient when a disaster strikes a large area. Neighboring jurisdictions may all need assistance. The SMAC provides a mechanism for aid from different parts of the state. It addresses the issues of liability, compensation, direction, and control uniformly. SMAC allows compact members to have an MAA with the state and other compact members.

When a participating government either becomes affected by or is under imminent threat of a major disaster, it may request emergency-related MAA either by:

- Proclaiming a local emergency and transmitting a copy of that proclamation along with a completed Part I Identification of Need (Form REQ-A) to the participating agency or
- Orally communicating a request for mutual aid assistance to the participating government or MEMA, followed as soon as practicable by written confirmation of said request.

Mutual aid can be requested only when resources available within the stricken area are deemed inadequate. Municipalities must coordinate state or federal assistance requests with their county emergency management agencies.

To provide the most effective mutual aid possible, the SMAC also intends to foster communications between the personnel of participating governments through visits, a compilation of asset inventories, an exchange of information, and the development of plans and procedures.

(b) Mutual Aid Agreements – Interstate. EMAC is an interstate MAA that allows states to assist one another in responding to disasters. It is administered by the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA). Congress ratified EMAC and signed it into law in 1996 (PL 104-321). Since ratification and signing into law in 1996, 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have enacted legislation to become EMAC members. Mississippi Code Ann. § 45-18-3 (2016), effective by the Mississippi legislature on 17 April 2000.

During an emergency, NEMA staff work with EMAC member states to ensure that a smooth relay of information passes through the EMAC system to coordinate relief efforts. The EMAC process has five phases: pre-event preparation, activation, request and offer, response, and reimbursement.

The key players in EMAC operations are:

- **Requesting State.** Any EMAC member state that is asking for interstate assistance under the compact. The Governor must declare a state of emergency before initiating the EMAC process.
- **Assisting State.** Any EMAC member state responding to a request for assistance from and providing resources to another EMAC member state through the compact.
- **Authorized Representative.** An Authorized Representative (AR) is a person within a member state empowered to obligate state resources (aid) and expend state funds (request assistance) under EMAC. This is the GAR or an Alternate GAR (AGAR) in Mississippi.
- **Designated Contact.** The Designated Contact (DC) is a person within a member state familiar with the EMAC process. In Mississippi, this is the MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator.
- **National Emergency Management Association.** The professional association *of and for* emergency management directors from all 50 states, eight territories, and the District of Columbia.
- **National Coordinating State.** The assigned National Coordinating State (NCS) works with NEMA to coordinate operations to support EMAC Advance Teams (A-Team) and recruit A-Teams from other states as requested.

- **National EMAC Liaison Team.** The National EMAC Liaison Team (NELT) is the EMAC team deployed to serve as liaison at the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), located in Washington, D.C.

- **Regional EMAC Liaison Team.** The Regional EMAC Liaison Team (RELT) is the EMAC team deployed to serve as liaison at the RRCC. From the RRCC, the EMAC RCT coordinates with deployed EMAC components responding to the emergency in states within the region and is the liaison between the EMAC assistance efforts and the federally aided efforts.

- **EMAC Advance Team.** The A-Team is a team deployed to a requesting state from an assisting state that provides resource coordination for the requesting state.

- **Member States.** All member states have the following responsibilities (as defined in the EMAC Articles):

- To be familiar with possible joint member situations.
- To be familiar with other states' emergency plans.
- To develop an emergency plan and procedures for managing and provisioning assistance.
- To assist in warnings.
- To protect and ensure uninterrupted delivery of services, medicine, water, food, energy, fuel, search and rescue, and critical lifeline equipment, services, and resources.
- To inventory and set procedures for interstate loan and delivery of typed personnel and material resources, including procedures for reimbursement or forgiveness.
- To provide for the temporary suspension of any statutes or ordinances that restrict implementation.
- EMAC can be used for ANY capability one member state can share with another member state following a governor-declared state of emergency.

9. AUTHORITIES.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Americans with Disabilities Act, Title II, September 2010
https://www.ada.gov/ada_title_II.htm
- c. Fair Housing Act (FHA) of 1968
<https://www.justice.gov/crt/fair-housing-act-1>
- d. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2021-title18/pdf/USCODE-2021-title18-partI-chap67-sec1385.pdf)
- e. Public Law 98-473, Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act, October 1984
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title34/subtitle5/chapter501&edition=prelim>
- f. United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2021-title18/pdf/USCODE-2021-title18-partI-chap67-sec1385.pdf>
- g. MS Code, Emergency Management and Civil Defense, Title 33-15.
[MS Code 33-15](https://www.sos.ms.gov/content/executiveorders/ExecutiveOrders/mabus.executive.orders-586-706.pdf)
- h. MS Code, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), Title 45-18.
[MS Code 45-18](https://www.sos.ms.gov/content/executiveorders/ExecutiveOrders/mabus.executive.orders-586-706.pdf)
- i. MS Executive Order No. 653, October 1990
<https://www.sos.ms.gov/content/executiveorders/ExecutiveOrders/mabus.executive.orders-586-706.pdf>
- j. MS Executive Order No. 932, March 2005
<https://www.homelandsecurity.ms.gov/sites/mohs/files/MOHS%20Files/ExecutiveOrder932.pdf>

10. REFERENCES.

- a. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5)
<https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Homeland%20Security%20Presidential%20Directive%205.pdf>
- b. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8)
<https://www.dhs.gov/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness>
- c. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- d. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- e. National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf
- f. National Protection Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Protection_Framework2nd-june2016.pdf
- g. National Prevention Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Prevention_Framework2nd-june2016.pdf
- h. National Mitigation Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Mitigation_Framework2nd_june2016.pdf
- i. FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- j. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf

- k. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- l. FEMA Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters, November 2010
https://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/odc/fnss_guidance.pdf
- m. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

A list of acronyms and abbreviations used in this document and associated appendices and annexes can be found in [Appendix 1 \(Acronyms and Abbreviations\)](#).

A list of definitions for those terms commonly used in emergency management can be found in [Appendix 2 \(Glossary\)](#).

The CEMP reference repository, containing this base plan, associated annexes, appendices, referenced documents and authorities, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to this site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

11. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE. MEMA is responsible for maintaining a comprehensive statewide program of emergency management. MEMA is responsible for coordination with the federal government's efforts, with other departments and agencies of state government, county and municipal governments, school boards, and non-profit organizations and private agencies that have a role in emergency management.

a. Plan Development. The process for developing the 2024 version of this document was managed by MEMA, as stipulated by law and based on the existing CEMP. Updates reflect federal requirements and other pertinent federal guidance on emergency operations planning, particularly homeland security issues.

This plan was developed based on federal guidance provided through NIMS, NRF, CPG-101, Version 2.0, the Integrated Preparedness Planning process, Presidential Policy Directive – 8

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

(PPD/8), the Homeland Security National Preparedness Goal, The Stafford Act, and the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA).

As directed by the NRF, the plan is based on six essential activities for responding to an incident: plan, organize/equip, train, exercise, and evaluate/improve.

b. Plan Maintenance. This plan will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the ability of the state and its political subdivisions to respond to incidents and support local emergency management agencies. Exercises will be coordinated with local governments and, to the extent possible, the federal government. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster supporting this plan. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this plan as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this plan on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This plan will be updated periodically as required to incorporate new presidential, federal, or state directives and legislative and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. A re-write of this plan will be completed every five (5) years according to MS Emergency Management Law, 1972.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the associated Annexes and Appendices. Recommendations should be forwarded to the MEMA Executive Director through official correspondence or initiated at the periodic CEMP review. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures.

All agencies will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective segments of the plan.

This plan applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

BASE PLAN APPENDICES.

Appendix 1 - Acronyms and Abbreviations

Appendix 2 - Glossary

Appendix 3 - Matrix of Primary/Support Agency Responsibilities for ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes

ESF ANNEXES.

- ESF #1 Transportation
- ESF #2 Communications
- ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4 Firefighting
- ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning)
- ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #7 Logistics
- ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources
- ESF #12 Energy
- ESF #13 Public Safety and Security
- ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
- ESF #15 External Affairs
- ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities

SUPPORT ANNEXES.

- Aviation Support Annex
- Climate Resiliency Support Annex
- Evacuation Support Annex
- Financial Management Support Annex
- Logistics Support Annex
- Mutual Aid Support Annex
- Shelter Support Annex
- Volunteer and Donations Management Annex

INCIDENT ANNEXES.

- Cyber Incident Annex
- Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex
- Earthquake Incident Annex
- Food and Agriculture Incident Annex

INCIDENT ANNEXES cont.

Hazardous Materials Incident Annex
Hurricane Incident Annex
Infectious Disease Incident Annex
Nuclear-Radiological Incident Annex

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

General Acronyms and Abbreviations. This appendix contains emergency management acronyms and abbreviations used in the CEMP and associated Annexes.

AAR/IP	After Action Review/Improvement Plan
AAVLD	American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians
AC	Area Coordinator (MEMA)
ADA	Americans With Disabilities Act
AFRCC	Air Force Rescue Coordination Center
AGAR	Alternate Governor’s Authorized Representative
AGO	Office of the Attorney General
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA)
AR	Authorized Representative
ARC	American Red Cross
ArcGIS	Aeronautical Reconnaissance Coverage Geographic Information System
ASL	American Sign Language
AVMT	Asset Visibility Management Team
A-Team	EMAC Advance Team
BEOC	Business Emergency Operations Center
BPI	Bureau of Plant Industry (MDAC)
BRS	Bureau of Regulatory Services (MDAC)
C2	Command and Control
CAP	US Air Force Auxiliary, Civil Air Patrol
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CD/EM	Civil Defense/Emergency Management
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERTRP	Comprehensive Emergency Transportation Response Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFTC	Cyber Fraud Task Forces
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CISA	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (DHS)
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
CMS	Consumable Medical Supplies
COG	Continuity of Government
CONOP	Concept of Operation

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
COP	Common Operating Picture
COSC	Company On-Scene Coordinator
CP	Command Post
CPCG	Community Planning and Capacity Building
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CPOD	Commodity Points of Distribution
CPT	Cyber Protection Team
CRTC	Combat Readiness Training Center (Gulfport)
CSA	Cybersecurity Advisor
CSJFTC	Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center (Hattiesburg)
CST	Civil Support Team
CTED	Commercial Transportation Enforcement Division (MDPS)
CTN	Critical Needs Transportation
CWA	Clean Water Act
C&GS	Command and General Staff
DAHG	Disaster Assistance Housing Grant
DARP	Disaster Assistance Repair Program
DC	Designated Contact
DCO	Defensive Cyberspace Operations
DCOE	Defensive Cyberspace Operation Element
DFA	Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration
DHP	Director of Health Protection
DHS	US Department of Homeland Security
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DOA	US Department of Agriculture
DOC	US Department of Commerce
DOD	US Department of Defense
DOE	US Department of Energy
DOI	US Department of the Interior
DOJ	US Department of Justice
DOL	US Department of Labor
DOM	Mississippi Department of Medicaid
DOS	US Department of State
DOT	US Department of Transportation
DR	Disaster Reports Disaster Reservist
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

DRH	Division of Radiological Health
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Services
DSCA	Defense Support to Civil Authorities
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
EAO	Emergency Action Officer
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECO	Emergency Coordinating Officer
EEI	Essential Elements of Information
EFLEA	Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ENMC	Emergency News Media Center
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator
EPZ	Emergency Protective Zone
ERT	Environmental Response Team (EPA)
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team-Alpha
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ESF #1	Transportation
ESF #2	Communications
ESF #3	Public Works and Engineering
ESF #4	Firefighting
ESF #5	Emergency Management (Information and Planning)
ESF #6	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
ESF #7	Logistics
ESF #8	Public Health and Medical Services
ESF #9	Search and Rescue
ESF #10	Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
ESF #11	Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF #12	Energy
ESF #13	Public Safety and Security
ESF #14	Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
ESF #15	External Affairs
ESF #16	Military Support to Civil Authorities

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

EXSUM	Executive Summary
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FAST	Field Assessment Triage Team
FasT	Field Assessment Team
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	US Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDA	US Food and Drug Administration
FEAD	Foreign and Emerging Animal Diseases
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERN	Food Emergency Network
FHA	Fair Housing Act
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FNARS	FEMA National Radio System
FNF	Fixed Nuclear Facility
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FNSS	Functional Needs Support Services
FSC	Finance and Administration Section Chief
FSE	Full-scale Exercise
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GCR	Governor's Conference Room (MEMA)
GGNS	Grand Gulf Nuclear Station
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GSA	US General Services Administration
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HF	High Frequency
HHS	US Department of Health and Human Services
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
HQ	Headquarters
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
HVA	Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
IA	Individual Assistance
IAA	Incident Awareness and Assessment
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

	Intelligence Community
IC-IRC	Intelligence Community-Incident Response Center
ICLN	Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IGO	Intergovernmental Organizations
IHL	Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning
IIR	Intelligence Information Report
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IO	Intelligence Officer
IOC	Indicator of Compromise
IRR	Initial Response Resources (FEMA)
IRT	Innovative Readiness Training
ISAC	Information Sharing and Analysis Centers
IST	Incident Support Team
ITS	Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services
I&A	Intelligence and Analysis
JIC	Joint Information Center
JFO	Joint Field Office
JOC	Joint Operations Center
KIQ	Key Intelligence Question
LAN	Local Area Network
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LRN	Laboratory Response Network
LSC	Logistics Section Chief
MA	Mission Assignment
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreements
MACC	Multi-Agency Coordination Center
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MARIS	Mississippi Automated Resource Information System
MART	Mississippi Animal Response Team
MARTF	Multi-Agency Reunification Task Force
MASSP	Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan
MBAH	Mississippi Board of Animal Health
MBCI	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
MBI	Mississippi Bureau of Investigation (MDPS)
MBN	Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MDPS)
MBP	Mississippi Board of Pharmacy
MBVME	Mississippi Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

MC	Mobilization Center
MCCB	Mississippi Community College Board
MCDEMA	Mississippi Civil Defense/Emergency Management Association
MCES	Mississippi Cooperative Extension Services
MCP	Mississippi Capital Police (MDPS)
MDA	Mississippi Development Authority
MDA/ED	Mississippi Development Authority/Energy Division
MDAC	Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
MDAH	Mississippi Department of Archives and History
MDE	Mississippi Department of Education
MDCPS	Mississippi Department of Child Protection Services
MDEQ	Mississippi Department of Environment Quality
MDES	Mississippi Department of Employment Security
MDFA	Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration
MSFL	Mississippi Forensics Laboratory
MDHS	Mississippi Department of Human Services
MDMH	Mississippi Department of Mental Health
MDMR	Mississippi Department of Marine Resources
MDOC	Mississippi Department of Corrections
MDOM	Mississippi Division of Medicaid
MDOT	Mississippi Department of Transportation
MDPS	Mississippi Department of Public Safety
MDRS	Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services
MDWF&P	Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks
MED-COM	Mississippi Medical Communication and Coordination Center
MEHC	Mississippi Emergency Healthcare Coalition
MEMA	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
MERC	Mississippi Emergency Response Commission
MFC	Mississippi Forestry Commission
MGC	Mississippi Gaming Commission
MHRT	Mississippi Health Response Team
MHSP	Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol
MHz	Megahertz
MID	Mississippi Insurance Department
MLB	Mississippi Levee Board
MMD	Mississippi Military Department
MMRT	Mississippi Mortuary Response Team
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOHS	Mississippi Office of Homeland Security

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Military Police
MPB	Mississippi Public Broadcasting
MPSC	Mississippi Public Service Commission
MPUS	Mississippi Public Utilities Staff
MRE	Meals Ready-To-Eat
MREPP	Mississippi Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan
MRP	Mission Ready Packet
MSAIC	Mississippi Information and Analysis Center
MSBEOC	Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center
MSBML	Mississippi Board of Medical Licensure
MSBON	Mississippi Board of Nursing
MSBP	Mississippi Board of Pharmacy
MSCL	Mississippi State Chemical Laboratory
MSCMEA	Mississippi Coroner's and Medical Examiner's Association
MSDH	Mississippi State Department of Health
MSFA	Mississippi State Fire Academy
MSFL	Mississippi Forensics Laboratory
MSFMO	Mississippi Fire Marshall's Office
MSIHL	Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning
MSNG	Mississippi National Guard
MSOGB	Mississippi Oil and Gas Board
MSOW	Master Site-On-Wheel (WCC)
MSPB	Mississippi State Personnel Board
MSRWA	Mississippi Rural Water Association
MSTC	Mississippi Tax Commission
MSUES	Mississippi State University Extension Service
MSVOAD	Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
MSVRDL	Mississippi Veterinary Research and Diagnostic Laboratory
MSWIN	Mississippi Wireless Information Network
MVMA	Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association
NAHLN	National Animal Health Laboratory Network
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCG	National Coordination Group (EMAC)
NCMEC	National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NCS	Non-Congregate Sheltering National Coordinating State

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

NCT	National Coordinating Team (EMAC)
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NDRS	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NELT	National EMAC Liaison Team
NEMA	National Emergency Management Association
NG	National Guard
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NIFOG	National Interoperability Field Operations Guide
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NMSZ	New Madrid Seismic Zone
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NPDN	National Plant Diagnosis Network
NPG	National Preparedness Goal
NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
NPS	National Preparedness System
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRDF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NRF	National Response Framework
NRT	National Response Team (EPA)
NSP	National Search and Rescue Plan
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
NWS	National Weather Service
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OCME	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (State Medical Examiner's Office)
OCN	Office of Child Nutrition (MDE)
OG	Office of the Governor
OCME	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPC	Office of Pollution Control
OPSUM	Operational Summary
OSA/DOA	Office of the State Auditor/Department of Audit
OSAR	Overland Search and Rescue
OSA	Office of the State Auditor
OSC	Operations Section Chief
	On-Scene Coordinator
OST	Office of State Treasurer
PA	Public Assistance
PAPPG	Public Assistance Policy and Program Guide

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

PAS	Personal Assistance Services
PBS	Public Broadcasting System
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PEG	Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy
PEJ	Percutaneous Endoscopic Jejunostomy
PHCC	Public Health Command/Coordination Center
PHMSA	Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
PHS	Commissioned Corps of the US Public Health Service
PIO	Public Information Officer
POA	Points of Arrival
POD	Points of Dispensing Points of Distribution
POE	Point of Entry
POTUS	President of the United States
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPQ	Plant Protection Quarantine (USDA)
PRP	Primary Responsible Party
PSC	Planning Section Chief Public Service Commission
QI	Qualified Individual
RACES	Radio Amateur Communication Emergency Services
RBS	River Bend Nuclear Station (Louisiana)
RCP	Re-Entry Control Point
RELT	Regional EMAC Liaison Team
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness
RLO	Regional Liaison Officer
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center (FEMA)
RRF	Federal Resource Request
RRP	Regional Response Plan
RRT	Regional Response Team (EPA)
RSF	Recovery Support Function
RSOI	Reception, Staging, Onward-Movement, and Integration
R-MACC	Reunification Multi-Agency Coordination Center
SA	Salvation Army Staging Area
SAD	State Active Duty
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

SBA	Small Business Administration
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SCU	Special Care Unit
SDHP	State Disaster Housing Program
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
SELOC	State Emergency Logistics Operations Center
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Areas
SFO	Senior Federal Official
SFMO	State Fire Marshal's Office
SHO	State Health Officer
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SITREP	Situation Report
SITRoom	Situation Room
SLO	State Liaison Officer
SLTT	State, Local, Tribal, Territorial
SMAC	Statewide Mutual Aid Compact
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Action-oriented, Realistic, and Timely
SMNS	State Medical Needs Shelter
SMRS	State Medical Response System
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOE	State of Emergency
SOG	Standard Operating Guides
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOS	Office of the Secretary of State
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SOW	Site-On-Wheels (WCC)
SPR	Stakeholder Preparedness Report
SSA	State Staging Area
	Social Security Administration
	Sector-Specific Agencies
SSEB	South States Energy Board
SSS	State Strategic Stockpile
SWP	State Warning Point
TART	Technical Animal Rescue Team
TCP	Traffic Control Point
THG	Temporary Housing Grant
THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

TRT	Technical Rescue Team
TTX	Table-top Exercise
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
T-III	Title III
UAS	Unmanned Aerial System
UC	Unified Command
UCG	Unified Coordination Group
UMMC	University of Mississippi Medical Center
URL	Universal Resource Locator (web address)
USA	United States Army
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAF	United States Air Force
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
US-CERT	United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USCYBERCOM	United States Cyber Command
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDT	United States Department of Treasury
USFA	United States Fire Administration (DHS/FEMA)
USFS	United States Forest Service (USDA)
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USPS	United States Postal Service
VA	United States Department of Veteran's Affairs
VDCT	Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team
VIPR	Volunteers in Preparedness and Response
VMAT	Veterinary Medical Assistance Team
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
VTC	Video Teleconferencing
WAN	Wide Area Network
WCC	Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alert
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Program
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WXSUM	Weather Summary
YMDLB	Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee Board

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary).

Terms and Definitions. The following is a list of terms and definitions commonly used in emergency management:

Accountable Property. Property that: 1) has an acquisition cost that is \$15,000 or more; 2) has a unique, identifiable serial number (e.g., computer or telecommunications equipment); and 3) is considered “sensitive” (i.e., easily pilferable), such as cellular phones, pagers, and laptop computers.

Agency. A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative. A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency’s or organization’s participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Area Command (Unified Area Command). An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents, each being handled by an ICS organization, or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command is responsible for setting overall strategy and priorities, allocating critical resources according to priorities, ensuring that incidents are properly managed, meeting objectives, and following strategies. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or some location other than an ICP.

Available Resources. Resources assigned to an incident checked in and available for use, generally located in a Staging Area.

Awareness. The continual process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge allows organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and react effectively.

Casualty. Any person declared dead, missing, ill, or injured.

Catastrophic Incident. Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population,

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time, almost immediately exceed resources ordinarily available to state, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area, and significantly interrupt governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic events are Incidents of National Significance.

Chain of Command. A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in the hierarchical order of an authority.

Civil Transportation Capacity. The total quantity of privately owned transportation services, equipment, facilities, and systems from all transportation modes nationally or in a prescribed area or region.

Coastal Zone. As defined by the NCP, it means all U.S. waters subject to tide, U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other water of the high seas subject to the NCP and the land surface or land substrata, groundwaters and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term “coastal zone” delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in RCPs.

Command Staff. In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required. They report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Community Recovery. In the context of the NRF and its annexes, the process of assessing the effects of an Incident of National Significance, defining resources, and developing and implementing a course of action to restore and revitalize a community's socioeconomic and physical structure.

Consequence Management. Predominantly an emergency management function and includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRF. See also **Crisis Management**.

Credible Threat. A potential terrorist threat that, based on a threat assessment, is credible and likely to involve WMD.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

Crisis Management. Predominantly a law enforcement function and included measures to identify, acquire, and plan the resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRF. See also **Consequence Management**.

Critical Infrastructures. Whether physical or virtual, systems and assets are so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Cultural Resources. Cultural resources include historic and prehistoric structures, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, and museum collections.

Cyber. Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches supporting critical infrastructure.

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA). Refers to DOD support, including federal military forces, DOD civilians and contractor personnel, DOD agencies and components for domestic emergencies, designated law enforcement, and other activities.

Deputy. A fully qualified individual could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task in the absence of a superior. In some cases, a deputy could relieve a superior and must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, general staff, and branch directors.

Disaster. See **Major Disaster**.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC). A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area where disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.

District Response Group. Established in each DHS/USCG District, the District Response Group primarily provides the OSC technical assistance, personnel, and equipment during responses involving marine zones.

Emergency. As defined by the Stafford Act, an emergency is “any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.”

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The physical location where the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally occurs. An EOC may be a temporary facility or located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. Major functional disciplines may organize EOCs (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services) by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal) or by some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Various jurisdictional levels maintain the “steady-state” plan for managing potential hazards.

Emergency Public Information. Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it frequently provides directive actions required by the general public.

Emergency Response Provider. Federal, state, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), related personnel, agencies, and authorities. (See section 2(6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).) Also known as “emergency responder.”

Emergency Support Function (ESF). A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to assist State, local, and tribal governments or federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary federal responsibility.

Environment. Natural and cultural resources and historic properties as those terms are defined in this glossary and relevant laws.

Environmental Response Team. The Environmental Response Team established by EPA includes biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering expertise. The Environmental Response Team provides technical advice and assistance to the OSC to plan and respond to discharges and releases of oil and hazardous substances into the environment.

Evacuation. Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas and their reception and care in safe areas.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

Facility Management. Facility selection and acquisition, building services, information systems, communications, safety and health, and physical security.

Federal. Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). The federal officer appointed to manage federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected state and local governments, individual victims, and the private sector.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC or OSC). The federal official pre-designated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate responses under subpart D of the NCP, or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP.

Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC). The federal official appointed to manage federal resource support activities related to non-Stafford Act incidents. The FRC coordinates support from other federal departments and agencies using interagency agreements and MOUs.

First Responder. Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who, in the early stages of an incident, are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as defined in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101), as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response and recovery operations. First responders may include personnel from federal, state, local, tribal, or nongovernmental organizations.

Hazard. Something potentially dangerous or harmful often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazard Mitigation. Any cost-effective measure which will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from a disaster event.

Hazardous Material. For ESF #1, a hazardous material is a substance or material, including a hazardous substance, that has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce and which has been so designated (see 49 CFR 171.8). For ESF #10 and the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex, the term means hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants defined by the NCP.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

Hazardous Substance. As defined by the NCP, any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.) has been suspended by act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act; any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7521 et seq.); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.).

Historic Property. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and remains that are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object [16 U.S.C. § 470(w)(5)].

Incident. An occurrence or event is natural or human-caused, requiring an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health, and medical emergencies and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan. An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflects the overall incident management strategy. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for managing the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP). The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS). Standardized on-scene emergency management constructs are specifically designed to adopt an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS combines facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure designed to aid in managing resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

ICS is used by various jurisdictions, functional agencies, public and private, or organized field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander (IC). The individual responsible for all incident activities, including developing strategies and tactics and ordering and releasing resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting and managing all incident operations at the site.

Incident Management Team (IMT). The Incident Commander and appropriate command and general staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) – These are full-time, rapid-response teams with dedicated staff able to deploy within two hours and arrive at an incident within 12 hours to support the local incident commander. The team supports establishing a unified command and provides situational awareness for federal and state decision-makers crucial to determining the level and type of immediate federal support required.

Incident Mitigation. Actions taken during an incident designed to minimize impacts or contain the damages to property or the environment.

Individual Assistance. The program is designed to help disaster survivors with basic critical needs such as a safe, sanitary, and functional place to live during recovery from a disaster. It is not designed to make survivors whole and is not a substitute for insurance coverage.

INFORM. Electronic, web-based alert and notification system specifically used to notify Offsite Response Organizations (ORO) to manage incidents at GGNS.

Information Officer. See **Public Information Officer.**

Infrastructure. The man-made physical systems, assets, projects, and structures publicly and/or privately owned are used by or provide benefit to the public. Infrastructure includes utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water, electrical, communications, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

Infrastructure Liaison. Assigned by DHS, the Infrastructure Liaison serves as the principal advisor to the JFO Coordination Group regarding all national- and regional-level critical infrastructure and key resources incident-related issues.

Initial Actions. The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Response. Resources initially committed to an incident.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

Joint Field Office (JFO). A temporary federal facility established locally to provide a central point for federal, state, local, and tribal executives responsible for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO, and the JIC within a single federal facility.

Joint Information Center (JIC). A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the incident scene. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Operations Center (JOC). The JOC is the focal point for all federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident and is managed by the SFLEO. The JOC becomes a component of the JFO when the NRF is activated.

Joint Unified Command (JUC). The JUC links the organizations responding to the incident and provides a forum for these entities to make consensus decisions. Under the JUC, the various jurisdictions and/or agencies and non-government responders may blend throughout the operation to create an integrated response team.

The State of Mississippi has adopted a Joint Unified Command structure for incident management at the state level. This organizational framework places a state official side-by-side with a federal official at the section, division, and branch levels, as the situation warrants these levels of organization.

Jurisdiction. A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction over an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, state, or federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Liaison Officer. A member of the command staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Government. A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization or, in Alaska, a Native Village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. (As

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

defined in section 2(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

Long-Range Management Plan. Used by the FCO and management team to address internal staffing, organization, and team requirements.

Major Disaster. As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Materiel Management. Requisition and sourcing (requirements processing), acquisition, asset visibility (resource tracking), receipt, storage, handling, security and accountability, inventory, deployment, issue and distribution, recovery, reuse, and disposition.

Mission Assignment. The DHS/EPR/FEMA vehicle to support federal operations in a Stafford Act major disaster or emergency declaration. It orders immediate, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable state or local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform or contract for the necessary work.

Mitigation. Activities are designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or lessen an incident's actual or potential effects or consequences. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can involve educating governments, businesses, and the public on measures to reduce loss and injury.

Mobilization. The process and procedures used by all organizations—federal, state, local, and tribal—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources requested to respond to or support an incident.

Mobilization Center. An off-site temporary facility at which response personnel and equipment are received from the point of arrival are pre-positioned for deployment to an incident logistics base, a local staging area, or directly to an incident site, as required. A mobilization center also

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

provides temporary support services, such as food and billeting, for response personnel prior to their assignment, release, or reassignment. It also serves as a place to out-process following demobilization while awaiting transportation.

Multi-Agency Command Center (MACC). An interagency coordination center established by DHS/USSS during NSSEs as a component of the JFO. The MACC serves as the focal point for interagency security planning and coordination, including the coordination of all NSSE-related information from other intra-agency centers (e.g., police command posts, Secret Service security rooms) and other interagency centers (e.g., intelligence operations centers, joint information centers).

Multi-Agency Coordination Entity. Functions within a broader multi-agency coordination system. It may establish priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, deconflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multi-Agency Coordination System. Provides the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of multi-agency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, EOCs, specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. The systems assist agencies and organizations in integrating the subsystems of NIMS fully.

Multi-jurisdictional Incident. An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual Aid Agreement. Written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC). The NCTC serves as the primary federal organization for analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the U.S. Government pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism, excepting purely domestic counterterrorism information. The NCTC may, consistent with applicable law, receive, retain, and disseminate information from any Federal, State, or local government or other source necessary to fulfill its responsibilities.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). A coordinated partnership between DHS, HHS, DOD, and the Department of Veterans Affairs established to respond to the needs of victims of a public health emergency. NDMS provides medical response assets and the movement of patients to healthcare facilities where definitive medical care is received when required.

National Incident Management System (NIMS). A system mandated by HSPD-5 provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. The NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology to provide interoperability and compatibility among federal, state, local, and tribal capabilities. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS, multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and collecting, tracking, and reporting incident information and incident resources.

National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC). Managed by the DHS Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate, the NICC continuously monitors the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources. The NICC provides a coordinating vehicle to share information with critical infrastructure and key information-sharing entities in an incident.

National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC). The organization is responsible for allocating resources to one or more coordination centers or major fires within the Nation. Located in Boise, ID.

Natural Resources. Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, biota, and water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface, and groundwater, including water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, as well as in its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat, including coral reef ecosystems, as defined in 16 U.S.C. 64501. Land means soil, surface and subsurface minerals, and other terrestrial features.

National Response Center. A national communications center for activities related to oil and hazardous substance response actions. The National Response Center, located at DHS/USCG Headquarters in Washington, DC, receives and relays notices of oil and hazardous substances releases to the appropriate Federal OSC.

National Response System. Pursuant to the NCP, the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government (40 CFR § 300.21) for oil and hazardous substances spills and releases.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

National Response Team (NRT). The NRT comprises 16 federal agencies with major environmental and public health responsibilities and is the primary vehicle for coordinating federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT coordinates national planning and response and heads a highly organized federal oil and hazardous substance emergency response network. EPA is the NRT Chair, and DHS/USCG is the Vice-Chair.

National Special Security Event (NSSE). A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may target terrorism or other criminal activity.

Nongovernmental Organization (NGO). A nonprofit entity based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions is not created by a government but may work cooperatively with the government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Operational Hotline. Telephone network connecting the control room at GGNS to the OROs to manage an on-site incident.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). See **Federal On-Scene Coordinator**.

Pollutant or Contaminant. As defined in the NCP, it includes but is not limited to any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions, or physical deformations in such organisms or their offspring.

Preparedness. The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Prevention. Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations, heightened inspections, improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance, and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Principal Federal Official (PFO). The federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as their representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.

Private Sector. Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. This includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, private emergency response organizations, and private voluntary organizations.

Public Assistance Program. The program administered by FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal and disposal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations.

Public Health. Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals, and wildlife.

Public Information Officer (PIO). A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Public Works. Work, construction, physical facilities, and services provided by governments for the benefit and use of the public.

Recovery. The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs that identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned, and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Resources. Personnel and major equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and status are maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or an EOC.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

Response. Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes executing emergency operations plans and incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident, increased security operations, continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat, ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Senior Federal Official (SFO). An individual representing a federal department or agency with primary statutory responsibility for incident management. SFOs utilize existing authorities, expertise, and capabilities to manage the incident, working in coordination with other members of the JFO Coordination Group.

Situation Assessment. The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from various sources (including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, GIS data mapping, remote sensing sources, ground surveys, etc.) used to provide a basis for incident management when communicated to emergency managers and decision-makers.

State. Any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. (As defined in section 2(14) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

Strategic. Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous, long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve adopting long-range goals and objectives, setting priorities, establishing budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and applying performance measures or effectiveness.

Strategic Plan. A plan that addresses long-term issues such as the impact of weather forecasts, time-phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.

Telecommunications. The transmission, emission, or reception of voice and/or data through any medium by wire, radio, or other electrical, electromagnetic, or optical means. Telecommunications includes all aspects of transmitting information.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

Terrorism. Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any state or other subdivision of the United States, and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Threat. An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Transportation Management. Transportation prioritizing, ordering, sourcing, and acquisition; time phasing plans; fleet management; and movement coordination and tracking.

Tribe. Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.] that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Unaffiliated Volunteer. An individual not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization also known as a “spontaneous” or “emergent” volunteer.

Unified Command. An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

United States. The term “United States,” when used in a geographic sense, means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the United States and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. (As defined in section 2(16) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

Unsolicited Goods. Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other sources that have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators.

Urban Search and Rescue. Operational activities include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)

Volunteer. Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency with authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or compensation for services performed. (See, for example, 16 U.S.C. § 742f(c) and 29 CFR § 553.101.)

Volunteer and Donations Coordination Center. Facility from which the Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team operates. It is best situated in or close to the SEOC for coordination purposes. Requirements may include space for a phone bank, meeting space, and space for a team of specialists to review and process offers.

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD). As defined in Title 18, U.S.C. § 2332a: (1) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or mine or similar device; (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibilities Matrix)

Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibility Matrix)

Agency	<u>Emergency Support Function</u>															
	#1 - Transportation	#2 - Communications	#3 - Public Works and Engineering	#4 - Firefighting	#5 - Emergency Management	#6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	#7 - Logistics	#8 - Public Health and Medical Services	#9 - Search and Rescue	#10 - Oil and Hazardous Material Response	#11 - Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Response	#12 - Energy	#13 - Public Safety and Security	#14 - Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	#15 - External Affairs	#16 Military Support/ Civilian Authorities
All State Agencies					S		S							S	S	
AGO							S				S		S			
ARC/MS					S	S				S	S					
CAP/MW	S	S				S			S							
DFA	S		S				P						S			
DMH						S		S		S	S					
DOM						P		S								
IHL					S	S		S								
ITS		P					S							S	S	
MACPA											S					
MAFES											S					
MBAH					S	S		S			C				S	
MBOP							S	S								
MBVME											S					
MCCB						S		S								

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibilities Matrix)

Agency	<u>Emergency Support Function</u>															
	#1 - Transportation	#2 - Communications	#3 - Public Works and Engineering	#4 - Firefighting	#5 - Emergency Management	#6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	#7 - Logistics	#8 - Public Health and Medical Services	#9 - Search and Rescue	#10 - Oil and Hazardous Material Response	#11 - Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Response	#12 - Energy	#13 - Public Safety and Security	#14 - Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	#15 - External Affairs	#16 Military Support/ Civilian Authorities
MCVS						S					S					
MDA	S		S								S	S		S		
MDAC					S	S		S		S	C			S	P	
MDAH					S		S			S	C					
MDE	S				S	P		S								
MDE/SOS																
MDEQ	S		S		S			S		C/P	S			S	P	
MDES						S	S									
MDHS	S				S	C/P		S			S				P	
MDMR			S		S				S	S	S		S			
MDOC	S		S										S			
MDOT	C		S		S				S	S	S	S		S	P	
MDR							S									
MDPS/MHSP	S				S			S	S	S	S		P		P	
MDPS/MOHS		S			S				C/P		S		S	S	P	
MDPS/CTED	S															
MDRS	S					S		S							P	
MDWF&P	S		S		S				C/P	S	S		P		P	

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibilities Matrix)

Agency	Emergency Support Function															
	#1 - Transportation	#2 - Communications	#3 - Public Works and Engineering	#4 - Firefighting	#5 - Emergency Management	#6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	#7 - Logistics	#8 - Public Health and Medical Services	#9 - Search and Rescue	#10 - Oil and Hazardous Material Response	#11 - Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Response	#12 - Energy	#13 - Public Safety and Security	#14 - Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	#15 - External Affairs	#16 Military Support/ Civilian Authorities
MEMA	S	C/P	S	S	C	P	C/P	S	C	S	S	S	S	C	C/P	S
MFC			S	S	S		S		S				S			
MGC					S								S			
MID				C	S		S		S	S			S	S	P	
MLB			S													
MMD/MSNG	S	S			S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S		P	C/P
MOGB										S						
MPB															P	
MPSC	S	S	C		S					S		S		S	S	
MPUS			S									C		S	S	
MSRWA			S													
MSBML								S								
MSBON								S								
MSCL											S					
MSDH	S		S		S			C/P		P	S	S		S	P	
MSFA				S				S	S	S						
MSIHL/MARIS					S											
MSPB							S									

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibilities Matrix)

Agency	<u>Emergency Support Function</u>															
	#1 - Transportation	#2 - Communications	#3 - Public Works and Engineering	#4 - Firefighting	#5 - Emergency Management	#6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	#7 - Logistics	#8 - Public Health and Medical Services	#9 - Search and Rescue	#10 - Oil and Hazardous Material Response	#11 - Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Response	#12 - Energy	#13 - Public Safety and Security	#14 - Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	#15 - External Affairs	#16 Military Support/ Civilian Authorities
MSTC													S			
MSU/ES						S				S	S					
MSU/CVM											S					
MSVOAD					S	S					S			S		
MVMA								S			S					
OCME								S								
OSA							S						S		S	
OSS							S								S	
RACES		S			S											
SA					S			S		S	S					
SFMO				C						S						
UMMC								P		S						
VDLS											S					
WCC		P												S	S	
Y-MSDLB			S													

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibilities Matrix)

Agency	<u>Support and Incident Annexes</u>														
	Aviation Support Annex	Climate Resiliency Support Annex	Evacuation Support Annex	Financial Management Support Annex	Mutual Aid Support Annex	Logistics Management Support Annex	Shelter Support Annex	Volunteer & Donations Management Support	Cyber Incident Annex	Earthquake Incident Annex	Food and Agriculture Incident Annex	Hazardous Materials Incident Annex	Hurricane Incident Annex	Infectious Disease Incident Annex	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex
All State Agencies		ALL	ALL		ALL		ALL		ALL	ALL	ALL		ALL	ALL	ALL
AGO				S		S									
ARC, MS		S	S					S		S		S	S		
CAP/MW	P														
DFA	S		S	C/P		S		S		S	S	S	S	S	
MBAH		S	S							S	S	S	S	S	S
MCCB											S			S	
MCDEMA	S														
MCVS								C							
MDA															
MDAC		S	S									S	S		S
MDE		S	S								S	S	S	S	S
MDEQ		S								S	S	C/P	S	S	S
MDHS		S	S							S	S	S	S	S	
ITS								S	C						
MDMH											S				S
MDMR	P											P	S		

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibilities Matrix)

Agency	<u>Support and Incident Annexes</u>														
	Aviation Support Annex	Climate Resiliency Support Annex	Evacuation Support Annex	Financial Management Support Annex	Mutual Aid Support Annex	Logistics Management Support Annex	Shelter Support Annex	Volunteer & Donations Management Support	Cyber Incident Annex	Earthquake Incident Annex	Food and Agriculture Incident Annex	Hazardous Materials Incident Annex	Hurricane Incident Annex	Infectious Disease Incident Annex	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex
MDOC								S							
MDOT	S		S			S		S				P		S	S
MDPS/MHSP	S		S							S		P	S		S
MDPS/MOHS	P		S							S	C	P	S		S
MDR				S											
MDWF&P	P											P			S
MEMA	C	C	C	C/P	C/P	C		P	S	S	C	C	S	S	C
MFC	S					S						S			S
MID	S											S			S
MPSC		S										S			
MPUS		S										S			S
MMD/MSNG	C/P			S		S			S			S	S	S	S
MSCL															
MSDH		P	S						C	C		S		C/P	S
MSDH/RH												S			
MSFA	S											S			
MSIHL														S	

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibilities Matrix)

Agency	<u>Support and Incident Annexes</u>														
	Aviation Support Annex	Climate Resiliency Support Annex	Evacuation Support Annex	Financial Management Support Annex	Mutual Aid Support Annex	Logistics Management Support Annex	Shelter Support Annex	Volunteer & Donations Management Support	Cyber Incident Annex	Earthquake Incident Annex	Food and Agriculture Incident Annex	Hazardous Materials Incident Annex	Hurricane Incident Annex	Infectious Disease Incident Annex	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex
MSOGB												S			
MSU/ES															S
MSVOAD								S				S			S
MSVRDL															
OCME														S	
OSA				S											
OST				S		S									
SA		S	S					S				S			
SFMO		S										S			
UMMC		S							S					P	S
WCC												S		S	

C= Coordinating Agency

P= Primary Agency

S= Support Agency

ALL = All agencies may have situationally dependent roles and responsibilities in these events.

Note: Unless a specific component of a department or agency is the ESF coordinator or a primary agency, it is not listed in this chart. Refer to the ESF, Incident, and Support Annexes for detailed support by each department and agency.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibilities Matrix)

This page left blank intentionally.

This page left blank intentionally.



MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #1 Transportation Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC)

Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP)

Commercial Transportation Enforcement Division (CTED)

Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services (MDRS)

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)

Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)

Mississippi Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

All Other Agencies, Departments, and Commissions

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of Commerce (DOC)

Department of Defense (DOD)

Department of Energy (DOE)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Department of State (DOS)

Federal Support Agencies cont.

General Service Administration (GSA)

United States Postal Service (USPS)

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

US Air Force Auxiliary, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

This section left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

- 1. INTRODUCTION 1
 - a. Purpose..... 1
 - b. Scope..... 1
- 2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2
 - a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments 2
 - b. Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations..... 2
- 3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 2
- 4. POLICIES 3
- 5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 4
 - a. Assumptions..... 4
 - b. General Concepts 5
- 6. ORGANIZATION 7
 - a. State Emergency Operations Center 7
 - b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 7
 - (1) SWP Operations Officer(s)..... 7
 - (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 7
 - c. SEOC Sections..... 7
 - (1) Operations Section 8
 - (2) Planning Section 8
 - (3) Logistics Section..... 8
 - (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 8
 - d. SEOC Infrastructure Branch 8
 - e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 8
 - f. Joint Information Center. 9
 - g. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 9
 - h. Administrative and Logistical Support 10
- 7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 10
 - a. Coordinating Agency 10
 - (1) Preparedness 10

ESF #1 Transportation Annex to MS CEMP

(2) Pre-Incident..... 11

(3) Incident 11

(4) Recovery 13

(5) Post-Incident 14

b. Supporting Agencies..... 14

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 18

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 19

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #1 Transportation Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1 Transportation supports local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector in managing transportation systems and infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this ESF Annex is to provide and maintain a transportation infrastructure to support response and recovery missions following an emergency or a major disaster.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of available and obtainable transportation resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may include facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, easements, rights-of-way, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi’s capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

The core functions of ESF #1 include, but are not limited to:

(1) Monitor and report the status and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure resulting from the incident.

(2) Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions implemented when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed.

(3) Coordinating and supporting prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities among transportation stakeholders within the authorities and resource limitations of ESF #1 agencies.

If local government transportation capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #1 will be activated to support those affected. This

support will be provided in accordance with the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Response Framework, State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), State Comprehensive Emergency Transportation Response Plan (CETRP), and the National Response Framework (NRF).

If federal ESF #1 is activated to assist local, tribal, or state governments, the primary agency for the overall coordination of federal resources is the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in cooperation with the Department of Transportation (DOT).

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #1 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments. Primary responsibility for managing transportation incidents rests with local, tribal, and state authorities and the private sector, which owns and operates most transportation resources. As such, a federal response must acknowledge local, tribal, and state transportation policies, authorities, and plans that manage transportation systems and prioritize the movement of relief personnel and supplies during emergencies.

b. Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations. The private sector owns or operates many transportation resources and is a partner or lead for rapidly restoring transportation-related services. Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate sharing resources to support response.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #1 most directly supports and the related ESF #1 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #1, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #1 – Transportation
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and report the status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure. • Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions to be implemented when primary systems or routes are unavailable or overwhelmed. • Coordinate regulatory waivers and exemptions. • Provide longer-term coordination of the restoration and recovery. • Partner with ESF #14 (Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure) to support engagement efforts with

Core Capability	ESF #1 – Transportation
	<p>transportation sector businesses, infrastructure owners, and operators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates with ESF #14, the Transportation Sector SSAs, and owner-operators to determine FEMA-eligible requests for assistance and ensure that the needs of first responders and the critical lifeline sectors are considered when developing emergency or alternative transportation routes.

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), MEMA will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by FEMA.

b. The Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts for ESF #1. MDOT will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to work with MEMA, the SEOC, and other state and federal agencies in an emergency transportation capacity.

c. ESF #3 Coordinator will coordinate with all appropriate agencies/departments and organizations to ensure operational readiness in times of emergency.

d. All available local, private, semi-private, tribal, and state resources will be deployed through the Statewide Emergency Assistance Compact (SMAC) to the maximum extent possible before requesting Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or federal assets.

e. If state emergency transportation resources either have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the ECO for ESF #1 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through EMAC or from FEMA.

f. The MDOT ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element, either at one of the six (6) MDOT District Offices or another facility near the impacted area.

g. State transportation planning considers county and municipal transportation policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining movement precedence.

h. MDOT Headquarters facilitates coordination between MDOT Districts in the event of ESF #1 operations.

i. Movements of state personnel, equipment, and supplies are managed through prioritizing shipments. Each ESF is responsible for compiling, submitting, and updating information for inclusion in the ESF #1 prioritized shipments.

j. To ensure the orderly flow of resources, state agencies should coordinate all transportation movements with ESF #1.

k. Military transportation will be coordinated in accordance with active Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) between MDOT and the Mississippi Military Department (MMD).

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(3) Roads, bridges, railways, waterways, aviation facilities, or pipelines immediately surrounding the affected area may be damaged or heavily congested, impairing emergency transportation to, from, and within the area. Transportation networks must be inspected, cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(4) Access to the disaster areas will depend upon ground and water routes reestablishment. Debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be prioritized in many locations to support immediate life-saving emergency response activities.

(5) Vital public works and engineering trucks and equipment in the immediate disaster area may be damaged or temporarily inaccessible for response and recovery applications.

(6) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(7) The inspection, repair, or demolition of buildings and locally maintained infrastructure damaged by a disaster is the responsibility of local officials, as is the enforcement of local building,

zoning, and subdivision regulations. ESF #1's function is resource assistance. ESF #1 may task inspectors to jurisdictions through Mutual Aid resources for assessments; the local jurisdiction will make final determinations and take appropriate action.

(8) Early damage assessments will be general, incomplete, and may be inaccurate. Rapid assessments of the disaster area are required to determine critical response times and potential workloads.

(9) The methodology for prioritizing tasks will generally be ranked by public health/safety and the population affected.

(10) Emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances may be needed to minimize threats to public health to dispose of emergency debris and materials from demolition activities. Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances.

(11) Significant numbers of personnel with engineering and construction skills and equipment and materials may be required from outside the disaster area.

(12) Signs, signals, and other markers facilitating traffic movement and control may be damaged or destroyed.

(13) Communications for transport facilities and services may be disrupted.

(14) Regional and national resource networks may fail to operate.

(15) Shortfalls can be expected in the infrastructure and the logistical areas of transportation regarding support personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies.

(16) Most vehicles would be driven on major highways or alternate roadways during disasters. Therefore, rail, air, waterway, and ground transportation restoration would not be as highly prioritized as these main traffic routes.

(17) Upon request or order of the Governor, agencies in charge of public transportation resources may comply with ESF #1's emergency acquisition of vehicles for evacuation purposes and the emergency movement of resources. Strike teams for EMAC may be employed in the event of a multi-state disaster.

b. General Concepts.

ESF #1 Transportation Annex to MS CEMP

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (transportation developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(2) When ESF #1 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #1 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 (Emergency Management) to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(3) MDOT will maintain liaison and coordinate/manage reporting of local, state, tribal, and federal stakeholders related to air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipeline transportation.

(4) Through their county Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2–3 days of a disaster.

(5) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance through county EOCs.

(6) MDOT will manage and maintain designated state and federal highway systems. This includes determining and designating available and prohibitive traffic routes based on current conditions.

(7) MDOT will coordinate with adjacent states and federal entities to facilitate interstate movements over air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipeline transportation networks.

(8) Local officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC where possible.

(9) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC ESF #15 (External Affairs), Joint Information Center (JIC), Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(10) Working in coordination with the SEOC and the State Warning Point (SWP), the JIC will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the standard ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

(11) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS) units, the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP), and the Commercial Transportation Enforcement Division (CTED) will assist MDOT in managing any evacuation. MHSP and CTED will patrol all regulated routes and supervise the removal of disabled vehicles and the evacuation of stranded motorists. Additional law enforcement personnel from other state agencies may be required to enforce travel restrictions and man Traffic Control Points (TCPs).

(12) If a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) is needed to verify the extent of the transportation network damage, MEMA representatives will join with state and local representatives to conduct these surveys to provide data required by the Governor to request a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the MDOT ECO or the MDOT Emergency Coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at this facility. ESF #1 is part of the SEOC Operations Section, Infrastructure Branch.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA SWP within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878, or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the standard four Incident Command System (ICS) sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations using personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Infrastructure Branch. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Infrastructure Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #1, ESF #2 (Communications), ESF #3 (Public Works & Engineering), and ESF #12 (Energy) and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Infrastructure Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Infrastructure Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6737, e-mail: infrastructure@mema.ms.gov.

e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or see the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency Public Information Officers (PIOs) and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or see the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

g. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or incidents. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, incident priorities and objectives, operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emac> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

h. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #1 agencies are expected to:

- (1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #1 coordinator.
- (2) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.
- (3) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, SEOC HSIN SITRooms, and Crisis Track.
- (4) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.
- (5) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- (6) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- (7) Update the SEOC Infrastructure Branch Director on ESF #1 ECO Roster changes.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #1, MDOT is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) **Preparedness.**
 - (a) Provide a list of MDOT Emergency Coordination staff that will carry out the CEMP and CETRP virtually or at the SEOC.
 - (b) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for ESF #1.
 - (c) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, CEMP and

ESF #1 Transportation Annex to MS CEMP

associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(d) Ensure all agencies with ESF #1 responsibility will have SOPs in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(e) Coordinate resources and prioritize the needs of engineering and transportation support agencies regarding the provision of staffing and equipment for debris removal, damage assessment, and clearing roadways for accessibility during emergency or disaster situations.

(f) Train and exercise ESF #1 personnel.

(g) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, PIO, and an ESF #1 liaison to report to the SEOC or support virtually, as required.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) MDOT will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key transportation officials supporting ESF #1. MEMA will assist MDOT in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #1.

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #1 liaison to the SEOC, as required.

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

(d) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #1 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s). Immediately upon notification of a threat or an imminent or actual incident, MDOT Headquarters will consider the following:

- Notifying the MDOT Traffic Management Center.
- Implementing plans internal to MDOT to ensure adequate staff/administrative support.

(3) Incident.

ESF #1 Transportation Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Upon activation of ESF #1, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #1 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #1 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(b) Provide liaison, operational coordination, and reporting on the air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipeline transportation networks.

(c) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence and operational reporting procedures.

(d) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed.

(e) Operate the MDOT Traffic Management Center and, when activated, affected MDOT District EOC(s).

(f) Operate and maintain the designated State Highway System.

(g) Provide necessary detours around contaminated or damaged areas and establish, maintain, or support, on a 24-hour basis, all necessary TCPs.

(h) Provide damage assessment for highways, roads, and bridges on state-maintained routes.

(i) Assist in rescue and emergency health operations relating to decontamination, mass burial, and other circumstances requiring heavy equipment.

(j) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.

(k) Provide for debris clearance and removal from highways, roads, and bridges on state-maintained routes.

(l) Determine and designate available and prohibitive traffic routes.

(m) Coordinate with adjacent states to facilitate interstate movements over highways when such movements are to use regulated routes.

(n) Support MDPS/MHSP/CTED in highway roadblocks and TCPs as required.

ESF #1 Transportation Annex to MS CEMP

(o) Provide permits and routing for the movement of oversized and overweight emergency response vehicles, mobile homes, etc.

(p) MDOT, in coordination with MEMA, will provide, erect, move, and maintain evacuation road signs or temporary TCPs on designated routes, as required.

(q) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(r) Maintain a complete log of actions, resource orders, records, and reports.

(s) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(t) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.

(u) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and objectives.

(v) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.

(w) MEMA may ask ESF #1 to provide personnel to the Joint Field Office (JFO) to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(4) Recovery.

(a) MDOT will inspect and classify appropriate transportation routes for recovery and re-entry.

(b) MDOT will recommend the best routes for re-entry based on an analysis of existing road networks. All survey information should be forwarded to the affected MDOT District Emergency Operations Center to lead this process.

(c) MHSP, CTED, and MMD will be prepared to operate TCPs for re-entry.

(d) Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC), the Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P), and other support agencies will assist re-entry control points as needed.

(e) MDOT will assist MEMA in providing recovery and re-entry information to evacuees through the commercial broadcast media and other appropriate sources as needed.

(5) Post-Incident.

(a) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations;

(b) All ESF #1 organizations assist in preparing the AAR/IP.

(c) Submit AAR/IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(d) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(e) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(f) Compare ESF #1 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to assure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #1 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #1 ECO or field elements.

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(4) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

(5) Ensure administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #1.

(6) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

(7) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

ESF #1 Transportation Annex to MS CEMP

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(9) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(10) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(11) All ESF #1 support organizations assist in preparing the AAR/IP.

(12) Submit AAR/IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

The chart on the following pages shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #1 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall coordination and support to all participating agencies. • Establish and provide a Branch Director for the SEOC Infrastructure Branch. • Ensure effective operation of ESF #5, ESF #7 (Logistics), ESF #14, and ESF #15. • Issue radiological waste transportation permits and coordinate other special permits with MDOT and other states. • Assist in the acquisition of the appropriate transportation assets.
Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support critical evacuations with equipment and personnel. • Provide offender labor to assist in clearing and removing debris from transportation routes. • Provide resource support such as equipment, fuel, materials, and supplies.
Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in identifying transportation needs and fuel resources. • Assist in the acquisition of transportation assets.
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory and identify school buses that can be used for the emergency.

ESF #1 Transportation Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
MDE cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire and allocate other school vehicles to support other emergency transportation efforts, such as evacuating people with access and functional needs. • Provide the public with route schedules and news release information through ESF #15/JIC.
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that air, water, and solid waste standards are met in managing debris and waste materials collection and disposal. • Ensure that transportation activities meet air emission, stormwater, wastewater, and other environmental standards.
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide monetary resources for carrying out emergency transportation operations. • Work with MEMA and MDOT to develop creative ways of financing transportation development projects for reconstruction and improvement.
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the assignment, reallocation, and use of public and private emergency medical vehicles.
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the American Red Cross in coordinating emergency transportation for persons with access and functional needs, such as wheelchairs. As available, chair lifts and other assisted devices should be coordinated through area agencies on aging, home healthcare, etc. • In collaboration with MDOT and MEMA, support a transportation-specific SOP that includes transportation of people with disabilities and access and functional needs; • Assist in the acquisition of the appropriate transportation assets.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel and equipment to remove debris from roads and be prepared to operate TCPs as required. • Provide aviation support as requested/required. • Assist in supplying and moving vehicles, heavy equipment, and other transportation support resources.

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)/ Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support emergency evacuation of the population in the affected area(s). • Support local law enforcement in traffic management. • Assume responsibility for detouring traffic from sites that have experienced severe infrastructure damage (traffic regulation and control).
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)/ Commercial Transportation Enforcement Division (CTED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support emergency evacuation of the population in the affected area(s). • Support local law enforcement in traffic management. • Assist MHSP in detouring traffic from sites that have experienced severe infrastructure damage (traffic regulation and control).
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support MDOT to evaluate and prioritize requests from local governments or state agencies through the SEOC for emergency transportation of supplies, materials, equipment, or personnel. • The MPSC Transportation Manager will allocate vehicles, equipment, and operators to emergency use. • Support re-entry control points. • Establish controls on road use and distribute permit policies.
Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services (MDRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide transportation for people with disabilities in vehicles designed and equipped for such purposes. • In coordination with MDOT and MEMA, support the development of a transportation-specific SOP that includes access and functional needs. • Assist in the acquisition of the appropriate transportation assets.
Mississippi Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide limited transportation missions for search, rescue, and tactical support. • Assist in aerial damage assessment as needed.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #1 Transportation Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan, SEOC Infrastructure Branch, or ESF # 1 for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 98-473, Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act, October 1984
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title34/subtitle5/chapter501&edition=prelim>
- c. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- d. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- e. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- f. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- g. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- h. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- i. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf

ESF #1 Transportation Annex to MS CEMP

- j. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- k. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Transportation Response Plan
[MEMA Downloads/State Plans](#)
- l. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #2 Communications Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services (ITS)

Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (WCC)

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Mississippi Public Service Commission (PSC)

Mississippi Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

Radio Amateur Communication Emergency Services (RACES)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of Commerce (DOC)

Department of Defense (DOD)

Department of Energy (DOE)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

General Service Administration (GSA)

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

- 1. INTRODUCTION 1
 - a. Purpose..... 1
 - b. Scope..... 1
- 2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2
 - a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments 2
 - b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations 2
- 3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 2
- 4. POLICIES 4
- 5. ORGANIZATION 8
 - a. State Emergency Operations Center 8
 - b. State Warning Point 8
 - (1) SWP Operations Officer(s)..... 9
 - (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 9
 - c. SEOC Sections..... 9
 - (1) Operations Section 9
 - (2) Planning Section 9
 - (3) Logistics Section..... 9
 - (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 10
 - d. SEOC Infrastructure Branch..... 10
 - e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 10
 - f. Joint Information Center..... 10
 - g. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 10
 - h. Administrative and Logistical Support 11
- 6. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 12
 - a. Coordinating Agency 12
 - (1) Preparedness 12
 - (2) Pre-Incident..... 13
 - (3) Incident 15
 - (4) Recovery 17

ESF #2 Communications Annex to MS CEMP

(5) Post-Incident 17

b. Supporting Agencies 18

7. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 20

8. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 21

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #2 Communications Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2 Communications supports local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing communications and communications infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents. This support includes restoring the communications infrastructure and facilitating the recovery of systems and applications from cyber-attacks. However, the Cyber Incident Annex is used primarily for cyber incidents, and ESF #2 supports responses to cyber incidents as directed.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this ESF Annex is to provide and maintain a communications infrastructure for the support of response and recovery missions following an emergency or a major disaster. This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of available and obtainable communications resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term "obtainable" means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may include facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, software, programs, consulting services, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. This Annex is used to respond to incidents where a threatened or actual incident exceeds local response capabilities. The core functions of ESF #2 include, but are not limited to:

(1) Coordinates state actions to assist industry in restoring the public communications infrastructure, assisting local, tribal, and state governments with emergency communications, and restoring public safety communications systems and first responder networks.

(2) Supports state departments and agencies in procuring and coordinating communications services.

(3) Provide communications support to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and associated SEOC field teams.

- (4) Coordinate cybersecurity issues that result from or occur in conjunction with incidents.

If local government communication capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #2 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), National Response Framework (NRF), and other applicable doctrines.

If the federal ESF #2 is activated to assist local, tribal, and state governments, the primary agency for overall coordination of federal resources is the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA).

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #2 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments. Primary responsibility for managing communications infrastructure incidents rests with local, state, and tribal authorities and the private sector, which owns and operates most communication resources. As such, a federal response must acknowledge local, tribal, and state communications policies, authorities, and plans that manage communications systems and prioritize the movement of relief personnel and supplies during emergencies.

b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations. The private sector owns or operates many communications resources and is a partner or lead for rapidly restoring communications-related services. Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate sharing resources to support response.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #2 most directly supports and the related ESF #2 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #2, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #2 – Communications
Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare for potential public works and engineering requirements; activities include providing public information, contributing to situational awareness, establishing response teams, leveraging technological tools, training and exercising with partners, establishing private sector contracts and agreements, and coordinating with volunteer organizations and other non-governmental partners.

Core Capability	ESF #2 – Communications
<p>Infrastructure Systems cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct pre-incident and post-incident assessments of infrastructure. • Provide emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities. • Provide temporary emergency power to critical facilities (e.g., communications towers, network facilities, etc.). • Provide technical assistance, including engineering expertise, construction management, contracting, real estate services, and private/commercial structures inspection.
<p>Operational Communications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and provide telecommunication and information technology support to local, state, tribal, and federal officials and the private sector. • Develop supplemental and backup communications and information technology plans and procedures. • Establish and maintain response communications systems. • Implement response communications interoperability plans and protocols. • Coordinate the communications policies and procedures across response entities. • Implement strategies and measures necessary to identify damaged critical infrastructure assets; repair, reconstitute, and secure radio and associated communications networks; and take action to protect these assets from secondary damage. • Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities.
<p>Situational Assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains situational awareness of an incident. • Provide an informational link to members of the whole community. • Serve as the centralized conduit for situation reports, geospatial data, and other decision support tools. • Provide decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of an incident and cascading effects supporting a potential or actual coordinated Federal response. • Coordinate modeling and effects analysis production and dissemination to inform immediate emergency management actions and decisions.

Core Capability	ESF #2 – Communications
Situational Assessment cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain standard reporting templates, information management systems, essential elements of information, and critical information requirements.

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the SEOC, the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

b. Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services (ITS) and Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (WCC) will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to work in conjunction with MEMA, other state agencies, federal agencies, and private-sector partners in an emergency communications capacity at the SEOC.

c. ESF #2 Coordinator will coordinate with all appropriate agencies, departments, and private-sector organizations to ensure statewide communications operational readiness in times of emergency.

d. When activated, supporting agencies in ESF #2 will operate under this document, the MEMA Response Framework, and other SEOC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), as applicable.

e. Resource allocation and taskings are coordinated through ESF #5 using the MEMA mission assignment process and other procedures outlined in the CEMP Base Plan, MEMA Response Framework, and applicable processes and SOPs.

f. All available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through the Statewide Emergency Assistance Compact (SMAC) to the maximum extent possible before requesting Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or federal assets.

g. If state resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, ESF #2 will recommend requesting assistance from other states through EMAC or FEMA.

h. The MEMA, ITS, or WCC ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element near the impacted area.

i. ESF #2 staff, working with ESF # 5 Emergency Management and ESF #7 Logistics, coordinates required field communications to support state activities related to the management of incidents. Communications support includes but is not limited to Forward Area Command Posts, Joint Information Centers (JIC), Joint Field Offices (JFO), Reception, Staging, Onward-Movement, and Integration (RSOI) sites, Mobilization Centers (MC), Commodity Point of Distribution Points (CPOD), and State Staging Areas (SSA).

j. State communications planning considers county, municipal, and private-sector communications policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining the precedence of movement or support.

k. ESF #2 entities will participate in the Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) process coordinated by ESF #5 and respective SEOC Sections and Branches.

l. To ensure the orderly flow of resources, state agencies should coordinate all transportation movements with ESF #1.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. MEMA activates ESF #2 when a significant impact on the communications infrastructure is expected or has occurred. When activated, ESF #2 provides communications support to the impacted area and internally to the SEOC and deployed assets. ESF #2 support is scalable to meet the specific needs of each incident response, and response resources are drawn from a matrix of personnel and equipment available from the ESF #2 primary and support agencies.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(3) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities must be inspected, cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(4) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(5) Numerous governmental and non-governmental volunteering entities may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas without coordination or communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

(6) An emergency or major disaster may strike one or more areas of the state at any time. The primary event may be a natural disaster, technological, or other manmade events that cause varying degrees of damage, from minor to severe. Secondary effects may also increase damage, rendering local communications systems inadequate or inoperable for a prolonged period.

(7) Two-way communication is essential for the orderly and efficient management of disaster operations. Before the impact of a disaster, coordination with local governments and often with adjacent states is critical. Consequently, decisions affecting these areas must be communicated before conditions prevent the completion of these preparedness or response activities.

(8) Communications systems throughout the state include traditional radio, telephone, telefax, and wide area network (WAN) connectivity, which may be supported by satellite, wireless, conventional landline services, and other modern electronic delivery mediums. These systems may be disrupted or limited by weather phenomena, antenna damage, transmission line damage, power outages, or other problems.

(9) Following disasters that have caused extensive damage, communications assistance and support may be required both from within and outside the state to alleviate human suffering and to restore the affected community to normal in the least amount of time, if possible.

(10) County and municipal officials, nonprofit organizations, and private-sector entities respond to most incidents acting under their authority or through agency or interagency contingency plans.

(11) Using traditional communications systems and modern technologies, such as WebEOC, Internet, high-frequency phones and radios, and satellite networks, combined with backup from other state agencies tasked under this ESF, will enhance the state's communications and automated data systems capability.

(12) Alternate, backup, or substitute methods of communication that may be required will be provided by other support agencies having these assets.

(13) Virtual-public activities, industry, commercial firms, and amateur radio operators can augment established communications systems.

(14) Emergency communications links between the SEOC, the federal government, and state agencies will be developed as needed.

(15) Ensuring the security of certain privileged or proprietary information will be accomplished.

(16) In a major disaster, existing communications may require augmentation to handle the increased traffic volume.

(17) Interoperable communications will be achieved with the Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN), which serves as the statewide 700 Megahertz (MHz) interoperability system, gateway devices located throughout the state, development of Incident Radio Communications Plans (Incident Command System [ICS] Form 205), and the National Interoperability Field Operations Guide (NIFOG).

(18) All efforts will be made to meet the needs of those with communication disabilities working in emergency operations according to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

(19) Policies regarding actions taken by 911 communication centers to support/coordinate communications, including alternate or backup methods, are included in local plans.

b. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA, ITS, and WCC will share primary responsibility for maintaining and operating the emergency communications systems and restoring the communications infrastructure.

(2) All agencies in this ESF have been tasked with providing available backup and supplemental support communications systems.

(3) Contact with state-deployed assets and MEMA Area Coordinators (AC) will be continuously maintained to coordinate and support operations in the field.

(4) Depending on the scale of events, supplemental communications resources can be requested through the FEMA Initial Response Resources (IRR) package and the NRF.

(5) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (transportation developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause

them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(6) When ESF #2 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #2 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(7) Through their county Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2–3 days of a disaster.

(8) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance through county EOCs.

(9) Local officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC where possible.

(10) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC JIC, Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(11) Working in coordination with the SEOC and the State Warning Point (SWP), the JIC will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the standard ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

5. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the ESF #2 ECO or the ESF #2 Emergency Coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at the SEOC. ESF #2 is a part of the SEOC Operations Section, Infrastructure Branch.

b. State Warning Point. MEMA will be the ESF #2 coordinating agency because the State Warning Point (SWP) is located within the Communications Center of the SEOC. The SWP is manned 24 hours a day and seven days a week. The Mississippi State Logistical Operations Center (SELOC) provides backup communications to the SEOC.

The MEMA SWP has low-band radio channels, high-band channels including statewide law, 700 MHz talk groups, three radio consoles, FEMA National Radio System (FNARS), Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS) Operational Hotline, Riverbend Nuclear Station (RBS) radio, state and federal National Warning System (NAWAS), MED-COM hotline, HAM radio, and internal 450 MHz radio. The SWP also can link channels through patching abilities on MSWIN consoles. Although ESF #15 is primarily responsible for activating the Emergency Alert System (EAS), this capability is also in the SWP for backup initiation.

The MEMA Operations Section Chief (OSC), through the MEMA Response Director, coordinates and controls personnel and equipment in the SWP in accordance with SEOC emergency operating procedures. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the four standard ICS sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations by providing personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC OSC, Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Infrastructure Branch. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Infrastructure Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #1 (Transportation), ESF #2 (Communications), ESF #3 (Public Works & Engineering), and ESF #12 (Energy) and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Infrastructure Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Infrastructure Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6737, e-mail: infrastructure@mema.ms.gov.

e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency PIOs and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

g. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or incidents. The SITRooms provide excellent situational

awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, incident priorities and objectives, operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] UAS SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

h. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #2 agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #2 coordinator.

(2) ESF #2 coordinator will coordinate efforts with the SEOC through the Infrastructure Branch Director.

(3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(4) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track.

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SITRoom, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.

(6) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(7) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(8) Update the SEOC Infrastructure Branch Director on ESF #2 ECO Roster changes.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. The Coordinating Agency, MEMA, and Primary Agencies, ITS and WCC, are responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Provide a list of ESF #2 Emergency Coordination staff that will carry out the CEMP and this Annex virtually or at the SEOC.

(b) In conjunction with other primary and support agencies, develop and maintain an SOP for the ESF #2 Communications function.

(c) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(d) Ensure all agencies with ESF #2 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(e) Ensure ESF #2 elements are familiar and operate according to the Incident Command System (ICS).

(f) Train and exercise ESF #2 personnel.

(g) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, Public Information Officer (PIO), and an ESF #2 liaison to report to the SEOC or support virtually.

ESF #2 Communications Annex to MS CEMP

(h) *(ITS)* Provide telecommunications systems, services, and support to state government agencies under ITS purview through direct support or procurements on behalf of the state.

(i) *(ITS)* Guides state government agencies toward receiving Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) numbers for existing critical telecommunications infrastructure.

(j) *(WCC)* Provide communications systems, services, and support to state agencies.

(k) *(WCC)* Operates the MSWIN 700 MHz P-25 statewide communication network.

(l) *(WCC)* Maintains a cache of portable radios to be distributed during emergencies, training exercises, or special events.

(m) *(WCC)* Execute Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with state, local, and federal entities to use the MSWIN system full-time or emergency-only.

(n) *(WCC)* Provides, maintains, and tests equipment and processes necessary to ensure interoperable communications with Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Tennessee. Has executed an Interoperability Agreement with Louisiana.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) Alerts applicable local governments in the danger areas through the appropriate local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) office. Notifications for information may include severe weather information or damage, hazardous material spills, radiological incidents and shipments, major structural fires and explosions, major transportation accidents, search and rescue, missing/overdue aircraft, bomb threats, wildland fires, civil disorder, dam failure, water supply failure, terrorist incidents including weapons of mass destruction, general health hazards, and other events, as needed.

(b) Acquires the appropriate equipment and telecommunications services and makes ready for emergency operations.

(c) Perform weekly tests on the state and federal NAWAS, GGNS Operational Hotline, Riverbend radio, and FNARS radio. Also, perform quarterly notification drills with GGNS in accordance with the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) program. Also, monthly ST SE CMN roll calls with state and federal partners are performed.

(d) Maintain a current contact list of vendors for technical support purposes.

ESF #2 Communications Annex to MS CEMP

(e) MEMA will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key communications officials supporting ESF #2. MEMA will assist ESF #2 in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #2.

(f) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #2 liaison to the SEOC.

(g) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

(h) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #2 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(i) (ITS) Maintain the state's telecommunications infrastructure to support voice, video, and data transmission.

(j) (ITS) Maintain a statewide inventory of state-owned communications systems and services.

(k) (ITS) Works with MEMA and other state agencies on procedures and processes to acquire ITS services and support, including service restoration prioritization, emergency contact information, and coordination of telecommunications equipment available for emergency use.

(l) (ITS) Works with MEMA and other state agencies to prioritize telecommunications needs before an event.

(m) (ITS) Establishes procedures for state agencies to notify ITS of closures or relocations prior to an event.

(n) (ITS) Establishes procurement tools to provide emergency Local Area Network/Wide Area Network (LAN/WAN) and application support services for agencies impacted by the event.

(o) (WCC) Maintain a statewide inventory of state-owned communications systems and services.

(p) (WCC) Works with MEMA and other state agencies on procedures and processes to acquire WCC services and support, including emergency contact information and coordination of telecommunications equipment available for emergency use.

(q) (WCC) Coordinates the assignment of MSWIN regional and statewide special event talk groups for use during the incident.

(r) (WCC) Alerts Motorola to be prepared to respond should the incident occur.

(s) (WCC) Prepare the Master Site-on-Wheels (MSOW) and the three-radio frequency (RF) Sites-on-Wheels (SOW) for deployment.

(3) Incident.

(a) Alert applicable local governments in the danger areas through the appropriate local EMA office. Notifications for information may include severe weather information or damage, hazardous material spills, radiological incidents and shipments, major structural fires and explosions, major transportation accidents, search and rescue, missing/overdue aircraft, bomb threats, wildland fires, civil disorder, dam failure, water supply failure, terrorist incidents including weapons of mass destruction, general health hazards, and other events, as needed.

(b) Assist/coordinate damage assessment for communications systems and networks.

(c) Upon activation of ESF #2, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #2 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #2 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(d) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(e) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed.

(f) Maintain information on private, public, and supplementary communications resources outside the state.

(g) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures and operational reports.

(h) Coordinates with ESF #12 regarding communications industry requests for emergency fuel re-supply and ESF #13 for safe access into incident areas for telecommunications crews.

(i) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.

ESF #2 Communications Annex to MS CEMP

- (j) Maintain a complete log of actions, resource orders, records, and reports.
- (k) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.
- (l) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.
- (m) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.
- (n) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.
- (o) Participate in post-incident assessments of communications infrastructure to help determine critical needs and potential workloads.
- (p) MEMA may ask ESF #2 to provide personnel to a JFO to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.
- (q) *(ITS)* Ramps up ITS Network Operations Center to assist state agencies in turning down services or relocating telecommunications facilities if needed.
- (r) *(ITS)* Identifies, reports, and tracks network and communications outages with service providers through direct communications or the trouble ticket process. The ITS Network Operations Center will organize and fulfill restoration tickets based on priority. Requests for immediate escalation will be based on critical need and the possession of an agency TSP number for the affected service.
- (s) *(ITS)* Coordinates with ESF #2 contacts with updates on outages or agency closures every 12 hours until the event concludes.
- (t) *(ITS)* Works with service providers and state business partners to maintain the primary communications infrastructure critical to state operations.
- (u) *(WCC)* Manage a statewide wireless communications system for state and local governments that enables interoperability between various wireless communications technologies.
- (v) *(WCC)* Ascertain radio communications needs in the affected area.
- (w) *(WCC)* Deploy MSOW and SOWs as necessary to the affected area.
- (x) *(WCC)* Identify MSWIN talk groups as necessary for the incident.

(y) (*WCC*) Deploy and distribute portable radio cache to ensure interoperability of responders.

(z) (*WCC*) Approves all wireless communication purchases within the state and sets forth rules and regulations governing these purchases.

(4) Recovery.

(a) (*ITS*) Work with state agencies relocated to obtain TSP numbers for new provisioned circuits due to an event.

(b) (*ITS*) Work with MEMA's ECO to ensure adequate communications support the state's recovery efforts.

(c) (*ITS*) Make state-approved telecommunications contracts available to local governments to ensure level pricing during restoration.

(d) (*ITS*) Work with communications providers to restore facilities to pre-existing capabilities.

(e) (*WCC*) Assist with other long-term recovery communications projects as appropriate.

(5) Post-Incident.

(a) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(b) All ESF #2 organizations assist in preparing the AAR/IP.

(c) Submit AAR/IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(d) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(e) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(f) Compare ESF #2 staff records with MEMA network tasking and tracking system to ensure accuracy.

(g) *(ITS)* Works with MEMA to identify problems with established processes and procedures relative to ESF #2 responsibilities.

(h) *(ITS)* Works with state agencies to identify problems with established processes and procedures relative to disaster efforts.

(i) *(ITS)* Works with service providers to identify problems with established processes and procedures relative to disaster efforts.

(j) *(WCC)* Works with MEMA to identify problems with established processes and procedures relative to ESF #2 responsibilities.

b. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #2 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #2 or the Infrastructure Branch Director.

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(3) Ensure support agency administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #2.

(4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

(6) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

(7) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(9) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

ESF #2 Communications Annex to MS CEMP

(10) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(11) All ESF #2 support organizations assist in preparing the After-Action Review/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).

(12) Submit AAR/IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

The chart on the following pages shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #2 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist MEMA and other state agencies on procedures and processes to acquire MDPS services and support, including emergency contact information and coordination of telecommunications equipment available for emergency use. • Utilize sworn officers within the district as communications resources. • Works with MEMA’s ECO to ensure adequate communications support the state’s recovery efforts. • All other communications duties specific to the incident utilizing field personnel within the districts.
Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support ESF #2 activation and provide backup support to other participating agencies as needed.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide backup communications systems to critical command and control entities. • Support ESF #2 activation and provide backup support to other participating agencies as needed.
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support ESF #2 activation and provide backup support to other participating agencies as needed.

Agency	Functions
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide limited transportation missions for technical support. • Assist in aerial damage assessment as needed.
Radio Amateur Communication Emergency Services (RACES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communications service to in-state and out-of-state areas to augment existing systems. • Provide backup communications systems as available.

7. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #2 Communications Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan, SEOC Infrastructure Branch, or ESF #2 for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- c. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- d. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- e. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- f. FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf

- g. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- h. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- i. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- j. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

8. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be

ESF #2 Communications Annex to MS CEMP

submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Rural Water Association (MSRWA)

Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC)

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)

Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)

Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)

Mississippi Levee Board (MLB)

Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee Board (Y-MSDLB)

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)

Federal Coordinating and Primary Agency

Department of Defense (DOD)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of Commerce (DOC)

Department of Defense (DOD)

Department of Energy (DOE)

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Department of Labor (DOL)

Department of State (DOS)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Federal Support Agencies cont.

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 5

 a. Purpose..... 5

 b. Scope..... 5

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 6

 a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments 6

 b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations 6

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 7

4. POLICIES 10

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 11

 a. Assumptions..... 11

 b. General Concepts 13

6. ORGANIZATION 14

 a. State Emergency Operations Center 14

 b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 15

 (1) SWP Operations Officer(s)..... 15

 (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 15

 c. SEOC Sections..... 15

 (1) Operations Section 15

 (2) Planning Section 15

 (3) Logistics Section..... 15

 (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 15

 d. SEOC Infrastructure Branch 16

 e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 16

 f. Joint Information Center..... 16

 g. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 16

 h. Administrative and Logistical Support 17

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 18

 a. Coordinating Agency 18

 (1) Preparedness 18

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex to MS CEMP

(2) Pre-Incident..... 18

(3) Incident 19

(4) Post-Incident 21

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 26

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE..... 27

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 Public Works and Engineering supports local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing public works and infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of available and obtainable public works and infrastructure systems resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, or private-sector providers.

The term "obtainable" means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may include facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, easements, rights-of-way, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. This Annex is used to respond to incidents where a threatened or actual incident exceeds local response capabilities. The core functions of ESF #3 include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Conduct pre-incident and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure.
- (2) Execute emergency contract support for life-saving and life-sustaining services.
- (3) Provide technical assistance to include engineering expertise and construction management.
- (4) Providing emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities.

If local government capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #3 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

If federal ESF #3 is activated to assist local, state, and tribal governments, the Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC) is the primary agency for coordinating state resources. The federal coordinator is the Department of Defense (DOD)/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #3 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments. A whole community approach delivers core capabilities through coordinated planning and response with local, tribal, and state partners. The basis for this approach includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Local, tribal, and state governments are responsible for their public works and infrastructures and are primarily responsible for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

(2) Local, tribal, and state governments are fully and consistently integrated into ESF #3 activities.

(3) When activated to respond to an incident, the primary agency for ESF #3 develops work priorities in cooperation with local, tribal, and state governments and coordination with the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA).

(4) Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances related to ESF #3 support.

(5) Local, tribal, and state mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate sharing resources to support response activities.

b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations. The private sector owns or operates many public works and infrastructure resources and is a partner or lead for rapidly restoring infrastructure services. Coordination considerations include, but are not limited to:

(1) Through ongoing planning and coordination, the private sector provides critical details for incident action planning and decision-making processes during an incident.

(2) Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate sharing resources to support response.

(3) Various CEMP ESF and Incident Annexes provide details regarding the processes that help to ensure coordination and integration of private sector infrastructure-related activities among a wide array of public and private incident managers.

(4) Pre-awarded contracts and other emergency contracting vehicles leverage private sector capabilities to support ESF #3 response activities.

(5) A whole community approach delivers core capabilities through established relationships and agreements with volunteer organizations and other non-governmental organizations.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #3 most directly supports and the related ESF #3 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #3, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
<p>Infrastructure Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare for potential public works and engineering requirements; activities include providing public information, contributing to situational awareness, establishing response teams, leveraging technological tools, training and exercising with partners, establishing private sector contracts and agreements, and coordinating with volunteer organizations and other non-governmental partners. • Conduct pre-incident and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure. • Execute emergency contract support for life-saving and life-sustaining services. • Provide emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities. • Support restoration of critical navigation, flood control, and other water infrastructure systems, including drinking water and wastewater utilities. • Provide assessment and emergency response support for water, wastewater treatment facilities, levees, dams, buildings, bridges, and other infrastructure. • Provide temporary emergency power to critical facilities (e.g., hospitals, water treatment plants, shelters, fire stations, police stations). • Construct temporary critical public facilities to temporarily replace those destroyed or damaged following a disaster (e.g., schools, local government offices, fire stations, police stations, and medical facilities) in coordination with ESF #6.

Core Capability	ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
Infrastructure Systems cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in monitoring and stabilizing damaged structures and demolishing structures designated as immediate public health and safety hazards. • Provide structural specialist expertise to support the inspection of mass care facilities and urban search and rescue operations in coordination with ESF #9. • Manage, monitor, and provide technical advice in clearing, removing, and disposing of debris from public property and reestablishing ground and water routes into impacted areas. For ESF #3, “debris” includes general construction debris containing inherent building material contaminants, such as asbestos or paint. Debris may also include livestock or poultry carcasses or plant materials. • Provide technical assistance, including engineering expertise, construction management, contracting, real estate services, and private/commercial structures inspection. • Provide engineering and construction expertise, responders, supplies, and equipment to address flooding, including advance measures anticipating imminent severe flooding.
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide coordination, response, and technical assistance to affect the rapid stabilization and re-establishment of critical waterways, channels, and ports, including vessel removal, significant marine debris removal, emergency dredging, and hydrographic surveys. • Clear debris from roads to facilitate response operations. • For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-explosive (CBRNE) threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field, leads federal actions to clear critical transportation routes of CBRNE-contaminated debris during the emergency phase, in consultation with ESF #10. ESF #10 assumes leadership for the management of CBRNE-contaminated debris after the emergency phase is over.
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect, segregate, and transport to an appropriate staging or disposal site(s) hazardous materials that are incidental to building demolition debris, such as household hazardous waste

Core Capability	ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
<p>Environmental Response/Health and Safety cont.</p>	<p>and oil and gas from small, motorized equipment; remove and dispose of Freon from appliances; and removes, recycles, and disposes of electronic goods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a CBRNE threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field, ESF #3, in consultation with ESF #10 and MEMA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provides structural specialist expertise to inspect damaged CBRNE-contaminated infrastructure and may employ temporary stabilization measures or take other actions necessary to address structural instability concerns. ○ Performs demolitions after a determination is made that a building is unstable and creates an imminent hazard to workers. In conjunction with other appropriate local, state, or tribal authorities, decide if demolition is the desired cleanup approach.
<p>Logistics and Supply Chain Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executes emergency contracting support for infrastructure related to life-saving and life-sustaining services, including potable water, emergency power, and other emergency commodities and services.
<p>Fatality Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage debris to facilitate fatality recovery efforts, including establishing a system for sorting debris and recovering human remains. • Provide construction and engineering support for temporary morgues.
<p>Mass Care Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide construction, engineering, and project management expertise and support for temporary housing and sheltering and ensure accessibility for those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, including managing temporary roofing support following hurricane disasters. • Inspect mass care shelter sites to ensure the suitability and accessibility of facilities to shelter survivors safely. • Construct temporary shelter facilities, including accessible shelters in the affected area, as required.

Core Capability	ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
<p>Mass Search and Rescue Operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide specially trained and equipped structural engineers to augment Urban Search and Rescue Task (USAR) Forces, incident support teams, military-technical rescue organizations, and general-purpose troops during structural collapse incidents and other disaster response missions. • Provide required debris removal equipment and expertise to support search and rescue operations.

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), MEMA will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

b. MPSC will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts for ESF #3. MPSC will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to work with MEMA, the SEOC, and other state and federal agencies in an emergency public works and infrastructure capacity.

c. ESF #3 Coordinator will coordinate with all appropriate agencies/departments and organizations to ensure operational readiness in times of emergency. State assistance priorities for this function, in conjunction with other ESFs, include:

(1) Reconnaissance of the damaged areas and routes to be accessed by emergency personnel and equipment for life-saving, life-protecting, and health and safety purposes during the immediate response phase.

(2) Power generation support to affected areas.

(3) Emergency clearance of debris, ice, or snow is prioritized according to the needs of the affected areas.

(4) Emergency construction of temporary access to emergency routes such as streets, roads, bridges, waterways, airfields, and any other facilities necessary for the movement of rescue personnel.

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex to MS CEMP

(5) Emergency construction management and inspection in conjunction with federal ESF #3.

(6) Coordinate technical advice.

(7) Coordinate engineering services.

(8) Facilitate emergency contracting.

(9) Maintain regular situation reporting to the SEOC Infrastructure Branch Director via standard communications methods (phone, e-mail, WebEOC).

d. If state emergency public works or infrastructure resources have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the ESF #3 ECO will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or FEMA.

e. The ESF #3 ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element at a facility near the impacted area.

f. State public works and infrastructure planning considers county and municipal policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining movement precedence.

g. To ensure the orderly flow of resources, state agencies should coordinate all public works and infrastructure activities with ESF #3.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex to MS CEMP

(3) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities must be inspected, cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(4) The inspection, repair, or demolition of buildings and infrastructure damaged by a disaster is the responsibility of local officials, as is the enforcement of local building, zoning, and subdivision regulations. ESF #3's function is resource assistance. ESF #3 may task inspectors to jurisdictions through Mutual Aid resources for assessments; the local jurisdiction will make final determinations and take appropriate action.

(5) If power is lost and alternate power supplies are not adequate to the infrastructure, a critical water shortage may develop, which can only be met by transporting bulk water into the affected area in tanker trucks. Adequately pressurized water supplies or operable hydrants may not be available for firefighting operations.

(6) Before requesting EMAC or federal assets, all available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through the Statewide Mutual Assistance Compact (SMAC) to the maximum extent possible.

(7) Immediately evaluating public and private structural and non-structural damage safety will be critical to preventing further damage and protecting the public's health and welfare.

(8) Debris will restrict the use of streets and highways, making some impassable. Public utilities will also be damaged/covered by debris and may be partially or wholly inoperable.

(9) Vital public works and engineering trucks and equipment in the immediate disaster area may be damaged or temporarily inaccessible for response and recovery applications.

(10) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(11) Access to the disaster areas will depend upon ground and water routes re-establishment. Debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be prioritized in many locations to support immediate life-saving emergency response activities.

(12) Early damage assessments will be general, incomplete, and may be inaccurate. Rapid assessments of the disaster area are required to determine critical response times and potential workloads.

(13) The methodology for prioritizing tasks will generally be ranked by public health/safety and the population affected.

(14) Emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances may be needed to minimize threats to public health to dispose of emergency debris and materials from demolition activities. Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances.

(15) Significant numbers of personnel with engineering and construction skills, equipment, and materials may be required from outside the disaster area.

(16) Maps (electronic or hard-copy) may be inaccessible locally for many utilities.

(17) Numerous governmental and non-governmental volunteering entities may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas without coordination or communication with the ESF #3 cell.

(18) Regional and national resource networks may fail to operate.

(19) Jurisdictions in and out of state will offer services to those in need.

(20) Local officials in affected areas may have little knowledge of procedures in the aftermath of a disaster (emergency procurement procedure). Where adequate Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA) are not in place, assistance will be provided to establish new agreements.

(21) Local officials will resist “paying up front.”

(22) Attempts will be made to travel the “100% Assistance” path, delaying acceptable tasking options.

(23) Upon successful reinstatement of public water supplies, the possible overflow of inoperable wastewater collection and treatment systems may compound public health concerns.

b. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (transportation developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(2) When ESF #3 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #3 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(3) MPSC will maintain liaison and coordinate/manage reporting of local, state, tribal, and federal stakeholders related to public works and engineering.

(4) Through their county Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2 – 3 days of a disaster.

(5) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance through county EOCs.

(6) Local officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC where possible.

(7) Working in coordination with the SEOC and the State Warning Point (SWP), the Joint Information Center (JIC) will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the standard ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

(8) As the emergency or disaster situation exceeds the state's resources, the ESF #3 ECO will request assistance from the federal representative for ESF #3 through MEMA's procedural process.

(9) If a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) is needed to verify the extent of the damage, FEMA representatives will join with state and local representatives to conduct these surveys to provide data required by the Governor to request a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the MPSC ECO or the MPSC Emergency Coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at this facility.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA SWP within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the standard four Incident Command System (ICS) sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations using personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex to MS CEMP

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Infrastructure Branch. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Infrastructure Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #1 (Transportation), ESF #2 (Communications), ESF #3 (Public Works & Engineering), and ESF #12 (Energy) and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Infrastructure Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Infrastructure Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6737, e-mail: infrastructure@mema.ms.gov.

e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency PIOs and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

g. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or incidents. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, incident priorities and objectives, operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex to MS CEMP

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] UAS SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

h. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #3 agencies are expected to:

- (1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #3 coordinator.
- (2) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.
- (3) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, SEOC HSIN SITRooms, and Crisis Track.
- (4) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.
- (5) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(6) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(7) Update the SEOC Infrastructure Branch Director on ESF #3 ECO Roster changes.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #3, the MPSC is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Provide a list of MPSC and other support agency ECOs that will carry out the CEMP and this ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex virtually or at the SEOC.

(b) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex.

(c) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(d) Ensure all agencies with ESF #3 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(e) Coordinate resources and prioritize engineering and public works support agencies' needs regarding staffing and equipment for debris removal, damage assessment, and clearing roadways for accessibility during emergencies or disasters.

(f) Ensure ESF #3 elements are familiar and operate according to ICS.

(g) Train and exercise ESF #3 personnel.

(h) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, Public Information Officer (PIO), and an ESF #3 liaison to report to the SEOC or support virtually.

(2) Pre-Incident.

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex to MS CEMP

(a) MPSC will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key transportation officials supporting ESF #3. MEMA will assist MPSC in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #3.

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #3 liaison to the SEOC.

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

(d) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #3 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #3, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #3 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #3 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(b) Provide liaison, operational coordination, and reporting on the public works and infrastructure networks.

(c) Assist/coordinate damage assessments for public works facilities and infrastructure networks.

(d) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed.

(e) Maintain information on private, public, and supplementary public works and infrastructure resources outside the state.

(f) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(g) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence and operational reporting procedures.

(h) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.

(i) Maintain a complete log of actions, resource orders, records, and reports.

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex to MS CEMP

(j) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(k) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.

(l) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and objectives.

(m) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.

(n) Participate in post-incident public works and infrastructure assessments to help determine critical needs and potential workloads.

(o) Support the implementation of structural and non-structural mitigation measures, including deploying protective measures, to minimize adverse effects or fully protect resources before an incident.

(p) Support in monitoring and stabilizing damaged structures and demolishing structures designated as immediate public health and safety hazards.

(q) Support repairing damaged infrastructure and critical public facilities (temporary power, emergency water, sanitation & transportation systems, etc.), supporting the essential restoration of navigation, flood control, and other water infrastructure systems.

(r) As needed, support management and coordination of monitoring or providing technical advice in the clearance and removal of debris from public property and the re-establishment of ground and water routes into impacted areas.

(s) As needed, coordinate the management of contaminated debris with ESF #10 (Hazardous Material Response). For purposes of ESF #3, contaminated debris is intended to mean debris that displays the same characteristics as regulated hazardous materials. Waste management related to hazardous site remediation is addressed under ESF #10.

(t) MEMA may ask ESF #3 to provide personnel to the Joint Field Office (JFO) to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(u) ESF #3 may, through the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH), dispatch couriers to accept and deliver to the state laboratory potable water samples from affected communities.

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex to MS CEMP

(v) ESF #3 may, through MSDH or the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), arrange for portable laboratories for environmental analysis at prescribed locations to expedite public water and wastewater sampling.

(w) ESF #3 may, in coordination with MDEQ or MSDH, establish temporary field offices and communications centers to monitor and assess potable water, wastewater, waste disposal, and fire protection systems.

(x) ESF #3 may dispatch inspecting engineers or other support through the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT).

(4) Post-Incident.

(a) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(b) All ESF #3 organizations assist in preparing the AAR/IP.

(c) Submit AAR/IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(d) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(e) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(f) Compare ESF #3 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to ensure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #3 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #3.

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(4) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex to MS CEMP

(5) Ensure administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency’s role with MEMA and ESF #3.

(6) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

(7) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference;

(9) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(10) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

The chart below shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #3 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Support Functions
<p>Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall coordination and support to all participating agencies. • Ensure effective operation of Emergency Management functions (ESF #5) and Public Information Releases (ESF #15). • Provide Infrastructure Branch Director as a liaison between MEMA SEOC, ESF #5, and ESF #3. • Initiate and coordinate the debris removal process following a disaster. • Provides resource support to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections, debris clearance monitoring, and restoration of facilities; • Assist local officials with site determination and include selected sites and contacts in each county CEMP. • Assist state agencies and local governments in preparing and submitting federal disaster assistance applications. • Process and initiate mission assignments (MAs) where appropriate;

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Support Functions
MEMA cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process, by electronic means, requests not directly sent through ESF #3 for their action and provide requests to ESF #3 for tasking.
Mississippi Rural Water Association (MSRWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify appropriate personnel to ESF #3 for potential ESF #3 ECO; • Assist the Public Service Commission in performing applicable responsibilities established in ESF #3. • Provide reporting to ESF #3 on rural water association status in the affected area(s).
Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform applicable responsibilities as established in ESF #12. • Provide information support on private utilities. • Provide certified mapping information for all utilities via appropriate media.
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Supply Transportation Engineer to ESF #3 for potential ESF #3 ECO. • Provide technical expertise and assistance to repair and restore transportation infrastructure (e.g., highways, bridges, tunnels, transit systems, port facilities, and railways) and provide advice and assistance on transporting contaminated materials. • Provides engineering personnel and support to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections, debris clearing, and restoration of the transportation infrastructure. • Administer special funding that can be used for the repair or reconstruction of major highway facilities and grant programs for transit systems and railroads that could be used for the repair and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure.
Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where required, provide supervised staffing for debris and arboreal removal, sandbagging, emergency construction, and other response efforts. • Provide Mutual Aid personnel and equipment to restore damaged facilities to full operation.
Mississippi Department of Environment Quality (MDEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Supply Wastewater Engineer to ESF #3 for potential ESF #3 ECO.

Agency	Support Functions
MDEQ cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain an effective database(s) on all public & private wastewater system infrastructures, including multiple POC information. • Obtain and utilize, where appropriate, agency authority to mobilize field personnel and effect necessary procurement. • Recommend/request MAs for assisting public wastewater systems. • Assess environmental damage and wastewater systems. • Review plans for debris management activities to ensure compliance with existing state and federal environmental regulations. • Develop protocols and procedures for the opening, operating, and closing of debris staging sites, dumps, and other facilities necessary for debris operations.
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the Water Supply Engineer for the ESF #3 team regarding state public potable water supplies and treatment processes. • Establish, maintain, and have an adequate database(s) available on all public water supply infrastructures, including multiple points of contact (POC) information. • Obtain and utilize, where appropriate, agency authority to mobilize field personnel and effect necessary procurement. • Recommend/request MA for assisting public water supplies.
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)/ Division of Radiological Health (DRH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist radiologically contaminated debris management activities by coordinating or providing resources, assessments, data, expertise, technical assistance, monitoring, and other appropriate support.
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify appropriate personnel for potential ESF #3 ECO. • Provide qualified personnel and equipment for debris clearance on state-owned lands as necessary. • Provide technical assistance to evaluate the fire risk from debris and other operations. • Provide technical assistance in ICS activities.
Mississippi Department of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance on the environmental permit process.

ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Support Functions
Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the removal of debris from all state parks, wildlife management areas, and state lakes.
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify appropriate personnel for potential ESF #3 ECO. • Assess damage to coastal preserves and public trust tidelands. • Assist in evaluating the extent of environmental damage to areas outside the coastal preserves and public trust tidelands. • Streamline the permit procedures for disaster-related coastal restoration activities. • Assess damage to all beaches for future evaluation & restoration. • Assess damage to ports and harbors.
Mississippi Levee Board (MLB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate Flood Flight Operations between local, state, and federal partners within its area of responsibility. • Provide technical and resource support for other operations as available.
Yazoo - Mississippi Delta Levee Board (Y-MSDLB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate Flood Fight Operations between local, state, and federal partners within its area of responsibility. • Provide technical and resource support for other operations as available. • Support preparedness, response, and recovery activities by making emergency management centers available to partner organizations if they interfere with the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee Board (YMDLB) operations.
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide architectural and engineering technical assistance to evaluate damaged structures, especially public buildings and critical facilities. • Provide technical assistance with procurement and contracting.
Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)/Energy & Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify appropriate personnel for potential ESF #3 ECO. • Assist Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS) in performing applicable responsibilities established in ESF #12 Energy. • Provide reporting to ESF #3 on commercial power status in the affected area(s).

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- d. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- e. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- f. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- g. National Preparedness System
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/system>
- h. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- i. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- j. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf

- k. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- l. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #4 Firefighting Annex

Coordinating Agencies

Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)
State Fire Marshal's Office (SFMO)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)
Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Federal Coordinating Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)
US Forest Service (USFS)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
US Fire Administration (USFA)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Commerce (DOC)
Department of Defense (DOD)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
US Coast Guard (USCG)
Department of the Interior (DOI)
Department of State (DOS)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 5

 a. Purpose..... 5

 b. Scope..... 5

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 6

 a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments 6

 b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations 6

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 6

4. POLICIES 9

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 10

 a. Assumptions..... 10

 b. General Concepts 10

6. ORGANIZATION 12

 a. State Emergency Operations Center 12

 b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 12

 c. SEOC Sections..... 13

 (1) Operations Section 13

 (2) Planning Section 13

 (3) Logistics Section..... 13

 (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 13

 d. SEOC Emergency Services Branch 13

 e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 14

 f. Joint Information Center 14

 g. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 14

 h. Administrative and Logistical Support 15

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 16

 a. Coordinating Agency 16

 (1) Preparedness 16

 (2) Pre-Incident..... 16

 (3) Incident 17

ESF #4 Firefighting to MS CEMP

(4) Post-Incident	18
b. Supporting Agencies	19
8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES	21
9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE	22

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #4 Firefighting Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4 Firefighting supports local, state, and tribal entities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing firefighting assets during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. ESF #4 Firefighting provides state support for detecting and suppressing wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, an all-hazard incident requiring a coordinated state response for assistance.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of available and obtainable firefighting resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may include facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi’s capabilities are exceeded, and a federal government response is requested. The core functions of ESF #4 include but are not limited to:

(1) Coordinating firefighting activities.

(2) Provide personnel, equipment, and supplies to support local, state, and tribal area agencies involved in wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations.

If local government firefighting capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #4 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), National Response Framework (NRF), and MEMA Response Framework.

If federal ESF #4 is activated to assist local, tribal, and state governments, the primary agency for overall coordination of federal resources is the Department of Agriculture (USDA)/US Forest Service (USFS) in cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/US Fire Administration (USFA).

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #4 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments. Firefighting is an inherently local responsibility. Local fire resources often receive assistance from other fire departments/agencies through established mechanisms identified in local mutual aid agreements. Further assistance can be obtained through an established intrastate mutual aid system. Other jurisdictions can request firefighting resources through processes established under mutual aid agreements, state-to-state or regional compacts, or other agreements if additional assistance is required. If the affected state's governor has declared an emergency, firefighting resources may be requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). If the President has declared an emergency or major disaster under the Stafford Act, firefighting resources may be requested through ESF #4. Using existing authorities and agreements, ESF #4 can mobilize wildland and structural firefighting resources from across the country and several foreign countries through the national firefighting mobilization system. Considerations include but are not limited to:

(1) Except where specified in agreements or through a formal delegation of authority, assisting firefighting resources will report to and become part of the command structure of the requesting jurisdiction.

(2) Coordination with and support of local, state, and tribal fire suppression organizations is accomplished through the state (or equivalent) Forester, Fire Marshal, Emergency Management Agency, or other appropriate state, tribal agency, or tribal fire suppression organization. Responsibility for assessing the situation and determining resource needs lies primarily with the local Incident Commander.

(3) Shortages of critical firefighting resources are adjudicated at the lowest jurisdictional level.

(4) Many firefighting agencies provide additional functions such as emergency medical services, technical rescue, and hazardous materials response. During a response, these resources may support multiple ESFs supporting different core capabilities.

b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations. Private-sector resources for firefighting support are mobilized through standard contract procedures.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #4 most directly supports and the related ESF #4 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #4,

ESF #4 Firefighting to MS CEMP

support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #4 – Firefighting
<p>Fire Management and Suppression</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides wildland and structural firefighting resources to local, state, and tribal entities supporting firefighting and emergency operations. • Obtains an initial fire situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures; determines the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance; and obtains and distributes, through proper channels, incident contact information to emergency responders mobilized through ESF #4. • Analyze each request before committing people and other resources. • Ensures employees will be provided with appropriate vaccinations, credentials, and personal protective equipment to operate in the all-hazard environment they are assigned. • Ensures that all employees involved in all-hazard response will be supported and managed by an agency leader, agency liaison, or interagency incident management team. • Ensures that an all-hazard incident-specific briefing and training are accomplished before task implementation. This preparation will usually occur before mobilization, addressing incident descriptions, mission requirements, and known hazards. Essential protective equipment for the tasks employees do not routinely encounter or perform will be identified. • Provides command, control, and coordination of resources (to include incident management teams, area command teams, and multi-agency coordination group support personnel) to local, state, and tribal entities in support of firefighting and emergency operations. • Provides staff to support incident facilities, facility, property, telecommunications, and transportation management. • As appropriate, provide direct liaison with local, state, and tribal Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and fire chiefs in the designated area. • Provides support to enhance the resilience of local, state, and tribal firefighting agencies.

Core Capability	ESF #4 – Firefighting
<p>Situational Assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtains an initial fire situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures; determines the appropriate management response to meet assistance requests. • Analyzes each request before committing people and other resources; ensures employees will be provided with appropriate vaccinations, credentials, and personal protective equipment to operate in the all-hazard environment to which they are assigned; and ensures that all employees involved in all-hazard response will be supported and managed by an agency leader, agency liaison, or interagency incident management team. • Ensures that an all-hazard incident-specific briefing and training are accomplished before task implementation. This preparation will usually occur before mobilization, addressing incident descriptions, mission requirements, and known hazards. Critical protective equipment and associated needs for tasks that employees do not routinely encounter or perform will be identified.
<p>Infrastructure Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides expertise and personnel to assist with assessing emergency services sector critical infrastructure.
<p>Operational Communications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide radio communications systems to support firefighters, law enforcement officers, and incident response operations. • Provide engineers, technicians, and liaison staff to assist federal, tribal, state, and local emergency communications managers. • Provide systems for use by damage reconnaissance teams and other applications. • Provide appropriate communications personnel to accompany radio systems for user training and operator maintenance indoctrination.
<p>On-Scene Security and Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure trained public safety, law enforcement, investigations, and security resources are provided.
<p>Mass Search and Rescue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide equipment and supplies from state resources during incidents based on standby agreements and contingency plans.

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by FEMA.

b. Mississippi Fire Marshal's Office (SFMO) or Mississippi Insurance Department (MID) will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to work in conjunction with MEMA, other state agencies, and federal agencies in an emergency firefighting capacity at the SEOC.

c. ESF #4 ECO will coordinate with all appropriate agencies/departments and organizations to ensure operational readiness in times of emergency.

d. All local resources will be expended or committed by the local government before assistance is requested from other local governments through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC).

e. If state emergency firefighting resources either have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the ECO for ESF #4 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the EMAC or from FEMA.

f. The ESF #4 ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require an additional forward coordination element near the impacted area.

g. Priority is given to protecting firefighters, the public, and property in that order.

h. Acquisition of resources acquired by ESF #4 in support of county and municipal structural fire suppression organizations is accomplished through the state, county fire coordinators, and local fire chiefs. The State Forestry Emergency Coordinator and the State Fire Coordinator coordinate support of wildland fires.

i. There shall be frequent consultation between state officials with emergency management responsibilities, other appropriate representatives of party states, and the federal government, with the objective of a free exchange of information, plans, and resource records relating to emergency capabilities.

j. Each participating agency will coordinate its support with ESF #4 and ESF #5.

- k. The Incident Command System (ICS) will manage the response effort.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(3) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities must be inspected, cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(4) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(5) Numerous volunteering entities, both governmental and non-governmental, may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas with neither coordination nor communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

(6) Local fire services mutual aid agreements and other compacts will be activated as appropriate. Note that most fires are handled and suppressed by the local department of the affected area. However, this ESF would be activated when their resources and mutual aid agreements have been exhausted and state assistance is required.

(7) All available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through SMAC to the maximum extent possible to contain and suppress urban and wildland fires as needed.

(8) Should the above available resources become over-taxed, assistance from federal ESF #4 agencies will be requested.

b. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (incident developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

ESF #4 Firefighting to MS CEMP

(2) When ESF #4 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #4 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(3) Local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during a disaster's first 2–3 days.

(4) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance through county EOCs.

(5) Local officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC where possible.

(6) When activated, ESF #4 will manage and coordinate the state firefighting activities through virtual means or from the SEOC. ESF #4 will operate under the Unified Command (UC) concept. The nature of the fire dictates whether the State Fire Coordinator or the Chief Forestry Commission Fire Chief will lead the ESF #4 efforts.

(7) A catastrophic situation may require establishing another forward coordination element at one or more district offices or another facility near the affected fire-impacted area.

(8) State fire suppression operations will be accomplished by mobilizing state firefighting resources in support of local fire departments and upon request by local government.

(9) The responsibility for a fire scene situation assessment lies primarily with local Incident Commanders (IC) and their firefighting personnel. If needed, a request is made to the local EOC for state resources, which will contact the SEOC for that assistance.

(10) County Fire Coordinators are divided into ten regions coordinated through the State Fire Coordinator's office.

(11) The State Forestry Commission office is in Jackson and has four regional offices, each headed by a Regional Forester, coordinated through the state office.

(12) All designated ECOs from primary and support agencies report to the SEOC, where direct coordination of firefighting resources and response activities will occur.

ESF #4 Firefighting to MS CEMP

(13) Close coordination is maintained with the USDA/USFS to ensure awareness of potential mobilization.

(14) If state emergency fire resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the State ECO for ESF #4 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the EMAC or FEMA. Such a request to FEMA for aid could prompt the implementation of the NRF.

(15) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC Joint Information Center (JIC), Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(16) Working in coordination with the SEOC and SWP, the JIC will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the ESF #4 ECO or the ESF #4 emergency coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at this facility. ESF #4 is part of the SEOC Operations Section, Emergency Services Branch.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. **SEOC Sections.** The SEOC maintains the standard four ICS sections:

(1) **Operations Section.** The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) **Planning Section.** The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) **Logistics Section.** The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations by providing personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) **Finance and Administration Section.** The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. **SEOC Emergency Services Branch.** The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Emergency Services Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #4 (Firefighting), ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical), ESF #9 (Search and Rescue), ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials), ESF #13 (Public Safety), ESF #16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities) and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Emergency Services Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, Crisis Track, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Emergency Services Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6754, e-mail: emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The MSBEOC, commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA Joint Information Center (JIC) coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency PIOs and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

g. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or incidents. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, incident priorities and objectives, operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

ESF #4 Firefighting to MS CEMP

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

h. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #4 agencies are expected to:

(1) All agencies supporting ESF #4 will receive direct administrative support from their parent organization and additional MEMA support as needed.

(2) Logistical support will be provided to participating agencies at the established Point(s) of Arrival (POA), Mobilization Centers (MC), and Staging Areas (SA).

(3) Coordinate their support with the ESF #4 coordinator.

(4) ESF #4 coordinator will coordinate efforts with the SEOC through the Emergency Services Branch Director.

(5) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(6) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track.

(7) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(9) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(10) Update the SEOC Emergency Services Branch Director on ESF #4 ECO Roster changes.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #4, MID/SFMO is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Provide a list of ESF #4 Emergency Coordination staff that will carry out the CEMP virtually or at the SEOC.

(b) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #4 Firefighting Annex.

(c) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, the CEMP, and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(d) Ensure all agencies with ESF #4 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(e) Ensure ESF #4 elements are familiar with and operate according to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and ICS.

(f) Train and exercise ESF #4 personnel.

(g) Develop and maintain a database of fire departments, personnel, and equipment within Mississippi and determine the types and amounts of assistance available from the local departments in a catastrophic event.

(h) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, Public Information Officer (PIO), and an ESF #4 liaison to report to the SEOC or support virtually.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) ESF #4 will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key transportation officials supporting ESF #4. MEMA will assist ESF #4 in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #4.

ESF #4 Firefighting to MS CEMP

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #4 liaison to the SEOC.

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

(d) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #4 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #4, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #4 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #4 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(b) Establish communication links with the Regional/Area County Fire Coordinators, Local Fire Chiefs, and Forestry Commission Chief.

(c) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed.

(d) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(e) Obtain an initial fire situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.

(f) If requested, provide technical advice and assistance for the containment and extinction of the fire(s).

(g) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.

(h) Maintain a complete log of actions, resource orders, records, and reports.

(i) If required, maintain close consultation with USDA/USFS to ensure awareness for potential federal ESF #4 mobilization.

(j) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

ESF #4 Firefighting to MS CEMP

(k) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.

(l) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities;

(m) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.

(n) Participate in post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure to help determine critical needs and potential workloads;

(o) MEMA may ask ESF #4 to provide personnel to the Joint Field Office (JFO) to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(4) Post-Incident.

(a) Assist in the overall assessment and evaluation of the magnitude of the fire(s).

(b) Assist in the preparation and submission of damage assessment and other fire-related reports.

(c) The Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC) evaluates the burned areas for wildland fires. This evaluation will be conducted regarding the need for salvage and reforestation.

(d) For wildland fires, MFC requests responsible state agencies conduct evaluations on wildlife habitat and watershed damage, the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and the Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWFP).

(e) If the burn site were in an urban area, primary clean-up would be the responsibility of each affected business entity or homeowner.

(f) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(g) All ESF #4 organizations assist in the preparation of the after-action report.

(h) Submit AAR/IP comments and input to emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(i) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

ESF #4 Firefighting to MS CEMP

(j) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(k) Compare ESF #4 staff records with MEMA network tasking and tracking system to ensure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #4 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #4.

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Emergency Services Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, the CEMP, and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(3) Ensure agency administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #4.

(4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

(6) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

(7) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(9) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(10) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(11) All ESF #4 organizations assist in the preparation of the after-action report.

ESF #4 Firefighting to MS CEMP

(12) Submit AAR/IP comments and input to emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(13) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(14) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(15) Compare ESF #4 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to ensure accuracy.

The chart on the following pages shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #4 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist ESF #4 in staffing. • Administer and manage the Commission’s current fire suppression capabilities. • Submit through the Governor/MEMA a request for federal assistance as needed.
Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist ESF #4 in staffing. • Provide technical assistance to local fire departments in the suppression of urban fires. • Provide procedures and resources for controlling and suppressing all fires created by a catastrophic disaster. • Assist MEMA in designing and delivering training and exercise programs.
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and deliver training to fire services organizations in Incident Command System (ICS), Hazardous Materials Incidents, Emergency Planning, etc. • Assist with hazard analysis to determine the potential impact of specific hazards on state and local fire suppression capabilities. • Coordinate exercises at the state and local level involving fire service/emergency management organizations. • Provide training materials, public education materials, and other items from FEMA to local fire service organizations.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Recovery Support Function (RSF), Support and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan, SEOC Emergency Service Branch, or ESF #4 for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15, Emergency Management and Civil Defense
[Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15](#)
- b. Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- c. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- d. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- e. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- f. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- g. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- h. MEMA Response Framework
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning) Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)
Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (WCC)
Mississippi Information Technology Services (ITS)
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)
 Mississippi Rural Water Association (MsRWA)
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)
 Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)
 Mississippi State Fire Marshall's Office (SFMO)
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)
Mississippi Gaming Commission (MGC)
Mississippi Department of Mental Health (MDMH)
Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL)
Mississippi State University/Extension Service (MSU/ES)
Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Services (MCVS)
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)
Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)
Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
 University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
 Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)
 Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
 Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Non-Governmental Support Agencies

American Red Cross (ARC)

Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MSVOAD)

Salvation Army (SA)

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)

Mississippi Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Support Agencies

All Departments and Agencies

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2

 a. General..... 2

 b. Local, State, and Tribal Governments 3

 c. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations 3

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 3

4. POLICIES 4

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 6

 a. Assumptions..... 6

 b. General Concepts 7

6. ORGANIZATION 8

 a. State Emergency Operations Center 8

 b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 8

 (1) SWP Operations Officers..... 8

 (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 8

 c. SEOC Sections..... 9

 (1) Operations Section 9

 (2) Planning Section 9

 (3) Logistics Section..... 9

 (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 9

 d. SEOC Branches 9

 e. Aviation Branch 10

 f. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 10

 g. Joint Information Center 10

 h. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 10

 i. Command..... 11

 j. Operations 11

ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning) Annex to MS CEMP

- k. Planning 11
- l. Geographic Information Systems 12
- m. Logistics 12
- 7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 13
 - a. Coordinating Agency 13
 - (1) Direction, Control, and Coordination 13
 - (2) Preparedness 13
 - (3) Pre-Incident 14
 - (4) Incident 15
 - (5) Post-Incident 16
 - b. Supporting Agencies 16
- 8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 22
- 9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 24

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning) Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 – Emergency Management, also referred to as Information and Planning, provides support by assisting local, tribal, and state entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector in the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation of domestic threats or response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. This ESF Annex aims to provide overall support to the activities of state government in the response and recovery missions following an emergency or a major disaster and activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of available and obtainable emergency management resources provided by local, state, tribal, and federal government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may include facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, technical assistance, etc.

b. Scope. ESF #5 coordinates ESFs for all state departments and agencies across the spectrum of domestic incident management, from prevention to response and recovery. In the pre-incident prevention phase, ESF #5 facilitates information flow to place assets on alert or preposition assets for a quick response. During the post-incident response phase, ESF #5 transitions and is responsible for support and planning functions. ESF #5 activities include supporting and facilitating multi-agency planning and coordinating the support in planning processes. This includes alert and notification; deployment and staffing of emergency response teams; incident action planning; coordination of operations, logistics and materials; direction and control; information management; requests for federal assistance; resource acquisition and management; worker safety and health, facilities management, financial management, and other support as required.

This Annex will be used to respond to incidents where a threatened or actual incident exceeds local response capabilities and a state government response is requested. The core functions of ESF #5 include, but are not limited to:

(1) Functions critical to support and facilitate multi-agency planning and coordination for operations involving incidents requiring state coordination.

(2) Coordinate the development of overall incident situational awareness, including information collection, information management, modeling and analysis, and reports and information analysis on the status of operations and impacts.

(3) Coordinate the development of state plans to manage and support incident activities. Departments and agencies participate in the planning processes coordinated by the planning entity at each incident command or the SEOC. This includes crisis and incident action planning, analysis of risks and capability requirements, and other support as required.

(4) ESF #5 is organized in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Incident Command System (ICS), and agency or jurisdiction-specific guidance for incident support operations. ESF #5 supports the general staff functions contained in the NIMS for all the multi-agency coordination centers and incident operations (e.g., SEOC, Forward EOC, and Field Offices).

If local government capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #5 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF), Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Response Framework.

MEMA is the primary agency for coordinating state resources when the SEOC and ESF #5 are activated to assist state, tribal, or local governments.

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #5 relates to other elements of the whole community. Basic concepts that apply to all members of the whole community include:

a. General.

(1) Effective incident response activities rely on information and planning systems that provide a common operating picture to all members of the whole community engaged in the response.

(2) The jurisdiction/organization should define information needs. These needs are often met at the local, state, tribal, and federal levels, in concert with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, primarily through preparedness organizations.

(3) Procedures and protocols for releasing warnings, incident notifications, public communications, and other critical information are disseminated through a defined combination

of networks used by emergency operations centers. Notifications are made to the appropriate jurisdictional levels, NGOs, and the private sector through defined mechanisms specified in emergency operations and incident action plans.

(4) Appropriate auxiliary aids and services are used to effectively communicate information, warnings, notifications, and other critical information for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner.

b. Local, State, and Tribal Governments. Local, tribal, and state governments engage in incident planning and collaborate with state planning elements as part of unified response efforts. State plans shall support the needs of the local, tribal, and state governments and be adaptable to address changing priorities and requirements.

Primary responsibility for managing incidents usually rests with local, tribal, and state authorities and the private sector, which owns and operates most of the resources. As such, a state response must acknowledge local, tribal, and state policies, authorities, and plans that manage response and recovery efforts during emergencies.

c. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations. The private sector and NGOs are essential sources of critical incident information. Many members of the private sector and NGOs with a role in response participate in planning efforts and conduct their own. Plans shall be developed to ensure the concepts of operations mutually support private sector lifesaving and sustainment or restoration operations. To the greatest extent possible, private-sector coordination mechanisms should help synchronize public-private sector operations.

The private sector owns or operates a large proportion of emergency management resources and is a partner or lead for the rapid restoration of services. Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate sharing resources to support response. These organizations coordinate with local, state, tribal, and federal response and recovery efforts through virtual platforms like the Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC).

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #5 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #5 action:

Core Capability	ESF #5 – Emergency Management (Information and Planning)
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates and conducts deliberate planning during the steady state for the Response Mission Area to manage risks and execute support functions and crisis action planning activities during an actual or potential incident. This includes, among other things:

Core Capability	ESF #5 – Emergency Management (Information and Planning)
Planning cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organizational and coordination constructs. ○ Key decisions and corresponding critical information requirements. ○ Tasks and proposed operational actions for consideration. ○ Planning factors and potential capability requirements.
Situational Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain situational awareness of an incident. ● Provide an informational link to members of the whole community. ● Serve as the centralized conduit for situation reports, geospatial data, and other decision support tools. ● Provide decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of an incident and cascading effects supporting a potential or actual coordinated federal response. ● Coordinate modeling and effects analysis production and dissemination to inform immediate emergency management actions and decisions. ● Maintain standard reporting templates, information management systems, essential elements of information, and critical information requirements.
Public Information and Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides information to develop credible, culturally appropriate, and accessible messages to inform the public of ongoing emergency services, protective measures, and other life-sustaining actions that facilitate the transition to recovery.

4. POLICIES.

a. ESF #5 is comprised almost entirely of permanent MEMA staff, led by the Operations Bureau Director, who functions as the Operations Section Chief (OSC) during periods of SEOC activation.

b. The SEOC OSC functions as the primary Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for ESF #5 to work with other state, tribal, local, and federal agencies from the SEOC.

c. The OSC is a member of the Unified Coordination Group (UCG), Command and General Staff (C&GS), and oversees the SEOC Branch Directors and Operations staff.

ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning) Annex to MS CEMP

d. When activated, supporting agencies in ESF #5 will operate under this document, the MEMA Response Framework, and other SEOC SOPs, as applicable.

e. ESF #5 is responsible for establishing the state support infrastructure in the affected area in anticipation of prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation requirements.

f. Local requests for state assistance to the Governor under the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15 (1972) are coordinated through MEMA.

g. All available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through the Statewide Emergency Assistance Compact (SMAC) to the maximum extent possible before requesting Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or federal assets.

h. If state resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, ESF #5 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

i. Resource allocation and taskings are coordinated through ESF #5 using the MEMA mission assignment process and other procedures outlined in the CEMP Base Plan, MEMA Response Framework, and applicable Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

j. ESF #5 serves as the centralized conduit for state situation reports from the various ESFs and is the informational link between the state and FEMA Region IV and other federal and congressional offices.

k. ESF #5, through the Incident Commander (IC), OSC, and Planning Section Chief (PSC), coordinates ICS functions at the SEOC to include, but not limited to:

(1) Crisis Action Team (CAT);

(2) Unified Coordination Group (UCG);

(3) Command & General Staff (C&GS);

(4) Tactics Meetings;

(5) Planning Meetings.

l. Departments and agencies participate in the Operational Summary (OPSUM) or Situation

Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) process coordinated by ESF #5 and respective SEOC Sections and Branches.

m. ESF #5 maintains an on-call workforce of trained and skilled Disaster Reservists (DR) to provide surge capability and perform essential emergency management functions on short notice and for varied durations.

n. The MEMA SEOC is responsible for notifying all emergency management stakeholders of potential threats and elevating operational response postures or repositioning assets per the MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) SOP.

o. ESF #5 staff, working with ESF #7 Logistics, coordinates required field facilities, supplies, and equipment to support state activities related to managing incidents. These facilities include, but are not limited to, the Forward Area Command Post, Joint Information Center (JIC), Joint Field Office (JFO), Joint Reception, Staging, Onward-Movement and Integration (JRSOI) sites, Mobilization Centers (MC), Commodity Point of Distribution Points (CPOD), and State Staging Areas (SSA).

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) ESF #5 provides trained and experienced staff to fill management positions in the Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance and Administration Sections of the SEOC upon activation.

(2) The role of state agencies involved in information and planning is to collect raw data in the field and provide it to their ECOs or designated personnel in the SEOC.

(3) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(4) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(5) When ESFs are activated, their ECO primary agency coordinator will assign a liaison to work with ESF #5.

(6) ESF #5 provides ESF #15 External Affairs timely and accurate information to distribute to the media, public officials, the public, and other interested parties.

(7) If a JFO is established, MS ESF #5 personnel may locate jointly with their federal counterparts in the JFO or other designated facility.

(8) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Before mobilizing assets, efforts must be taken to ensure roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities will have to be inspected and cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(9) The resources of local, tribal, state, and federal governments, separately or in combination with those of industry and other private/semi-private sources, will be utilized to the maximum extent possible to eliminate, reduce, or remove hazards.

(10) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(11) Numerous governmental and non-governmental volunteering entities may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas without coordination or communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

b. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (incident activity, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(2) When SEOC is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #5 will continually assess and develop action plans for the SEOC to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(3) ESF #5, in conjunction with MEMA Field Services (FS)/Area Coordinators (ACs) and other liaisons, will maintain contact with and coordinate/manage the report activities of local, tribal, state, and federal stakeholders.

(4) Through their county EOCs, local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2–3 days of a disaster.

(5) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance through county EOCs.

(6) Local officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC where possible.

(7) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC JIC, Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(8) Working in coordination with the SEOC and SWP, the JIC will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the standard ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

(9) MEMA coordinates EMAC with other states to augment resources as necessary.

(10) If a JFO is established, state response personnel may be located with their federal counterparts, and designated facilities may be established.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, OSC and ESF #5 staff will activate the SEOC and stakeholders to the SEOC.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA SWP within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. SWP Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officers:

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the standard four ICS sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations with personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC OSC, Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Branches. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Branch Director positions are staffed full-time by MEMA Emergency Management Specialists. The Branch Directors coordinate the activities of all sixteen ESFs and support entities and are the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Branch Directors monitor and oversee branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, support ECOs with incident coordination, and conduct SEOC staff briefings as needed.

(1) Infrastructure Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6737, e-mail: infrastructure@mema.ms.gov.

(2) Emergency Services Branch Director contact information: Phone (601) 933-6753, e-mail: emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov.

(3) Human Services Branch Director contact information: Phone (601) 933-6764, e-mail: humanservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. Aviation Branch. The Aviation Branch is not staffed by a full-time SEOC Branch Director. The Branch is established, similar to the ESFs, with assigned personnel, policies, and procedures ready to be activated. The Branch is developed to mirror the FEMA RIV Aviation Branch to facilitate unity of effort during combined operations. See the OSC or Deputy OSC for more information.

f. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

g. Joint Information Center. The MEMA Joint Information Center (JIC) coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency PIOs and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

h. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or incidents. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, incident priorities and objectives, operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning) Annex to MS CEMP

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (UAS SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

i. Command. ESF #5 supports the command function by providing senior staff, incident action planning capabilities, information, administrative, logistics, and financial support functions. When appropriate, ESF #5 will appoint an Incident Safety Officer to coordinate and implement the required safety functions of the command staff.

j. Operations. ESF #5 provides the OSC position to coordinate the Human Services, Infrastructure Support, Emergency Services, and Aviation Branches (various ESFs also provide key staff for these areas), process assistance requests, and initiate and manage the mission assignment and mutual aid agreements.

If the SITREP process is not utilized, ESF #5 provides an Operations Summary (OPSUM) and an Executive Summary (EXSUM) when required.

ESF #5 also acts as the coordinating arm of all response activity in the field. Working with the FS Bureau and other field elements, ESF #5 maintains situational awareness and links the incident C&GS at the SEOC with field elements.

k. Planning. ESF #5 provides the PSC position. ESF #5 provides the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information regarding incident prevention and response actions and the status of resources. The Planning Section is responsible for the IAP process. This includes preparing and documenting incident priorities, establishing the operational period and tempo, providing information to the Command Staff and all responders using SITREPs, and developing contingency, long-term demobilization, and other plans related to the incident needed. Information

for SITREPs will be collected in part from various sources, including but not limited to Disaster Report (DR) forms submitted to ESF #2 and from ESF ECOs located in the SEOC.

The Planning Section also coordinates special technical capabilities to request geospatial intelligence, modeling, and forecasting support. The Planning Section will plan for and conduct all briefings for ESF #5 during an incident. The Planning Section will coordinate all requirements for training staff assigned, contractual, or detailed under mutual aid as deemed appropriate by the incident. Additionally, the Planning Section will provide representatives to staff critical positions on the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), if used, and ensure adequate staffing to meet the needs of the Documentation Unit, Situations Unit, and Resources Unit.

l. Geographic Information Systems. ESF #5 provides the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Coordinator. This person is responsible for ensuring adequate GIS support and supporting elements are provided to the SEOC. GIS support in the SEOC will include creating geospatially referenced products as senior staff and decision-makers requested. The Mississippi Automated Resource Information System (MARIS) will also assist the SEOC in coordinating additional GIS support through the Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL). As needed, GIS support will include professionals from other state agencies, the private sector, and federal GIS partners.

m. Logistics. ESF #5 provides the Logistics Section Chief (LSC) staff to manage state supplies and equipment; resource ordering, delivery of equipment, supplies, and services; resource tracking; facility location and operations; transportation coordination; and other logistic services. The Logistics Section coordinates with ESF #7, logistics management and resource support, implementing the Logistics Management Support Annex to the CEMP. The Logistics Section coordinates with FEMA to identify and request assets beyond the state's operational capabilities.

n. Finance and Administration. ESF #5 provides the Finance and Administration Section Chief (FSC) staff to monitor the funding of the incident's financial, administrative, and cost analysis aspects. The Finance and Administration Section oversees employee services for Information Technology (IT), Purchasing, and Human Resources. The Finance and Administration Section implements the Financial Management Support Annex.

o. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #5 agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with the OSC and staff.

(2) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(3) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC and the SEOC HSIN SITRoom.

(4) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams) or elsewhere, as required.

(5) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(6) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, WebEOC, and HSIN SITRooms.

(7) Maintain the SEOC ECO Roster and MEMA Activation Roster.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #5, MEMA is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Direction, Control, and Coordination.

(a) MEMA will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the state response and recovery efforts.

(b) MEMA will be the coordination point with the local affected governments and with FEMA.

(c) Each agency participating in an ESF will represent the SEOC ESF #5 section to maintain continuity for information and planning throughout all the ESFs participating in the event.

(d) All agencies with this ESF responsibility will receive administrative support from their organization with additional backing from MEMA personnel.

(e) All participating agencies must attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings at the SEOC or elsewhere.

(f) Operational logs, employee time logs, messages, requests for action or purchase, and other appropriate documentation will be maintained for future reference.

(2) Preparedness.

ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning) Annex to MS CEMP

(a) In conjunction with other support agencies, develop and maintain the MEMA Response Framework and a Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for this ESF #5 Annex and the SEOC.

(b) Ensure all agencies with ESF #5 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(c) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the SEOC Branch Directors, WebEOC, Crisis Track, HSIN SITRooms, CEMP, and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(d) Establish contacts with local emergency management agencies and government officials who will provide information.

(e) Where there is a credible threat, MEMA will take several actions, including but not limited to activating the SEOC at the appropriate level, deploying liaisons to the threat area, and repositioning strategic assets. ESF #5 will monitor the situation and notify local, state, tribal, and federal entities as appropriate.

(f) Train and exercise ESF #5 personnel.

(3) Pre-Incident.

(a) The SEOC will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key emergency management officials supporting ESF #5. The SEOC will assist ESF #5 in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #5.

(b) Produce and disseminate the appropriate incident OPSUMs and Weather Summaries (WXSUM).

(c) Working with ESF #15, ESF #5 will assist in developing EXSUMs for press releases, social media posts, and press conferences.

(d) Ensure all operational and virtual information management platforms are established and links are disseminated to stakeholders.

(e) Coordinate with MEMA Field Services to preposition the Area Coordinators (AC).

ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning) Annex to MS CEMP

(f) Coordinate with ESF #7 and all other ESFs, local, tribal, and state emergency managers, for prepositioning commodities and other critical resources.

(g) Coordinate with ESF #9, ESF #13, and ESF #16 to preposition Search and Rescue (SAR) assets, including Mississippi Military Department (MMD) composite teams.

(h) Initiate contact with and maintain communications with local, state, tribal, and federal stakeholders in the affected area and initiate periodic teleconferences with all appropriate parties to coordinate the joint local and state operations.

(i) OSC will activate the SEOC, physically or virtually, incident-dependent.

(4) Incident.

(a) Assist in gathering and providing information to the Planning Section and UCG for establishing incident priorities.

(b) Develop the IAP for each operational period.

(c) Provide incident management information systems (WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track) support to all functional ESFs.

(d) Ensure adequate incident communications are established and maintained.

(e) Analyze resource requirements based on information received.

(f) Provide needed resources to local governments when requested.

(g) When activated, provide the SEOC or JFO with State ESF #5 resources.

(h) Collect, process, and distribute all related information to local, state, tribal, and federal levels.

(i) Coordinate with ESF #2 and ESF #15 to identify alternate means of getting information to local government officials and agencies to ensure open communication channels.

(j) Provide SITREPS, OPSUMS, or EXSUMs to agencies and officials as required.

(k) Coordinate with adjacent states as necessary.

(l) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.

(m) Coordinate the deployment of emergency response teams to conduct operational support functions in the incident/threat area.

(n) Provide operational personnel to analyze resource requirements based on information received.

(o) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.

(p) Maintain a complete log of actions, resource orders, records, and reports.

(q) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(r) MEMA Office of Housing and Assistance will coordinate the implementation and management of the state's temporary housing program as required or directed by the Governor.

(5) Post-Incident.

(a) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(b) All ESF #5 organizations assist in preparing the AAR/IP.

(c) Submit AAR/IP to the OSC and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(d) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(e) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(f) Compare ESF #5 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to assure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #5 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate support with ESF #5.

ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning) Annex to MS CEMP

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the OSC and staff, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP, and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(4) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

(5) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(6) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the SEOC operations.

(7) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(8) Assist in incident prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation as outlined in the State CEMP, Emergency Management Law, and applicable SOGs.

(9) All ESF #5 organizations assist in preparing the AAR/IP.

(10) Submit AAR/IP input to the OSC and planning@mema.ms.gov.

The chart on the following pages shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #5 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies.• Assist in damage impact assessment by analyzing the impact on food supplies and delivery systems.• Support action plan and development.• Provide information from ESF #11.• Provide for animal health care issues.

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies. • Provide for the preservation of vital records and documents. • Provide historical information on disasters and emergencies. • Identify and report the impacts of disaster on historic properties. • Support action plan and development.
American Red Cross (ARC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies. • Maintain and report on shelter status and human needs. • Recognize the state’s ethnic and cultural diversity and consider delivering goods and services to the affected population. • Support action plan and development.
Mississippi Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide information based on pre-disaster and post-disaster aerial reconnaissance and photography. • Provide personnel for analysis in emergency action planning. • Support the development and operation of the SEOC Aviation Branch.
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies. • Provide information regarding the environmental impact within the disaster area and ensure compliance with state, tribal, and federal environmental regulations. • Provide seismic or other geological information and digitized mapping support. • Support action plan and development. • Provide data information from ESF #10.

Agency	Functions
<p>Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies. • Assess the economic impacts of the disaster or emergency. • Monitor and assess financial resource expenditures. • Facilitate the acquisition/disposition of property for state emergency use. • Support action plan and development. • Provide resource data and information from ESF #7, Logistics Management and Resource Support. • Support the development and operation of the SEOC Aviation Branch.
<p>Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with primary and support agencies. • Conduct post-disaster aerial reconnaissance. • Provide intelligence on forestry impacted in the disaster area. • Support the development and operation of the SEOC Aviation Branch.
<p>Mississippi Gaming Commission (MGC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and secondary agencies. • Coordinate temporary closure orders for casinos jointly with SEOC and affected local county EOC. • Provide information on the status of patron evacuation. • Provide information on damage to casino facilities. • Coordinate the re-opening of casinos jointly with the SEOC and local county EOC(s). • Support action plan and development.
<p>Mississippi Department of Health (MSDH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and support agencies. • Support action plan and situation reporting. • Direct and coordinate regional and county facilities in providing medical and public health assistance and mass care. • Coordinate emergency medical, environmental, and sanitation services with appropriate ESF, including water supply and wastewater disposal.

ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning) Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
MSDH cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze and make recommendations on ESF #8.
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and support agencies. • Supply information on ESF #6 Mass Care. • Maintain and report information on shelter availability and support action planning and development.
Mississippi Information Technology Services (ITS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and secondary agencies. • Assist in assessing the operating status of communications systems. • Provide technical assistance and personnel for data management.
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide information on disaster losses for inclusion in Situation Reports. • Supply additional resource support. • Provide information relative to safety issues for inclusion in news statements and other issues. • Provide information relative to insured losses to determine unmet needs. • Analyze and make recommendations on ESF #4.
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies. • Provide information on damage; analyze impacts on coastal preserves, public trust tidelands, and environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and secondary agencies. • Provide aerial reconnaissance support. • Provide staffing for ESF # 16. • Support the development and operation of the SEOC Aviation Branch.

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MSVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and secondary agencies. • For situation reporting, provide information on Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD) operations. • Support action plan and development.
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and secondary agencies. • Assist in determining impacts of public utilities and restoration reporting.
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Support action plan and situation reporting. • Provide intelligence assessments and threat analysis through the Mississippi Analysis and Intelligence Center (MSAIC). • Provide support personnel for damage assessment activities. • Analyze and make recommendations on ESF # 9 and ESF #13. • Support the development and operation of the SEOC Aviation Branch.
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide information on the status of communications throughout the state. • Provide or supplement communication during emergencies at the SEOC. • Support state and local communications operations requirements specified in the MEMA Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (R.A.C.E.S.) Plan and accompanying procedures.
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Determine access points and priority routing to MCs, Staging Areas (SA), JFOs, the SEOC, etc.

Agency	Functions
MDOT cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on the status of transportation routes (air, rail, road, and pipelines) before, during, and after a disaster. • Provide mapping support. • Support IAP development. • Provide traffic design information. • Analyze and make recommendations for ESF #1 and ESF #3. • Support the development and operation of the SEOC Aviation Branch.
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies. • Provide damage information on state park facilities and wildlife areas. • Provide information on the extent of environmental damage. • Support IAP development. • Analyze and make recommendations on ESF # 9. • Support the development and operation of the SEOC Aviation Branch.
Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL/MARIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide GIS support to ESF #5. • Provide coordinating assistance to MEMA GIS in securing additional GIS support from IHL as needed.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning) Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan, SEOC Section Chiefs, or ESF #5 for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq., and Related Authorities
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. 18 U.S.C. § 1385 Use of Army and Air Force as posse comitatus
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/1385>

- c. 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. Clean Water Act (1972)
<https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-clean-water-act>
- d. 33 U.S.C. §2701 et seq. Oil Pollution Act (1990)
<https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/oil-pollution-act-opa-and-federal-facilities>
- e. 34 U.S.C. Ch. 501, Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act, October 1984
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title34/subtitle5/chapter501&edition=prelim>
- f. 42 U.S.C. §11001 et seq. Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act (1986)
<https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-emergency-planning-community-right-know-act>
- g. 40 CFR Part 300 National Oil And Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (1994)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2011-title40-vol28/pdf/CFR-2011-title40-vol28-part300.pdf>
- h. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)
<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-cercla-overview>
- i. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (1986)
<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-amendments-and-reauthorization-act-sara>
- j. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- k. Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15, Emergency Management and Civil Defense
[Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15](#)
- l. Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- m. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- n. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>

- o. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- p. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- q. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- r. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised on an annual basis to evaluate the ability of the state and its political subdivisions to respond to support local emergency management agencies. Exercises will be coordinated with local and federal governments to the extent possible. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs), SOPs, checklists, internal plans, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster supporting this plan.

At a minimum, the ESF #5 Emergency Management (Information and Planning) Annex Coordinating Agency will conduct an annual review of this Annex with all support agencies. Additional assessments may be performed if the experience with an incident or regulatory changes indicates a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to MEMA for approval, publication, and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. A re-write of this Annex will be completed every four (4) years.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Division of Medicaid (DOM)
Mississippi Department of Education
Office of Child Nutrition (MDE/OCN)

Support Agencies

American Red Cross
Mississippi Department of Salvation Army (SA)
Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL)
Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)
Mississippi Department of Mental Health (DMH)
Mississippi State University
Extension Service (MSU/ES)
Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Service (MCVS)
Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MSVOAD)
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services (MDRS)
Mississippi Department of Employment Security (MDES)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Support Agencies

American Red Cross (ARC)
Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)
Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Department of Defense (DOD)
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Department of the Interior (DOI)
Department of Justice (DOJ)
Department of Labor (DOL)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Department of the Treasury (USDT)
Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
General Services Administration (GSA)
Social Security Administration (SSA)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC)
National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD)
Other Non-Governmental Organizations

Table of Contents

- 1. INTRODUCTION 1
 - a. Purpose 1
 - b. Scope..... 1
 - (1) Mass Care 1
 - (2) Emergency Assistance..... 1
 - (3) Housing 2
 - (4) Human Services..... 2
- 2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2
 - a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments..... 3
 - b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations 4
 - c. Individuals/Households..... 4
- 3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 5
- 4. POLICIES 13
- 5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 14
 - a. Assumptions 14
 - b. General Concepts 15
 - c. General Population Shelters 16
 - d. Medical Needs Shelter 17
 - e. Household Pets and Animal Shelters 17
 - f. Opening Shelters..... 17
 - g. Shelter Resources 17
 - h. Mass Feeding/Procurement of Food Resources..... 18
 - i. Post Disaster Operations..... 18
 - j. Reunification..... 18
 - k. Repatriation..... 19
- 6. ORGANIZATION 19
 - a. State Emergency Operations Center 19
 - b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 19
 - (1) SWP Operations Officer(s) 19

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

- (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 19
- c. SEOC Sections 19
 - (1) Operations Section 19
 - (2) Planning Section..... 19
 - (3) Logistics Section 20
 - (4) Finance and Administration Section 20
- d. SEOC Human Services Branch 20
- e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 20
- f. Joint Information Center..... 20
- g. SEOC Situation Rooms 21
- h. Administrative and Logistical Support 21
- 7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 22
 - a. Coordinating Agency 22
 - (1) Preparedness 22
 - (2) Pre-Incident 23
 - (3) Incident..... 24
 - (4) Recovery..... 25
 - (5) Post-Incident..... 25
 - b. Primary Agencies..... 26
 - (1) Mississippi Division of Medicaid 26
 - (2) Mississippi Department of Education/Office of Child Nutrition 26
 - c. Supporting Agencies 27
- 8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 32
- 9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 33

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services supports local, State, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing state mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this ESF Annex is to provide and maintain a mass care and human services construct for the support of response and recovery missions following an emergency or a major disaster requiring state mass care assistance when local capabilities are exceeded.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of both available and obtainable mass care and human services resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may be in such forms as facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. This Annex is used to respond to incidents where a threatened or actual incident exceeds local response capabilities. It is also to be used when Mississippi’s capabilities are exceeded, and federal government response is requested. The core functions of ESF #6 include, but are not limited to:

(1) Mass Care. Mass care includes sheltering, feeding operations, emergency first aid, bulk distribution of emergency items, and collecting and providing information on victims to family members.

(2) Emergency Assistance. Providing assistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional “mass care” services provided at the local level are addressed. These services include support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); the reunification of families; provision of aid and assistance to special needs populations; evacuation, sheltering, and other emergency services for household pets and services animals; support to specialized shelters; support to medical shelters; nonconventional shelter management; coordination of donated goods and services; and coordination of voluntary agency assistance.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

(3) Housing. Housing includes housing options such as rental assistance, repair, loan assistance, replacement, factory-built housing, semi-permanent and permanent construction, referrals, identification and provision of accessible housing, and access to other sources of housing assistance. The National Disaster Housing Strategy guides this assistance.

(4) Human Services. Human services include the implementation of disaster assistance programs to help disaster victims recover their non-housing losses, including programs to replace destroyed personal property; help to obtain disaster loans, food stamps, crisis counseling, disaster unemployment, disaster legal services; support and services for special needs populations, and other Federal and State benefits.

If local government mass care and human services capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #6 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

If federal ESF #6 is activated to assist local, tribal, and State governments, the primary agency for the overall coordination of federal resources is the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #6 relates to other elements of the whole community. A basic premise of emergency management is that disaster response begins and ends at the community level. This is particularly true for the functions of ESF #6, as many disasters occur with little or no warning, thereby requiring that life-sustaining services be provided quickly to prevent additional suffering and loss of life. ESF #6 partner agencies and organizations rely on the whole community to meet the needs of disaster survivors.

Key elements of the whole community include individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Persons with disability needs must be considered well in advance when preparing for disasters and emergencies. These partners are critical to supporting the delivery of core capabilities during the incident response (e.g., through associations and alliances that serve these populations). Persons with disabilities and others with access and functional needs include, but are not limited to:

- Individuals who are from diverse cultures, races, and nations of origin;
- Individuals who do not read, have limited English proficiency, or are non-English speaking;

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

- People who have physical, sensory, behavioral, mental health, intellectual, developmental, and cognitive disabilities;
- Senior citizens with and without disabilities or other access and functional needs, children with and without disabilities and their parents, individuals who are economically or transportation disadvantaged;
- Women who are pregnant, individuals who have chronic medical conditions;
- Those with pharmacological dependency;
- Individuals precariously housed or experiencing homelessness.

Community disaster and emergency plans should include provisions for individuals who own household pets or have responsibility for service and other animals. Planning factors should consist of resources and processes for the rescue, transportation, care, shelter, and essential needs of animals.

The whole community also includes local, State, and tribal governments; non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including voluntary, faith-based, community-based, and other non-profit organizations in the civic/non-profit sector; academia; the private sector; individuals; and communities. Partners from all elements of the whole community work together to address shortfalls and help to ensure the life-sustaining needs of disaster survivors are met.

a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments. Primary responsibility for managing incidents involving mass care and human services usually rests with local, tribal, and state authorities and the private sector. As such, a federal response must acknowledge local, State, and tribal mass care and human services policies, authorities, and plans that manage mass care and human services and prioritize the movement of relief personnel and supplies during emergencies.

At the local level, government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector coordinate ESF #6 activities to meet the immediate needs of disaster survivors. When the impact of the incident exceeds local resources, the State may provide additional support. Resources from national-level NGOs and the private sector may augment local and State response capabilities. Federal assistance may be requested through the FEMA Regional Office IV (RIV) when these resources are insufficient. Other federal departments and agencies may also respond under their authority to assist the affected community.

Local, tribal, and state governments have obligations under civil rights laws to ensure equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs when providing mass care services. For more information, see FEMA's *Guidance on Planning for*

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters at https://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/odc/fnss_guidance.pdf and Chapter 7 of the *Department of Justice's (DOJ) Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Best Practices Tool Kit for State and Local Governments* at: <https://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/toolkitmain.htm>.

b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations. This ESF #6 Annex uses the term NGO to refer to voluntary, faith-based, community-based, and other non-governmental organizations in the civic/non-profit sector.

Together with academia and the private sector, NGOs are integral elements of the whole community response, coordinating with local, tribal, and state partners to provide ESF #6 resources, programs, and services to affected individuals/households and communities. These partners collaborate to resolve the disaster-related unmet needs of affected individuals and communities.

NGOs and the private sector also provide operational information to local, State, and tribal ESF #6 or equivalent points of contact. This information allows ESF #6 planners to identify actual or potential shortfalls or excesses and adjust services to the needs of the community.

Local, State, and tribal agencies coordinate with NGOs and the private sector to support the management of unsolicited donated goods and services and unaffiliated volunteers and organizations. When incorporated effectively into the whole community response, these resources can help accelerate the recovery of individuals, households, and communities.

c. Individuals/Households. Disaster response begins with individuals and households executing their disaster plans, which should include but are not limited to:

- (1) Having sufficient food and water on hand for 72 hours;
- (2) A plan for communication;
- (3) Pre-identified shelter locations;
- (4) Pre-identified evacuation routes;

(5) Go Kits that include important documents, lists of medications, household pet or service animal vaccination records, and photo identification for all household members.

Individuals with disabilities or others with access and functional needs implement their plan for accessible transportation and support resources, including service animals. Households with animals activate their plan for evacuation, transportation, sheltering, and care of their animals.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #6 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #6 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #6, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
<p>Mass Care Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports local, State, and tribal governments and NGOs in coordinating and providing mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services resources, programs, and services. • Provides life-sustaining services to the affected population, including hydration, feeding, sheltering, and support for reunifying families. • Support the establishment, management, and operation of congregate and non-congregate care facilities. • Coordinate with local, tribal, and state governments and NGOs to facilitate the return of evacuees to their pre-disaster or alternate locations. • Develop an initial temporary housing strategy to transition survivors from congregate to non-congregate care alternatives and provide relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for households unable to return to their pre-disaster residence. • Anticipate and identify current and future ESF #6 requirements in coordination with local, tribal, and state governments, NGOs, and private sector partners. • Acquire, transport, and deliver ESF #6 resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including children and individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. • Provides general care for separated/unaccompanied minors until they are placed in the care of appropriate authorities. • Supports nontraditional congregate care facilities. • Provide technical assistance to develop local, State, tribal, NGO, and private sector operational plans for mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services.

Core Capability	ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
<p>Mass Care Services cont.</p>	<p>Temporary Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Temporary Rental Assistance Program (TRAP) provides temporary housing to disaster victims in the form of rental assistance. The program is designed to only provide temporary housing for uninsured renters and homeowners displaced from their homes because their homes are not habitable, safe, sanitary, or secure due to a natural disaster. • The Disaster Assistance Repair Program (DARP) provides local Emergency Management Agencies funding to assist residents with ongoing housing needs due to flooding and severe weather. The EMA shall use all funds under the DARP through a Long-Term Recovery Committee or 501 c3. The program can be activated by a State of Emergency or an Administrative Order issued by MEMA’s Executive Director. <p>Sheltering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelters provide life-sustaining services in congregate or non-congregate facilities that offer a safe, sanitary, and secure environment for individuals and households displaced by disasters. • It also includes support to survivors sheltering in place and in ESF #8 medical shelters. <p>Feeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide feeding services at fixed sites, distribution sites, and through mobile feeding units. Feeding services may include hot or shelf-stable meals, infant formula, baby food, snacks, beverages, and food packages, as well as diverse dietary meals (e.g., low sodium, low fat, renal, vegetarian/vegan). • ESF #6 works in concert with local, State, and tribal governments, NGOs, and the private sector to acquire, prepare, cook, or distribute food and supplies. • Additional support may include the provision of technical assistance for the development of state feeding plans.

Core Capability	ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
<p>Mass Care Services cont.</p>	<p>Distribution of Emergency Supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire and deliver life-sustaining resources, hygiene items, and clean-up items to meet the urgent needs of disaster survivors. • Additional support includes transportation, warehousing, equipment, technical assistance, and other mission-critical services. <p>Reunification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide facilitated assistance for children separated from their parent(s)/legal guardian(s), as well as adults from their families due to disaster. • Support reunification efforts at the local, State, or tribal levels with technical assistance. <p>Emergency Assistance: ESF #6 coordinates resources and emergency assistance to support local, State, and tribal governments, NGOs, and the private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary Agency Coordination: Facilitates the coordination of NGOs, places of worship, and the private sector to ensure that capabilities, resources, and services are integrated into local, State, and tribal response. • Volunteer and Donation Management: Coordinates unaffiliated volunteers, unaffiliated organizations, and unsolicited donated goods to support all ESFs. • Essential Community Relief Services: Coordinates and delivers debris removal from disaster survivor residences; sandbagging; mud-out; tear-out; chainsaw work; warehouse management; transportation and distribution coordination; childcare services; emotional and spiritual care and counseling; financial assistance; financial counseling; disaster-related casework and case management; and other essential services. • Mass Evacuation: Supports affected and host jurisdiction mass evacuation activities, including providing mass care services and tracking the movement of evacuees, their household pets, service animals, and medical equipment. Deploys resources to

Core Capability	ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
<p>Mass Care Services cont.</p>	<p>support affected and host jurisdiction evacuation operations, including mass evacuation tracking system kits and staff to provide technical assistance. In coordination with ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services, it offers mass care services to medical patient evacuees. (Note: Evacuees who have chronic medical conditions may be evacuated with the general population. For evacuation of patients, refer to ESF #8).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability and Other Access and Functional Needs Support: Coordinate and provide equipment, supplies, and services required to assist children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to maintain their independence. • Household Pets and Service Animals: Coordinate and provide rescue, transportation, shelter, reunification, care, and essential needs of household pets and service animals during response operations to ensure their safety and well-being. Service animals are not pets and may not be separated from individuals with a disability or other access and functional needs; service animals should be permitted anywhere open to the public. • Nonconventional/Transitional Sheltering: Provide resources and technical assistance in support of local, State, tribal, and NGOs when traditional sheltering is not available or feasible or when the impact of the disaster is of such magnitude that extended shelter operations are required. <p>Human Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Services: Provide assistance to address the non-housing needs of individuals and families. • Crisis Counseling: Provide crisis counseling, mental health services, and similar immediate, short-term psychological assistance to disaster survivors. • Disaster Case Management: Assist eligible survivors with developing and carrying out a disaster recovery plan. • Streamline assistance, prevent duplication of benefits, and provide an efficient referral system. • Legal Services: Provide low-income survivors with free legal advice.

Core Capability	ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
<p>Mass Care Services cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Unmet Needs: Provide state, local, and tribal governments, the public sector, and non-profit organizations with the tools, training, resources, and strategies necessary to help ensure people with disabilities can participate in and benefit from programs and services during all phases of disaster recovery. Help disaster survivors with medical, dental, funeral, personal property, transportation, moving/storage, and other expenses. • Supplemental Nutrition Assistance: Established programs provide eligible households with supplemental nutrition assistance when food is lost due to a declared disaster. • Tax Relief: Coordinate with state entities that provide tax relief to survivors with substantial verified disaster-caused losses. • Unemployment Assistance: Provide qualifying disaster survivors who have lost their jobs with unemployment benefits. <p>Federal Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Roof Repair: Provides quick repairs to damaged roofs on private homes that allow residents to return to and remain in their own homes while making permanent repairs. • Repair Program: Provides financial assistance to homeowners or landlords to repair their primary residence, utilities, and residential infrastructure. • Replacement Program: Provides financial assistance to homeowners to assist with the replacement of their destroyed primary residence. • Housing Resource Databases: Identifies housing resources from the private sector and other Federal agencies available to disaster survivors, including physically accessible housing options. • Rental Assistance: Provides financial assistance to eligible disaster survivors for the rental of a housing resource. • Transportation to Other Locations: Assist individuals and families relocating outside of the disaster area to locations where short-term or long-term housing resources are available. Transportation services may also include returning survivors to their pre-disaster location.

Core Capability	ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
<p>Mass Care Services cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Financial Housing: Make payments directly to landlords for a rental resource on behalf of disaster survivors. • Hotel/Motel Program: Provide temporary accommodations for eligible displaced survivors unable to return to their pre-disaster primary residence. • Direct Housing Operations: Provide temporary housing units to survivors when other housing resources are not available. The units provided are appropriate to the community’s needs and include units accessible to those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. • Mortgage Relief: Issue moratoriums on foreclosures of federally insured loans. Loan servicers provide special forbearances, loan modifications, refinancing, and waivers of late charges. <p>Public and Private Services and Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the need for and coordinate the provision of life-sustaining ESF #6 services, resources, and supplies from government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. • Gathers, assesses, prioritizes, coordinates, and communicates resource requirements. • Provides subject matter expertise to identify resource requirements to meet the life-sustaining needs of disaster survivors and their household pets and service animals. • Collects, assesses, prioritizes, and communicates relevant information. • Communicates plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability providers. • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability providers via contracts, mission assignments, inter-agency agreements, and donations.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

Core Capability	ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and communicate life-saving and life-sustaining requirements for disaster survivors, household pets, and service animals. • Coordinates with core capability service providers to ensure that ESF #6 service delivery locations are appropriately provisioned and operated in a safe, sanitary, secure, and timely manner. • Works across public health systems to include accessibility features for all people with disabilities, with accommodations as necessary. • Gathers, assesses, prioritizes, coordinates, and communicates public health and medical requirements of survivors and their household pets and service animals in congregate care facilities to core capability providers. • Collects, assesses, prioritizes, and communicates relevant public health and medical needs information to survivors in facilities where mass care services are provided. • Communicates plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability service providers. • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability service providers via contracts, mission assignments, interagency agreements, and donations.
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the collection, analysis, dissemination, and reporting of transportation infrastructure damage from ESF #6 service delivery sites. • Identifies, requests, and acquires transportation resources to deliver life-sustaining supplies and services to the affected area(s). • Identifies and provides critical transportation for survivors with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. • Advises State, local, and tribal partners on evacuation planning and accessible transportation for people using wheelchairs and other mobility devices. • Supports mobilization and implementation of mechanisms to track the movement of evacuees, resources, household pets, individuals with disabilities, or other access and functional needs with their service animals, medical equipment, and

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

Core Capability	ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
<p>Critical Transportation cont.</p>	<p>luggage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides mass care support to survivors at embarkation, debarkation, and reception centers; evacuation transportation hubs; and post-decontamination areas to ensure that basic needs are met, including hydration, feeding, tracking, medical needs, and information. • Provides resources, subject matter expertise, and coordination with other ESF #6 partners to support mass evacuation activities and ensure the safe evacuation of household pets and service animals. <p>(Note: Evacuees who have chronic medical conditions may be evacuated with the general population. For evacuation of patients, refer to ESF #8.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide resources for the care of survivors evacuating from the affected area. • Communications Plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability service providers. • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability service providers via contracts, mission assignments, interagency agreements, and donations.
<p>Fatality Management Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides mechanisms to support notification/transportation of family members to make appropriate arrangements for deceased relatives; • Provides support and funding for crisis counseling services to the bereaved; • Provides transportation and mass care services for survivors reuniting with deceased family members; • Communicates plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability service providers. • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability service providers via contracts, mission assignments, interagency agreements, and donations.

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by the FEMA.

b. Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS) will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to serve as State Mass Care Coordinator (ESF #6 Coordinator) to work in conjunction with MEMA, other state agencies, and federal agencies in an emergency mass care and human services capacity at the SEOC.

c. ESF #6 Coordinator will coordinate with all appropriate agencies/departments and organizations to ensure operational readiness in times of emergency. State assistance priorities for this function in conjunction with other ESFs include, but are not limited to:

(1) ESF #6 support may vary depending on an incident impact assessment, the magnitude and type of event, and the response and recovery efforts stage.

(2) ESF #6 supports mass care activities and provides services without regard to economic status or racial, religious, political, ethnic, or other affiliation.

(3) ESF # 6 support and services provided will be in accordance with existing federal and State statutes, rules, and regulations.

(4) Personnel will be assigned to support ESF #6 functions in accordance with the rules and regulations of their respective parent agencies.

(5) ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #1 Transportation, ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering, and ESF #5 Emergency Management regarding recovery and mitigation assistance, as appropriate.

(6) ESF #6 will reduce duplication of efforts and benefits to the extent possible. This includes streamlining assistance as appropriate and identifying recovery and mitigation measures to support county and municipal planning efforts.

(7) The NGOs, including non-profit organizations and faith-based organizations, refer to the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15 (1972).

d. All available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through the Statewide Emergency Assistance Compact (SMAC) to the maximum extent possible before requesting Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or federal assets.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

e. If state resources either have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the ESF #6 Coordinator will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through EMAC or from FEMA.

f. The ESF #6 Coordinator will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element near the impacted area.

g. State mass care and human services planning considers county and municipal policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining the precedence of movement.

h. To ensure the orderly flow of resources, state agencies should coordinate all mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services activities with ESF #6.

i. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those with disabilities, who live in institutional settings, are elderly, from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency or non-English speaking, are children, or are transportation disadvantaged.

j. The state response community recognizes the varying and special requirements of individuals who require and utilize the assistance of family members, personal assistants, and/or service animals. The State is committed to ensuring that these individuals' physical and mental health needs are appropriately addressed. The individuals and assistance providers remain together to the maximum extent possible during an evacuation, transport, sheltering, or the delivery of other services. Service animals shall be treated as required by law (e.g., the ADA of 1990).

k. The state response community recognizes the varying and special requirements of children. The State is committed to ensuring that children's physical and mental health needs will be appropriately addressed. Children will remain with their families or caregivers to the maximum extent possible during an evacuation, transport, sheltering, or the delivery of other services.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. ESF #6, in conjunction with MEMA, will coordinate state response and recovery operations in close coordination with local, State, and tribal governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector. ESF #6 assistance is managed and coordinated at the lowest possible organizational level - e.g., the local and field offices and the SEOC. Only requests that cannot be filled or issues not resolved at the local level are elevated to the SEOC Human Service Branch/ESF #6 for resolution.

a. Assumptions.

(1) The local government has the primary responsibility of sheltering citizens.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

(2) The local government will first call trained voluntary agencies for mass care services. Shelter sites with the American Red Cross agreements per accepted hurricane shelter standards will be considered a first step to identifying shelters. If the local government becomes overwhelmed, state services are requested via Resource Request and Deployment Module (RRDM) in WebEOC to the ESF #6 Coordinator.

(3) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(4) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities will have to be inspected, cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(5) Numerous volunteering entities, both governmental and non-governmental, may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas with neither coordination nor communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

b. General Concepts.

(1) Initial response activities will focus on the immediate needs of victims.

(2) Recovery efforts are initiated concurrently with response activities.

(3) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (incident developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(4) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(5) When ESF #6 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #6 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(6) MDHS will coordinate with the American Red Cross to support shelter operations. This includes supporting the American Red Cross in the operation of shelters/temporary housing, food services, and emergency human needs. Limited health and medical needs may be coordinated through ESF #8.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

(7) The Mississippi Division of Medicaid (DOM) will support the American Red Cross in the operation of shelters. Coordination will occur through the ESF #6 Coordinator and DOM ECO, and the support request will be submitted via the RRDM in WebEOC.

(8) The ESF #6 Coordinator will activate the following multi-agency task forces when deemed necessary: Mass Care, Sheltering, Feeding, Reunification, and Shelter Transition.

(9) The Temporary Housing Assistance Program will be implemented as appropriate in non-declared disasters to augment the resources of the American Red Cross and other participating agencies.

(10) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(11) As a Joint Field Office (JFO) and other support facilities are established, state personnel will be housed jointly with federal counterparts.

(12) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC Joint Information Center (JIC), Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), MEMA's Disaster Call Center, and commercial broadcast media.

(13) MEMA's Warning Point will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS). These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

c. General Population Shelters.

(1) Under the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15-17, local governments have the authority to direct municipalities and counties to assist in staffing emergency shelters.

(2) Once local government and local voluntary agencies have exceeded local assets, assistance can be requested from the SEOC by the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC)/Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

(3) MDHS has the coordinating responsibility with the assistance of primary, support, and other non-governmental agencies.

d. Medical Needs Shelter.

(1) Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) has lead responsibility for identifying staffing resources needed at the State Medical Needs Shelter (SMNS).

(2) MSDH shall work in conjunction with the Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB) to pre-identify locations to be used as supplemental SMNS.

(3) Additional information for medical needs sheltering can be found in ESF #8.

e. Household Pets and Animal Shelters.

(1) Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH) serves as the lead agency for sheltering requirements for pet and animal shelters during an incident.

(2) Additional guidance and information for Animal Sheltering can be found in the ESF #11 Animal, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Annex.

f. Opening Shelters.

(1) The local government will open shelters in coordination with the State. NGOs may open self-supported shelters independent of the government. MEMA, in conjunction with MDHS, will have overall management of shelters for the State.

(2) ESF #6 informs local, State, and tribal decision-makers about the status of shelters and applicable shelter zones. This information is distributed to evacuees enroute to shelters by ESF #15 via media outlets.

g. Shelter Resources.

(1) The Mississippi Shelter Resource Directory (located in the WebEOC Shelter Board) lists all available public shelters located throughout the State.

(2) The State is divided into six shelter zones. Each zone identifies shelter locations, occupant capacities, and support capabilities by city and county.

(3) During hurricane contra-flow, the contra-flow plan provides shelter activation beginning in the furthestmost part of the State and moving towards the impacted area as shelters fill up, thereby leaving the shelters nearest the event accessible to Mississippi residents should the need to evacuate occur.

h. Mass Feeding/Procurement of Food Resources.

(1) Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)/Office of Child Nutrition (OCN) will serve on the task force/committee to ensure efficient and timely forecasting of all food commodities used as part of shelter resources or congregate feeding sites implemented. OCN serves as the State distributing agency. It has the authority to release the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) commodities from its warehouses within the State based on a Presidential Declaration or situations of distress.

(2) MDE will ensure all feeding capabilities are accessible to those with alternative feeding needs, such as Enterostomy Feeding, including Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG) and Percutaneous Endoscopic Jejunostomy (PEJ).

(3) MDE will assist other key state agencies, as feasible, to ensure that established procedures and policies are implemented during the response phase to meet the requirements of local government.

i. Post Disaster Operations.

(1) Information regarding re-entry to point(s) of origin will be relayed or provided to all active shelter locations for dissemination to evacuees.

(2) Re-entry information affecting out-of-state evacuees sheltered in Mississippi will be obtained from the affected State and disseminated by ESF #6 to the appropriate shelter locations.

(3) Evacuees cannot be detained from leaving shelters if so desired; however, they may be detained from re-entering a disaster area if it is officially deemed unsafe. Re-entry decisions are made jointly by the State and affected local governments.

j. Reunification. When disasters result in large numbers of casualties, power and phone outages, evacuations, and high levels of media coverage, local jurisdictions can quickly become overwhelmed with requests from concerned family, friends, and colleagues to locate individuals within the disaster-impacted area.

When reunification needs surpass local capabilities during catastrophic disasters, the State Mass Care Coordinator will activate the State Multi-Agency Reunification Task Force (MARTF). The MARTF will coordinate closely with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) to facilitate the reunification of children. The American Red Cross also offers reunification services. When deemed necessary, the MARTF may recommend activating a Reunification Multi-Agency Coordination Center (R-MACC), which may occur virtually until a site can be located and stood up.

k. Repatriation. The State of Mississippi will assist evacuees by coordinating the reception, temporary care, and transportation of displaced persons to final destinations. MDHS is the state agency responsible for developing and maintaining the state Repatriation Plan in collaboration with stakeholders.

6. ORGANIZATION. ESF #6 is a component of the SEOC/Operations Section/Human Services Branch.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the ESF #6 Emergency Coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at the SEOC.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the four standard Incident Command System (ICS) sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations in their use of personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Human Services Branch. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Human Services Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #6 and ESF #11 and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Human Services Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Human Services Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6764, e-mail: humanservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency PIOs and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC Situation Rooms (SITRoom) listed below in section 6.g.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

g. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) SITRooms to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or an incident. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, current incident priorities and objectives, current operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC) SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

h. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #6 agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #6 coordinator.

(2) ESF #6 coordinators will coordinate efforts with the SEOC through the Human Services Branch Director.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

(3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them.

(4) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track;

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SITRoom, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.

(6) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(7) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(8) Update the SEOC Human Services Branch Director on changes to the ESF #6 ECO Roster.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #6, MDHS is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Provide ESF #6 Emergency Coordination staff roster to carry out the CEMP virtually or at the SEOC.

(b) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #6 Annex.

(c) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain the State of Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan (MASSP).

(d) MEMA will assist in the development and maintenance of the ESF #6 SOP and the MASSP.

(e) MDHS coordinates training and provides shelter support staff from county MDHS operations.

(f) Develop planning assumptions and shelter requirements in coordination with primary and support agencies.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

(g) Coordinate state emergency human service resources to supplement local resources and assist the American Red Cross in mass care.

(h) Coordinate statewide sheltering and wrap-around operations with the American Red Cross, Salvation Army (SA), and other sheltering partners.

(i) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, CEMP, Annexes and Appendices, MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(j) Ensure all agencies with ESF #6 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event;

(k) Collaborate with stakeholders to update and maintain the Mississippi Shelter Resource directory in WebEOC;

(l) Ensure ESF #6 elements are familiar with and operate in concert with ICS;

(m) Train and exercise ESF #6 personnel;

(n) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, Public Information Officer (PIO), and an ESF #6 liaison to report to the SEOC or support virtually;

(o) MEMA will develop and be prepared to implement the State Temporary Housing Program when directed by the Office of the Governor.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) MDHS will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key mass care and human services officials supporting ESF #6. MEMA will assist MDHS in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #6;

(b) Provide an ESF #6 Coordinator (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) or an ESF #6 liaison to the SEOC, if necessary;

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements;

(d) Conduct preliminary staff meeting with complete ESF #6 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s);

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

(e) In collaboration with the American Red Cross and MEMA, expand and identify shelter sites outside of those pre-designated by other sources.

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #6, the ESF #6 Coordinator will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #6 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #6 mission, purpose, and scope of work;

(b) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed;

(c) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained with field and supporting elements;

(d) ESF #6 staff monitor the status of all shelters and ensure the Shelter board on WebEOC is updated per process and procedures outlined in MASSP;

(e) Provide daily information to the SEOC on the amount of food used and types of food needed when necessary;

(f) Coordinate with ESF #6 primary and support agencies to identify functional needs of shelter residents and obtain functional needs resources;

(g) ESF #6 shelter partners advise the state ESF #6 Coordinator before shelter occupancy reaches full capacity so additional shelters can be opened, and traffic can be routed accordingly;

(h) Local ESF #6 officials inform the SEOC about the status of shelters and shelter zones. This information will then be distributed to the state ESF #15 PIO for immediate media release;

(i) ESF #6 informs local, state, and tribal decision-makers about the status of shelters and applicable shelter zones. This information is communicated to evacuees by ESF #15;

(j) MDHS and American Red Cross assigned to state ESF #6 will maintain close consultation with American Red Cross members assigned to federal ESF #6 and U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS), to ensure awareness for potential federal ESF #6 mobilization, if required;

(k) Coordinate state emergency human service resources to supplement county Department of Health and American Red Cross resources;

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

(l) Develop and coordinate shelter operations with special emphasis on lessening the impact on “At-Risk” populations;

(m) Coordinate with ESF #6 primary and support agencies to identify functional needs of shelter residents and obtain functional needs resources;

(n) Coordinate with ESF #6 support agencies to ensure children are provided safe spaces for short-term respite care during long-term general population shelter operations.

(o) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed;

(p) Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports;

(q) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input, via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific;

(r) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5;

(s) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities;

(t) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases;

(u) MEMA may ask ESF #6 to provide personnel to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(4) Recovery.

(a) As shelter and feeding operations phase out, provide information regarding re-entry to point(s) of origin to all active shelter locations for dissemination to evacuees;

(b) Re-entry information affecting out-of-state evacuees sheltered in Mississippi will be obtained from the affected state and disseminated by ESF #6 partners to the appropriate shelter locations;

(c) Assist the local government in re-entry decisions. Evacuees cannot be detained or prevented from leaving shelters if they desire. However, evacuees may be prohibited from re-entering a disaster area if officially deemed unsafe by local, state, or tribal authorities;

(d) Ensure the needs of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs are integrated into all phases of recovery at the local, state, tribal, and federal levels.

(5) Post-Incident.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

- (a) Facilitate movement to temporary housing;
- (b) Coordinate clean-up and restoration of facilities used for shelters;
- (c) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations;
- (d) All ESF #6 organizations assist in the preparation of the after-action report;
- (e) Submit AAR/IP to humanservices@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov;
- (f) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary;
- (g) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident;
- (h) Compare ESF #6 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to assure accuracy.

b. Primary Agencies.

(1) Mississippi Division of Medicaid.

- (a) Designate, train, and provide general population shelter support staff from regional offices of DOM operations.
- (b) Coordinate with ESF #6 to assign personnel to assist the American Red Cross with shelter operations.
- (c) Provide personnel to assist with reunification in large-scale disasters.
- (d) Provide information on waivers for Medicaid recipients affected by disasters.

(2) Mississippi Department of Education/Office of Child Nutrition.

- (a) Provide staffing within the SEOC and work in conjunction with ESF #6 to monitor feeding operations to determine potential shortfalls of commodities, facilities, and food preparation personnel;
- (b) Assist in developing an SOP to ensure all necessary procedures for the procurement of food items, adequate staffing plan, and any additional specific reporting needs are addressed;

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

(c) Assist in identifying schools with available USDA-donated foods in their school kitchens and school district warehouses;

(d) Identify available supplies of USDA-donated foods in state-contracted warehouses that can be shipped to mass-feeding sites;

(e) Request additional USDA Foods from other state inventories through the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Regional Office and FNS Headquarters if the school's three-day supply runs low or out. FNS may acquire food from other state inventories, redirect shipments en route, or purchase additional foods to meet long-term disaster needs;

(f) As feasible, assist other ESF #6 support agencies and local officials with food needs and delivery.

(g) Assist with providing daily information on the amount of food used and determining the types of food needed.

c. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #6 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Human Services Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, the CEMP, Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures;

(2) Ensure supporting entity's administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #6;

(3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them;

(4) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere;

(5) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled;

(6) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering;

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

(7) Maintain operational logs, maps, displays, status reports, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference;

(8) Provide SITREP and IAP input, via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific;

The chart on the following pages shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #6 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
<p>American Red Cross (ARC)</p>	<p>The American Red Cross is a principal support agency for ESF #6 mass care activities.</p> <p>When the SEOC is activated, the American Red Cross will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a liaison to ESF # 6 assignment locations at the SEOC. • The American Red Cross will request USDA food supplies through the State Dept of Education via mission. • Manage requests through WebEOC, in coordination with ESF #6, to support feeding and sheltering needs. <p>American Red Cross:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately implement available services including, but are not limited to: • Provide food and shelter, • Provide distribution of emergency supplies, • May provide client casework, recovery planning, and assistance, • Provide disaster health, disaster mental health, and disaster spiritual care, <p>Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Reunification services, • Assess the Mass Care needs of the catastrophic incident in conjunction and coordination with State and Local Mass Care partners, • Develop and implement a sustainable short- and long-term strategy for effectively addressing those mass care disaster-caused needs in conjunction and coordination with ESF #6 <p>When notified by the SEOC that an incident is imminent or occurring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory available shelter space within a 500-mile radius of the

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
ARC cont.	<p>catastrophic incident site in conjunction and coordination with ESF #6,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate ARC disaster response activities
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine any shelter food needs and delivery methods with other ESF #6 support agencies and local officials. • Coordinate the acquisition of food donations to supplement food needs. • Monitor the mass feeding sites, soup kitchens, and pantries providing food to disaster victims and coordinate resource needs with other ESF #6 support agencies. • Provide personnel to staff mass feeding and/or shelter sites. • Provide facilities for mega shelters at the Mississippi State Fairgrounds during catastrophic events.
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate on-site emergency medical services, health care services, and supplies needed for people in medical needs shelters. • Develop procedures for inspecting conditions at emergency shelters to ensure sanitary conditions with respect to food, waste disposal, potable water supplies, etc. • MSDH will assist in the coordination of unmet medical needs for the infirm and persons requiring specialized medical care in general population shelters. • Will request volunteer nursing and/or medical personnel support for general population shelters through the Mississippi Responder Management System (MRMS). MDHS and the American Red Cross will work closely with MSDH to complete the request. • Provide personnel to assist with a patient tracking system in the State Medical Needs Shelters for reunification during large-scale disasters.
The Salvation Army (SA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in any appropriate Mass Feeding coordination meetings conducted by Mississippi Volunteers Organizations Active in Disaster (MSVOAD), the Mississippi Mass Feeding Task Force, or the ESF #6 Coordinator. • Assign one or more Liaisons to the SEOC during activations. • Coordinate Salvation Army activities with government and nongovernment partners through the State EOC, county EOCs,

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
SA cont.	<p>National VOAD, MSVOAD, local VOADs, and other similar forums as appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine mass feeding needs in coordination with other ESF #6 agencies and local officials. • Determine appropriate fixed feeding sites in coordination with other ESF #6 agencies and local officials. • Determine appropriate routes for mobile feeding in coordination with other ESF #6 agencies and local officials. • Provide and assign personnel and equipment resources to Salvation Army feeding operations. • Provide emotional & spiritual care for first responders and survivors. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.
Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning IHL cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate staffing to assist in the distribution of food commodities to feeding sites and shelters. • Establish emergency shelters at institutions of higher learning contingent on availability. • Provide multilingual support.
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)/ Safe and Orderly Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the development of an SOP and checklist in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies. • Coordinate with school districts to utilize public school facilities as emergency shelters for people affected by a disaster or emergency as feasible. • Coordinate with school districts to provide personnel to assist with emergency feeding and sheltering operations at schools as feasible. • Coordinate with school districts to provide School Resource Officers for security detail at schools used as emergency shelter sites, as feasible. • Provide personnel to assist with reunification during large-scale disasters.
Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate staffing to assist in adequately forecasting and distribution of food commodities to congregate feeding sites and shelters. • Provide facilities to shelter survivors and medical needs population.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide transportation of additional equipment, supplies, and augmentation personnel as needed to support evacuation to shelter sites. • Assist in the construction and/or rehabilitation of shelters. • Provide personnel and equipment to transport water and other life-sustaining resources. • Provide military facilities as shelters contingent on availability and use to support military operations.
Mississippi Department of Mental Health (DMH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate program requirements for the Crisis Counseling Grant. • Provide personnel and resources as needed or requested for ESF #6 operations to include crisis counseling to the bereaved.
Mississippi State University (MSU) Extension Service (ES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate placement of unaffiliated volunteers for disaster response and recovery for mass care needs. • Coordinate donations management for response/recovery operations in accordance with the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex.
Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MSVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support staff for shelters and mass feeding sites. • Assist with the evacuation and sheltering of displaced animals. • Supply and provide mobile and church feeding and serving facilities • Provide emergency feeding services in facilities. • Provide for fixed food preparation. • Provide shelf-stable food boxes when warranted by the disaster. • Ensure staffing is available to adequately forecast and distribute food commodities to congregate feeding sites and shelters. • Provide disaster victims with clothing or references for clothing. • Provide personnel to assist with reunification during large-scale disasters.
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support ESF #6 to coordinate integrated state response to meet the mass care and emergency assistance needs of animals, including household pets, service animals, and their owners; • Facilitate whole community multi-agency coordination with non-governmental agencies for animal response activities.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
MBAH cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise regarding animal response issues.
Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services (MDRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in conducting general population shelter assessments for accessibility for people with disabilities, limited to 12 assessments per calendar year, as coordinated with ESF #6. • Assist in providing or coordinating American Sign Language (ASL) interpreter services for general population shelters. • Provide wheelchair-accessible vans for evacuating people with disabilities affected by mandatory evacuations or post-disaster evacuations during catastrophic events. • Provide clients affected by disasters with emergency information (Evacuation information, general population shelters, medical shelters, Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC), etc.).
Mississippi Department of Employment Security (MDES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides individuals who have lost their jobs due to a disaster with unemployment benefits.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan, SEOC Human Services Branch, or ESF #6 for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995 Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- c. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

- d. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- e. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- f. National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf
- g. FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- h. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- i. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- j. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- k. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may gain access to the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex.

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Annex to MS CEMP

For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #7 Logistics Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)

Mississippi Attorney General's Office (AGO)

Mississippi State Auditor's Office (OSA)

Mississippi Department of Employment Security (MDES)

Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)

Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services (ITS)

Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)

Mississippi Board of Pharmacy (MBOP)

Office of the Secretary of State (OSS)

Mississippi Personnel Board (MSPB)

Mississippi Department of Revenue (MDR)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Other state Agencies requested.

Federal Coordinating and Primary Agencies

General Services Administration (GSA)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of Commerce (DOC)

Department of Defense (DOD)

Department of Energy (DOE)

Federal Support Agencies cont.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Department of Labor (DOL)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

United States Postal Service (USPS)

American Red Cross (ARC)

National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (NVOAD)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2

 a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments 2

 b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations 2

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 2

4. POLICIES 4

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 5

 a. Assumptions..... 5

 b. General Concepts 6

 c. State Declaration of Emergency 8

 d. Presidential Declaration 8

 e. Support to Counties and Municipalities..... 8

 f. Support to Field Entities 8

6. ORGANIZATION 9

 a. State Emergency Operations Center 9

 b. State Emergency Logistics Operation Center 9

 c. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact 9

 (1) SWP Operations Officer(s) 9

 (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 9

 d. SEOC Sections 9

 (1) Operations Section 9

 (2) Planning Section 9

 (3) Logistics Section 10

 (4) Finance and Administration Section 10

 e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center 10

 f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC 10

 g. SEOC Branch Directors 10

ESF #7 Logistics Annex to MS CEMP

- h. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 11
- i. Direction, Control, and Coordination 12
- j. Administrative and Logistical Support 12
- 7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 13
 - a. Coordinating and Primary Agencies..... 13
 - (1) Preparedness 13
 - (2) Pre-Incident..... 14
 - (3) Incident 14
 - (4) Post-Incident 16
 - b. Supporting Agencies..... 16
- 8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 20
- 9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 21

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #7 Logistics Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7 Logistics supports local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing logistics activities during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this ESF Annex is to provide and maintain a logistical construct for the support of response and recovery missions following an emergency or a major disaster. The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of both available and obtainable logistical resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may be in such forms as facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. ESF #7 provides direct and active support to emergency response and recovery efforts where threatened or actual damage exceeds local response capabilities. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi’s logistical capabilities are exceeded, and a federal government response is requested. Additionally, ESF #7 is responsible for assisting in logistical planning and procurement in coordination with ESF #5 (Information & Planning).

The scope of activities includes coordination of resource sourcing acquisition, delivery of supplies, equipment, and services, resource tracking, facility space acquisition, transportation coordination, and management and support of information technology systems services and other administrative services. Its specific activities within the scope include:

(1) Managing a collaborative and complex logistics supply chain that provides equipment, supplies, and services for incidents requiring an integrated and equitable whole community response capability.

(2) Providing for the integration of whole community logistics partners through deliberate and crisis collaboration in the planning, sourcing, acquisition, utilization, and disposition of resources.

(3) Facilitating communication and collaboration among all supply chain support elements to minimize recovery efforts in the impacted area and reestablish local, state, and tribal self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible.

If local, state, and tribal government logistical capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #7 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

If federal ESF #7 is activated to assist local, state, and tribal governments, the primary agency for the overall coordination of federal resources is the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in cooperation with the General Services Administration (GSA).

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #7 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments. Primary responsibility for managing logistical-related incidents typically rests with local, tribal, and state authorities and the private sector. As such, a federal response must acknowledge local, tribal, and state logistics policies, authorities, and plans that manage logistical systems and prioritize the movement of relief personnel and supplies during emergencies.

ESF #7 organizations develop collaborative tools for local, state, and tribal entities to evaluate current disaster logistics readiness, identify areas for targeted improvement, and develop a roadmap to mitigate weaknesses and enhance strengths to foster a collective whole community logistics concept.

b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations. The private sector owns or operates many logistical resources and is a partner or lead for rapidly restoring logistics-related services. Support that cannot be provided from state resources is secured through direct procurement or donations. Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response.

ESF #7 works with retail, wholesale, and other similar private industry associations for information sharing, planning, and exercises that would produce mutually beneficial results in coordinating how, when, where, and by whom critical logistics resources will be provided during all types of incidents.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #7 most directly

supports, along with the related ESF #7 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #7, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #7 – Logistics
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of transportation that includes equipment and procedures for moving material from storage facilities and vendors to incident survivors, particularly with emphasis on the surge and sustainment portions of response. • Transportation management also includes providing services to fulfill requests from other state organizations. • Monitor the status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure to ensure the timely and safe delivery of commodities to the affected areas. • Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions to be implemented when primary systems or routes are unavailable or overwhelmed.
Mass Care Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability providers via contracts, mission assignments, interagency agreements, and donations. • Support the prioritization, coordination, and communication of mass care resource requirements. • Communicates plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability providers.
Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of logistical support to fire and other first response services.
Operational Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the procurement of communications equipment and services.
Public and Private Services and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of resource support for survivors. • Resource management includes determining requirements, sourcing, ordering and replenishment, storage, and issuing supplies and equipment. • Facilities management that includes assisting in locating, selection, and acquisition of incident facilities, such as Joint Field Offices (JFO), as well as storage and distribution facilities;

Core Capability	ESF #7 – Logistics
<p>Public and Private Services and Resources cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the establishment and operation of logistics support facilities, including managing services related to lodging and feeding incident support personnel. • Personal property management should include policy, procedures, and guidance for maintaining material accountability and identifying and re-utilizing property acquired to support a response operation. • Management of electronic data interchanges to provide end-to-end visibility of response resources. • Plan for transitional support to recovery operations concurrent with response operations;

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by FEMA.

b. MEMA will appoint a Logistics Section Chief (LSC) to lead ESF #7 and work with other local, state, tribal, and federal agencies in an emergency logistics capacity at the SEOC and the State Emergency Logistics Operations Center (SELOC).

c. The LSC will coordinate with all appropriate agencies, departments, and organizations to ensure logistical readiness in times of emergency.

d. All requests for logistical support from MEMA must be routed through the WebEOC Resource Request and Deployment Module (RRDM).

e. The Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) assists in the coordination effort to identify and procure resources and provide logistical support to the affected areas.

f. Resources are provided in accordance with MEMA policies and the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15.

g. All local resources will be expended or committed by the local government in the affected areas before assistance is requested from other local governments through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) or state government agencies.

h. If state emergency logistical resources have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the LSC will recommend requesting assistance from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or FEMA.

i. There shall be frequent consultation between state officials who have emergency management responsibilities, other appropriate representatives of other states, and the federal government, with the objective of a free exchange of information, plans, and resource records relating to emergency capabilities.

j. The LSC will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element near the impacted area.

k. State logistical planning considers local, state, and tribal transportation policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining precedence of movement.

l. To ensure the orderly flow of resources, state agencies should coordinate all logistical activities with ESF #7.

m. All agencies will provide their own administrative support, which will be supplemented by MEMA personnel at the SEOC as necessary.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Mississippi may be threatened and/or impacted by emergencies and disasters of such severity and magnitude that shortages of resources could occur.

(2) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(3) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

- (4) Local resources of all types will be used effectively to minimize duplication and waste.
- (5) Resources within the disaster area will be damaged, isolated from immediate access, or destroyed.
- (6) The private sector will voluntarily provide personnel, supplies, transportation, and other essential resources during a significant emergency or disaster.
- (7) Every state agency and other organization will be prepared to assist this ESF when agencies and organizations with primary and supporting roles cannot provide the requested resources.
- (8) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities will have to be inspected and cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.
- (9) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.
- (10) Numerous volunteering entities, both governmental and non-governmental, may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas with neither coordination nor communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

b. General Concepts.

- (1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (supply chain developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment or other activity.
- (2) When ESF #7 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #7 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.
- (3) MEMA will maintain liaison and coordinate/manage reporting of local, state, tribal, and federal stakeholders related to air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipeline logistical supply chains.
- (4) DFA is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing the resource support needed in ESF # 7.

ESF #7 Logistics Annex to MS CEMP

(5) Through their county Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2–3 days of a disaster.

(6) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance where possible through county EOCs.

(7) Equipment, supplies, and personnel will first be addressed through existing support agencies' resources and local sources outside the impacted area. Additional support will be obtained through commercial sources.

(8) Resources outside disaster areas will be directed to fulfill the unmet needs of state and local governments.

(9) Logistical support necessary to save lives will receive priority status.

(10) Resources could include emergency relief supplies, shelters, office space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications support, space for warehousing, a Mobilization Center (MC), Staging Area (SA), and contracting services required to support immediate response activities.

(11) All agencies with ESF #7 responsibilities will ensure that they have a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to a disaster.

(12) Local officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Where possible, such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC.

(13) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC Joint Information Center (JIC), Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(14) Working in coordination with ESF #5 and ESF #15 (External Affairs), MEMA will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) for emergency workers and the general population planning to use public roads or public transportation. These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 release networks and additionally provided to forward command posts, emergency work sites, staging areas, and other sites as needed.

(15) MEMA coordinates EMAC with other states for the augmentation of resources.

c. State Declaration of Emergency. When the Governor declares a State of Emergency or state disaster, this action allows emergency purchases by the state without following the mandated policies and procedures set forth in Section 33-15-307 of the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15. Agencies should follow the guidelines set forth in Section 33-15-307 of the Mississippi Code for emergency purchases.

The State Legislature established a Disaster Trust Fund for emergency purchases during a disaster or emergency. MEMA will work with DFA in allocating monies from the Fund for emergency purchases. The MEMA Executive Director, Deputy Director, Chief Financial Officer, and the Purchasing Chief will have the authority to purchase resources with Disaster Trust Fund allocations. DFA will identify key staff to assist MEMA in this process.

d. Presidential Declaration. Actions upon receipt of a Presidential Declaration include, but are not limited to:

(1) Upon a Presidential Declaration, MEMA will cooperate with FEMA and/or the General Services Administration (GSA) in locating a JFO and Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs).

(2) MEMA will assist FEMA and GSA with the staffing and procurement of necessary utilities for the JFO and DRCs.

(3) DFA will assist MEMA with budgetary matters, including earmarking special funds necessary for each disaster or emergency.

(4) Under a Presidential Declaration, agencies operate under the same emergency purchases, policies, and procedures as a state declaration. Agencies are cautioned that to obtain FEMA reimbursement, additional requirements may exist.

(5) The Governor, Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), Alternate Governor's Authorized Representatives (AGAR), and the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will have the authority to obligate and expend funds.

e. Support to Counties and Municipalities. Once the local emergency management agency requests resource support from MEMA, DFA will then provide support for ESF #7 services, if needed.

f. Support to Field Entities. MEMA will work with field-level entities to provide logistics/resource support.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the MEMA LSC and the ESF #7 Emergency Coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at this facility.

b. State Emergency Logistics Operation Center. The SELOC is MEMA's off-site warehouse and office facility, located in Byram, MS. The SELOC maintains the Strategic State Stockpile of medical Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and other commodities. SELOC staff will support incident operations with assigned staff, augmentees, or Disaster Reservists, as necessary.

c. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

d. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the standard four ICS sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command

and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations in their use of personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.h.

f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency Public Information Officers (PIOs) and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.h.

g. SEOC Branch Directors. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, each led by a Branch Director. The Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services Branch Director positions are staffed full-time by MEMA Emergency Management Specialists. The Branch Directors coordinate the activities of all sixteen ESFs and support entities and are the first line of support for assigned Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECOs). The Branch Directors monitor and oversee branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, Situation Room (SITRoom) updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, support ECOs with incident coordination, and conduct SEOC staff briefings as needed.

ESF #7 Logistics Annex to MS CEMP

(1) Infrastructure Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6737, e-mail: infrastructure@mema.ms.gov.

(2) Emergency Services Branch Director contact information: Phone (601) 933-6753, e-mail: emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov.

(3) Human Services Branch Director contact information: Phone (601) 933-6764, e-mail: humanservices@mema.ms.gov.

h. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) SITRooms to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or an incident. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, current incident priorities and objectives, current operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] UAS SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emac> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRooms may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

i. Direction, Control, and Coordination.

(1) MEMA will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the state's logistical response efforts.

(2) MEMA will be the coordination point with the local affected governments and with FEMA.

(3) During an emergency or disaster, DFA and support agencies will alert designated primary personnel and assign personnel either virtually or to the SEOC.

(4) As requested, DFA will coordinate with ESF #7 support agencies.

(5) DFA will maintain proper documentation and provide it to MEMA.

(6) As requested, DFA will coordinate purchasing professionals from state agencies to assist in operations.

j. Administrative and Logistical Support. The LSC will coordinate efforts with the SEOC and SELOC, coordinating with the other Section Chiefs and the Incident Commander (IC). All participating ESF #7 agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with the LSC and ESF #7 staff.

(2) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them.

(3) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track.

(4) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SITRoom, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.

(5) Maintain operational logs, delivery logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(6) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(7) Update the LSC and SEOC OSC on ESF #7 ECO Roster changes.

(8) Support efforts to ensure equitable distribution of commodities and resources. Considerations include vulnerable populations, transportation, communication, language barriers, and disruptions to support and supply chains for those at risk and/or relying on care from others. The methodology of distribution and duration of support is adjusted as appropriate to meet survivor requirements.

(9) Support guidance outlined in the Climate Resiliency Support Annex in Logistical response and recovery efforts.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating and Primary Agencies. As the coordinating agency and primary agencies for ESF #7, MEMA and DFA are responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Provide a list of ESF #7 Emergency Coordination staff that will carry out the CEMP virtually or at the SEOC.

(b) In conjunction with support agencies, develop and maintain SOPs for this ESF #7 Logistics Annex.

(c) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, the CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(d) Develop plans to coordinate and support state resource management processes that implement and control the effective flow of services and commodities in coordination with ESF #5.

(e) Assist MEMA Logistics personnel in developing initial requirements of commodities and equipment that would be required based on hazard analysis, historical data, or forecasted intelligence.

(f) Assist ESF #5 in establishing and maintaining a list of state resources, including government buildings, vehicles, equipment and supply resources, and agency contacts.

(g) As required and coordinated with MEMA Logistics personnel, develop stand-by contracts with vendors for commodities and equipment identified by ESF #5 Logistics.

ESF #7 Logistics Annex to MS CEMP

Information technology equipment contracts will be handled by Information Technology Services (ITS). These contracts would be available in the event of an emergency.

(h) Develop plans and processes for streamlining the receipt of surplus goods through GSA and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office/Defense Reutilization and Marketing Services (DRMO/DRMS).

(i) Refer to the Logistics Management Support Annex for logistical staging, point of distribution of commodities, transportation, and management of resources in the WebEOC.

(j) Ensure all agencies with ESF #7 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(k) Ensure ESF #7 elements are familiar with and operate according to the Incident Command System (ICS).

(l) Train and exercise ESF #7 personnel.

(m) Designate an LSC, alternate LSC, PIO, and an ESF #7 liaison to report to the SEOC or support virtually.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) MEMA will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key logistics officials supporting ESF #7. MEMA Operations will assist ESF #7 in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #7.

(b) Notify DFA and support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

(c) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #7 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #7, LSC will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #7 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #7 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

ESF #7 Logistics Annex to MS CEMP

(b) Provide liaison, operational coordination, and reporting on the air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipeline supply chain networks.

(c) As required and in coordination with MEMA Logistics and DFA personnel, implement pre-planned contracts for specific commodities.

(d) ESF #7 will execute contracts for space leases or other buildings as determined minimally essential upon notification of space requirements. Contracts are to include office equipment, facility functional requirements, materials, and supplies.

(e) Assign space in state-owned buildings when deemed necessary to support emergency operations.

(f) Acquire office furniture, equipment, and supplies from existing state inventories.

(g) Identify and utilize state and federal surplus property for disaster and recovery support.

(h) Working with Logistics and ESF #5, establish and maintain an inventory of purchased supplies and equipment en route to staging areas and disaster sites.

(i) Provide support for the relocation of government agencies;

(j) Provide determination and certification of the adequacy of insurance coverage of state and local public facilities.

(k) Maintain information on private, public, and supplementary supply chain resources outside the state.

(l) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(m) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.

(n) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.

(o) Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.

(p) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(q) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.

(r) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.

(s) MEMA may ask ESF #7 to provide personnel to a JFO to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(4) Post-Incident.

(a) Assist in the recovery of state-owned property from the disaster area.

(b) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(c) All ESF #7 organizations assist in the preparation of the AAR/IP.

(d) Submit AAR/IP to planning@mema.ms.gov.

(e) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(f) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(g) Compare ESF #7 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to assure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #7 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #1 (Transportation).

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP, associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

ESF #7 Logistics Annex to MS CEMP

(3) Ensure parent agency administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #7.

(4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them.

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

(6) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

(7) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(9) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(10) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(11) Support efforts to ensure equitable distribution of commodities and resources. Considerations include vulnerable populations, transportation, communication, language barriers, and disruptions to support and supply chains for those at risk and/or relying on care from others. The methodology of distribution and duration of support is adjusted as appropriate to meet survivor requirements.

(12) Support guidance outlined in the Climate Resiliency Support Annex in Logistical response and recovery efforts.

The chart on the following pages shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #7 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
All State agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All state agencies involved in ESFs will provide resources and support personnel in delivering emergency response and recovery efforts. State agencies not identified in the CEMP may be tasked with providing their resources or personnel as the situation warrants. • Each agency should provide DFA with the types of resources they usually have on hand that would be available for use during emergencies or disasters.
Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in providing and preserving vital records. • Provide personnel to gather information for disaster assistance support.
Mississippi Attorney General’s Office (AGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide legal support. • Provide disaster assistance support. • Support state and local agencies in the enforcement of state and federal laws.
Mississippi State Auditor’s Office (OSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information relating to record management and documentation support. • Provide disaster assistance support to include coordinating disaster or emergency audits. • Provide technical guidance relating to the state and local government’s business conduct when the Governor issues an Emergency Declaration suspending the state purchasing laws in a state of disaster.
Mississippi Department of Employment Security (MDES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and manage personnel resources. • Assist with disaster assistance, including public disaster assistance and disaster situation reports.
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel to manage and operate the state staging area. • Provide equipment and supplies as may be required to support and operate the state staging area. • Provide backup purchasing and contracting personnel as required for the SEOC.

Agency	Functions
Information Technology Services (ITS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communications (voice and data) and other information technology support. • Identify deficiencies in automation information and communication resources. • Develop stand-by contracts with vendors for IT equipment and services as identified by ESF #5 Logistics.
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide building inspection services. • Provide additional human resources.
Mississippi Board of Pharmacy (MBOP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide licensed personnel to dispense essential medicines, such as insulin, nitroglycerine, anti-clotting drugs, or antibiotics.
Office of the Secretary of State (OSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide resource support in maintaining the continuity of government should the seat of power be relocated. • Provide records and documentation protection.
Mississippi State Personnel Board (MSPB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency personnel to augment critical personnel in processing human resource and payroll transactions for agencies affected by a disaster. • Provide additional personnel, if available, to assist with other administrative functions such as call center operations, resource coordination, and, within a limited scope, eligibility determination for emergency assistance.
Mississippi Department of Revenue (MDOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide special privilege use permits. • Distribute tax assistance.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On order, provide workforce and equipment to assist affected counties with Commodity Points of Distribution (CPOD) operations. • Provide two senior logisticians to serve as a member of the Asset Visibility Management Team (AVMT) in the SEOC Logistics Section for each operational period when the SEOC is activated. • Provide Mississippi Air National Guard facilities at the Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC) to serve as a Forward Logistics

Agency	Functions
MSNG cont.	<p>Staging Area (LSA). If required, provide Mississippi National Guard facilities at Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center (CSJFTC) and Camp McCain as staging areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and operate a second state staging area to support the distribution of commodities and equipment based on event requirements. • Support pre-staging of bulk relief supplies (i.e., water, Meals-Ready-To-Eat (MREs), and ice) in conjunction with the State Logistics Cell.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #7 Logistics Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan, SEOC Emergency Service Branch, or ESF #7 for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- d. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- e. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- f. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- g. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf

- h.** National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf
- i.** FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- j.** FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- k.** FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- l.** State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- m.** MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may gain access to the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as

ESF #7 Logistics Annex to MS CEMP

necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi Board of Pharmacy (MBOP)
Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Department of Mental Health (DMH)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services (MDRS)
Mississippi Division Of Medicaid (DOM)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
 Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)
Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB)
Mississippi State Board of Medical Licensure (MSBML)
Mississippi Board of Nursing (MSBON)
Mississippi State Medical Examiner's Office (OCME)
Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)
Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association (MVMA)
Other State Hospitals

Private Sector Support Agencies

Mississippi Blood Services
Network 8 Incorporated
The Salvation Army (SA)

Federal Coordinating and Primary Agency

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Department of Commerce (DOC)
Department of Defense (DOD)
Department of Energy (DOE)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Department of the Interior (DOI)
Department of Justice (DOJ)
Department of Labor (DOL)
Department of State (DOS)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
General Service Administration (GSA)
US Agency for International Development (USAID)
United States Postal Service (USPS)
American Red Cross (ARC)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose 1

 b. Scope 1

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2

 a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments 2

 b. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations 3

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 3

4. POLICIES 9

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 12

 a. Assumptions..... 12

 b. General Concepts 13

 c. Animal Health..... 15

6. ORGANIZATION 16

 a. State Emergency Operations Center 16

 b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 16

 (1) SWP Operations Officer 16

 (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 16

 c. SEOC Sections..... 16

 (1) Operations Section 16

 (2) Planning Section 17

 (3) Logistics Section..... 17

 (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 17

 d. SEOC Emergency Services Branch Director..... 17

 e. Public Health Command/Coordination Center. 17

 f. Mississippi Center for Emergency Services 17

 g. Field Medical Units..... 18

 (1) State Medical Response System 18

 (2) Mississippi Health Response Teams..... 18

 (3) Mississippi Mortuary Response Team..... 18

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

- (4) Rapid Needs Assessment Team 19
- (5) Mississippi Incident Management Assistance Team 19
- (6) MSDH Watch Officer 19
- (7) District Public Health Emergency Preparedness Team 19
- (8) Emergency Response Coordinators 19
- (9) Mississippi Emergency Healthcare Coalition Planner..... 19
- (10) Emergency Preparedness Nurse 20
- h. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 20
- i. Joint Information Center 20
- j. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 20
- k. Administrative and Logistical Support 21
- 7. ACTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES 22
 - a. Actions 22
 - (1) Agriculture Safety and Security 22
 - (2) All-Hazard Public Health and Medical Consultation, Technical Assistance, and Support..... 22
 - (3) Assessment of Health and Medical Needs 23
 - (4) Behavioral Healthcare..... 23
 - (5) Blood and Blood Products 23
 - (6) Disease Control/Epidemiology 23
 - (7) Emergency Medical Services..... 23
 - (8) Emergency Responder Health and Safety..... 23
 - (9) Food Safety and Security 24
 - (10) Terrorism Threats/Events 24
 - (11) Health/Medical Equipment and Supplies 24
 - (12) Healthcare Coalition..... 24
 - (13) Management, Command, and Control of Assets..... 24
 - (14) Medical Care Personnel..... 24
 - (15) Patient Care 24
 - (16) Patient Evacuation..... 24
 - (17) Potable Water, Wastewater, and Solid Waste Disposal 25

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

(18) Protection of Animal Health.....	25
(19) Public Health and Medical Information	25
(20) Safety and Security of Human Drugs, Biologics, Medical Devices, and Veterinary Drugs	25
(21) Vector Control.....	25
(22) Victim Identification/Mortuary Services.....	25
b. Mississippi State Department of Health - Coordinating Agency.....	26
(1) Preparedness	26
(2) Pre-Incident.....	27
(3) Incident	28
(4) Incident – Public Health Command/Coordination Center Activities	30
(5) Post-Incident/Recovery.....	31
(6) Mitigation Activities	32
c. University of Mississippi Medical Center - Primary Agency.....	32
(1) Preparedness	32
(2) Pre-Incident.....	33
(3) Incident	33
(4) Post-Incident Recovery.....	34
(5) Mitigation.....	35
d. Supporting Agencies.....	35
8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES	40
9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE.....	42

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex supports local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing public health and medical systems and infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this ESF #8 Annex is to provide and maintain public health and medical services for the support of response and recovery missions following an emergency or a major disaster.

ESF #8 provides state assistance and coordinates local resources in response to public health and disaster medical care needs. State agencies and health organizations will provide and coordinate services and resources including, but not limited to, emergency medical treatment and prevention, inspection of food, potable water, and onsite wastewater disposal, emergency mortuary service and mass fatality management, patient rehabilitation, vector and disease control, disease surveillance, and the restoration of health and medical infrastructure.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of both available and obtainable public health and medical services resources provided by federal and state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may be in such forms as facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. This Annex is used to respond to incidents where a threatened or actual incident exceeds local response capabilities. It is also to be used when Mississippi’s capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

The following activities are within the scope of ESF #8:

- (1) Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical services needs.
- (2) Coordinate, support stabilization, and re-establishment of the public health and medical system.
- (3) Support sheltering of persons with medical needs.

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

(4) Monitor and coordinate resources to support the care and movement of persons with medical needs.

(5) Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures, and non-medical interventions.

(6) Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats to human health of environmental origin. Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information.

(7) Monitor the need for and coordinate resources to support fatality management services.

(8) Monitor the need for and coordinate resources to support disaster behavioral health services.

(9) Support responder safety and health needs.

(10) Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.

(11) Emergency Medical Services.

(12) Environmental health monitoring and response.

(13) Veterinary medical support.

If local public health and medical systems capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #8 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

If federal ESF #8 is activated to assist local, tribal, and state governments, the primary agency for the overall coordination of federal resources is the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #8 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments. Primary responsibility for managing incidents involving public health and medical systems usually rests with local, tribal, and state authorities

and the private sector, which owns and operates most public health and medical systems resources. As such, a federal response must acknowledge local, tribal, and state public health and medical systems policies, authorities, and plans that manage and prioritize the movement of relief personnel, patients, and supplies during emergencies. ESF #8 can deploy public health and medical assets to assist as needed.

In a major public health or medical emergency, demand for public health and medical resources may exceed local, state, and tribal capability. State and tribal jurisdictions may request assistance through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or request federal assistance, which may be executed with or without a Stafford Act declaration. When possible, a recognized spokesperson from the affected public health and medical community (local, state, and tribal) delivers relevant health messages.

b. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations. The private sector owns or operates a large proportion of public health and medical systems resources and is a partner or lead for rapidly restoring health and medical-related services. Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response. ESF #8 augments the support provided by the private healthcare sector when requested by local and tribal governments.

ESF #8 organizations work closely with the private sector (e.g., regulated industries, academic institutions, trade organizations, advocacy groups), volunteer organizations (e.g., faith-based and neighborhood partnerships), and local and state agencies to coordinate ESF #8 response resources. ESF #8 organizations recognize that leveraging resources from these organizations and individuals with shared interests allows ESF #8 to accomplish its mission in the least burdensome ways and most beneficial to the American public. This concept enhances the resilience of healthcare systems to deliver coordinated and effective care during public health emergencies and mass casualty events.

Non-governmental organizations, including community-based organizations, are essential partners in recruiting and supporting health professional volunteers and providing medical and counseling services to victims and their families.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #8 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #8 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #8, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Systems
<p>Public Information and Warning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the federal public health and medical messaging with jurisdictional officials. • Continuously acquires and assesses information on the incident. Sources of information may include state incident response authorities, officials of the responsible jurisdiction in charge of the disaster scene, and ESF #8 support departments, agencies, and organizations. • Provides public health, behavioral health, disease, and injury prevention information that can be transmitted to the public and responders in or near affected areas in languages and formats that are understandable to individuals with limited English proficiency, individuals with disabilities, and others with access functional needs. • Supports a Joint Information Center in releasing general medical and public health response information to the public.
<p>Critical Transportation (Patient Movement)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transports seriously ill or injured patients and medical needs populations from casualty collection points in the impacted area to designated reception facilities. • Coordinates the Federal response in support of emergency triage and pre-hospital treatment, patient tracking, distribution, and patient return. This effort is coordinated with Federal and local, state, and tribal emergency medical services officials. • Provides support for evacuating seriously ill or injured patients through the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), an interagency partnership between HHS, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), via the National Ambulance Contract. Support may include providing transportation assets, operating and staffing NDMS patient collection points (e.g., aerial ports of embarkation), and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) establishing Federal Coordinating Centers that conduct patient reception at ports of debarkation (e.g., aerial ports of debarkation). Federal support may also include processing and tracking patient movement from collection points to reception facilities.

Core Capability	ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Systems
Critical Transportation (Patient Movement) cont.	<i>Note:</i> DOD is responsible for regulating and tracking patients transported on DOD assets to appropriate treatment facilities (e.g., NDMS hospitals).
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the various incident and support Annexes, provides technical assistance, and conducts exposure assessments and risk management to control hazards for response workers and the public.
Fatality Management Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists jurisdictional medico-legal authorities and law enforcement agencies in the tracking and documenting of human remains and associated personal effects, reducing the hazard presented by chemically, biologically, or radiologically contaminated human remains (when indicated and possible). • Establish temporary morgue facilities determining the cause and manner of death. • Collect ante mortem data in a compassionate and culturally competent fashion from authorized individuals. • Perform postmortem data collection and documentation. Identify human remains using scientific means (e.g., dental, pathology, anthropology, fingerprints, and, as indicated, Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) samples). • Prepare, process, and return human remains and personal effects to the authorized person(s) when possible. • Provide technical assistance and consultation on fatality management and mortuary affairs. If caskets are displaced, ESF #8 assists in identifying the human remains, recasketing, and reburial in public cemeteries. • May provide support to families of victims during the victim identification mortuary process.
Mass Care Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical expertise and guidance on the public health issues of the medical needs population. • Assist with applications for Federal benefits sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and ensure continuity of assistance services in affected states and states hosting relocated populations.

Core Capability	ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Systems
<p>Mass Care Services cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for the provision of case management and advocacy services. • Provide support for human and/or veterinary mass care sheltering as resources are available.
<p>Public and Private Services and Resources</p>	<p>Blood and Tissues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors and ensures the safety, availability, and logistical requirements of blood and tissues. This includes the ability of the existing supply chain resources to meet the manufacturing, testing, storage, and distribution of these products. <p>Food Safety, Security, and Defense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources), may task HHS components and request assistance from other ESF #8 partner organizations to ensure the safety, security, and defense of federally regulated foods. <p>Agriculture Safety and Security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with ESF #11, task ESF #8 components to ensure the health, safety, and security of food-producing animals, animal feed, and therapeutics. ESF #8 may also provide federal veterinary assistance to ESF #11. Support will include addressing zoonotic diseases and caring for research animals as needed and able to do so.
<p>Public Health and Medical Services</p>	<p>Health, Medical, and Veterinary Equipment and Supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranges for the procurement and transportation of equipment, supplies, diagnostic supplies, radiation detecting devices, and countermeasures, including assets from the Strategic National Stockpile, in support of immediate public health, medical, and veterinary response operations. <p>Health Surveillance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use existing all-hazards surveillance systems to monitor the health of the general and medical needs population and that of response workers and identify emerging trends related to the disaster. • Carry out field studies and investigations.

Core Capability	ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Systems
<p>Public Health and Medical Services cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor injury and disease patterns and potential disease outbreaks, behavioral health concerns, and blood and tissue supply levels. • Provide technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions. • Provides support to laboratory diagnostics. <p>Medical Surge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides support for triage, patient treatment, and patient movement. • Provides clinical public health and medical care specialists from the NDMS, U.S. Public Health Service (PHS), VA, and DOD to fill local, state, and tribal health professional needs. • Engages civilian volunteers through the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals, volunteer Federal employees, and the Medical Reserve Corps to fill local, state, and tribal health professional needs. <p>Patient Care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides resources to support pre-hospital triage and treatment, inpatient hospital care, outpatient services, behavioral healthcare, medical-needs sheltering, pharmacy services, and dental care to victims or those who suffer from chronic illnesses. • Assists with isolation and quarantine measures and with point of distribution operations (mass prophylaxis and vaccination). • Ensures appropriate patient confidentiality is maintained, including Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) privacy and security standards, where applicable. <p>Assessment of Public Health/Medical Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports national or regional teams to assess public health and medical needs. This function includes the assessment of the healthcare system/facility infrastructure. <p>Safety and Security of Drugs, Biologics, and Medical Devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the response, provides advice to private industry regarding the safety and efficacy of drugs, biologics (including blood, tissues, and vaccines), medical devices (including

Core Capability	ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Systems
<p>Public Health and Medical Services cont.</p>	<p>radiation emitting and screening devices), and other products that may have been compromised during an incident and are HHS regulated products.</p> <p>All-Hazard Public Health and Medical Consultation, Technical Assistance, and Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses public health and medical effects resulting from all hazards. Such tasks may include assessing the general population, children, disabilities, and others with access and functional needs. • Conduct field investigations, including collection and analysis of relevant samples. • Provide advice on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposure and indirect exposure through contaminated food, drugs, water supply, and other media. • Provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment, screening, and decontamination of injured or contaminated individuals. • Provide for disaster-related health and behavior health needs through direct services and/or referrals as necessary. <p>Vector Control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses the threat of vector-borne diseases. • Conduct field investigations, including the collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples. • Provide vector control equipment and supplies. • Provide technical assistance and consultation on protective actions regarding vector-borne diseases. • Provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment of victims of vector-borne diseases. <p>Public Health Aspects of Potable Water/Wastewater and Solid Waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists in assessing potable water, wastewater, solid waste disposal, and other environmental health issues related to public health in establishments holding, preparing, and/or serving food, drugs, or medical devices at retail and medical facilities,

Core Capability	ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Systems
<p>Public Health and Medical Services cont.</p>	<p>as well as examining and responding to public health effects from contaminated water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct field investigations, including collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples. • Provide equipment and supplies as needed. • Provide technical assistance and consultation.
<p>Other (Veterinary Medical Support)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide veterinary public health technical support through HHS National Veterinary Response Teams and veterinary officers of the PHS. The National Veterinary Response Teams are the primary federal resource for treating ill or injured pets, service animals, working animals, laboratory animals, and livestock. Under its statutory authority, HHS can manage and conduct animal responses to zoonotic diseases to protect human health. • For livestock or poultry diseases exotic to the United States that are either not or only mildly zoonotic, supports the Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and its authority to manage a foreign animal disease response.

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by FEMA.

b. The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) is the coordinating agency for ESF #8. MSDH will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to work with MEMA and other local, state, tribal, and federal agencies in an emergency public health and medical services capacity through the SEOC.

c. ESF #8 Coordinator will coordinate with all appropriate agencies/departments and organizations to ensure operational readiness in times of emergency.

d. The MSDH coordinates the state ESF #8 preparedness, response, and recovery actions in accordance with the MSDH Concept of Operations and the Mississippi Health Response Team

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

(MHRT) plans. These actions do not alter or impede the existing authorities of any department or agency supporting ESF #8.

e. The MSDH will establish the Public Health Command/Coordination Center (PHCC) as needed to support SEOC operations and/or forward support cells.

f. The PHCC facilitates the overall Mississippi ESF #8 response. As necessary during activations, the PHCC will liaise with other agencies.

g. All local and state organizations and other ESFs participating in response operations report public health and medical requirements to their functional counterpart in ESF #8.

h. General medical and public health response information will be released to the public through ESF #15 (External Affairs) after consultation with the MSDH Public Information Officer (PIO) at the PHCC. When possible, a recognized spokesperson from the public health and medical community will deliver relevant community messages.

i. The release of medical information by ESF #8 will be made in accordance with applicable laws to ensure patient confidentiality. When established, inquiries about patients are managed by the MSDH in coordination with the Joint Information Center (JIC). See the ESF #15 Annex for more details.

j. Individuals in all counties of the state can receive mental health services (i.e., crisis counseling) through the Regional Mental Health Center system. In a disaster, the center serving the region where the disaster occurred will have the primary role in providing services.

k. In the event of a zoonotic or animal disease outbreak in coordination with ESF #11, public information may be released after consultation with the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC), MBAH, and the MSDH.

l. As the coordinating agency for ESF #8, MSDH determines the appropriateness of all requests for public health, medical, and death information.

m. All state licensing boards will verify the official credentials of out-of-state practitioners. The PHCC will oversee this activity through the Mississippi Responder Management System.

n. MSDH, as the coordinating agency for ESF #8, is responsible for consulting with and organizing state public health and medical subject-matter experts as needed.

o. All MSDH deployed field personnel or units are subordinate to the PHCC and will maintain contact with the PHCC.

p. MSDH will coordinate and manage the deployment of State Medical Response System (SMRS) assets as directed by mission tasks.

q. Responsible parties at all healthcare facilities must keep the PHCC advised of unmet needs, and the PHCC will advise the SEOC through its liaison.

r. Mutual Aid Agreements.

(1) Statewide Mutual Aid Compact. If an emergency incapacitates local emergency medical and/or health and medical services, or if the magnitude of the emergency exceeds local medical resources, requests can be made through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) to other participants for resources.

(2) Emergency Management Assistance Compact. Requests for emergency medical and/or health and medical service resources obtained from EMAC or SMAC will be directed to the MEMA SEOC Operations Section for execution. The EMAC states that persons holding licenses, certificates, or other permits issued by a party state for professional, mechanical, or other skills shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the requesting state to render aid involving such skills.

(3) In accordance with Section 33-15-14(2)(a)(viii), MS Code of 1972, annotated, all agencies with ESF # 8 responsibilities will ensure that they have standard operating procedures in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of health and medical mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

s. The MSDH ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element at a facility near the impacted area.

t. State public health and medical services planning will consider tribal, county, and municipal public health and medical services policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining the precedence of movement.

u. State agencies should coordinate all transportation movements with ESF #1 (Transportation) and ESF #5 (Emergency Management) to ensure the orderly flow of resources.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) Communication systems post-event will most likely be limited or inoperable.

(3) Primary agencies and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(4) Medical resources and services may be overwhelmed or unavailable during a disaster or emergency.

(5) Some disasters may generate casualty loads beyond the treatment capabilities of local emergency medical services and healthcare systems.

(6) Damage to chemical and industrial plants, sewer lines, and water systems, combined with secondary hazards such as fires, will result in toxic environmental and public health hazards to the surviving population and response personnel.

(7) Disruption of sanitation services and facilities, loss of power, and the massing of people in shelters may increase the potential for disease and injuries.

(8) The damage and destruction of a catastrophic event will produce urgent needs for mental health crisis counseling for disaster victims and response personnel.

(9) In a catastrophic event, the need for emergency mortuary services and victim identification will be paramount.

(10) Decisions to evacuate and whom to evacuate are local/state decisions.

(11) All patient movements on the ground will be coordinated with general population evacuation processes.

(12) During a catastrophic event, healthcare facilities may lose significant operational capacity. The facilities may be at or above capacity before the event.

(13) Hospitals and other healthcare facilities may receive a surge in citizens with medical needs, long-term care patient transfers, and citizens with other medical concerns prior to an event (if there is pre-event notice).

(14) Hospitals and other healthcare facilities may receive a surge in citizens who have medical injuries, who are experiencing worsening medical conditions, or have other medical concerns post-event.

(15) During events that provide no notice, all pre-event actions (i.e., warnings or evacuations) will begin immediately post-event.

(16) A major disaster could have detrimental effects on the animal population. This, in turn, could seriously harm the economy and the environment.

(17) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities will have to be inspected, either cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(18) Before requesting EMAC or federal assets, all available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through SMAC to the maximum extent possible.

(19) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(20) Numerous volunteering entities, both governmental and non-governmental, may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas with neither coordination nor communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

b. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (incident developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(2) When ESF #8 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #8 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

(3) ESF #8 is organized similarly to the Incident Command System (ICS) to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and support operations to the SEOC, MEMA Area Coordinators (ACs), and local emergency management to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency/disaster situation.

(4) ESF #8 utilizes personnel assigned to nine (9) districts statewide consisting of Emergency Response Coordinators (ERC), Mississippi Emergency Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) Planner, and Emergency Preparedness Nurse (EPN). This team is referred to as the District Public Health Emergency Preparedness (DPHEP) team.

(5) Procedural protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operation at the SEOC, PHCC, and in the field. Periodic training is also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

(6) MSDH will maintain liaison and coordinate/manage reporting of local, state, tribal, and federal stakeholders related to public health and medical facilities.

(7) Throughout the response and recovery periods, ESF #8 will evaluate and analyze information regarding medical, health, and public health assistance requests for a response, develop and update assessments of medical and public health status in the impact area, and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands.

(8) When activated, ESF #8 will manage and coordinate state health and medical resources from the PHCC and coordinate their response with the SEOC.

(9) When an event is focused on a specific type of response mode (e.g., hospital evacuation, radiological problem), the position and functions of the PHCC Operations Section Chief (OSC) will be assumed by an appropriate person with expertise pertinent to the event.

(10) Upon request by the local government, ESF #8 will be operational by acquiring state health and medical resources in support of local hospitals. In addition, local ESF #8 representatives will request through their local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Director for state resources, if needed, who will, in turn, contact the SEOC for assistance.

(11) Members representing ESF #8, primary or support agencies, are expected to have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective organizations and have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during the activation.

(12) Public health and medical experts from regional and federal ESF #8 organizations are consulted for risk analysis, evaluation, and support.

(13) In the early stages of an incident, it may not be possible to fully assess the situation and verify the level of assistance required. In such circumstances, MSDH may assist under its statutory authorities. In these cases, every reasonable attempt is made to verify the need before assisting.

(14) UMMC provides and coordinates emergency medical services on a 24/7 basis and may be responding with life-saving measures prior to any formal activation. As the scope, scale and complexity of an incident evolve, UMMC will coordinate with MSDH and MEMA on escalating response efforts. UMMC may assist with early site assessments and field support, as available, through the use of Forward Assessment and Scene Triage (FAST) teams or other disaster medical response resources.

(15) All agencies with ESF #8 responsibility will receive administrative support from their respective organization with additional support from MEMA personnel.

(16) Through their county Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2–3 days of a disaster.

(17) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC JIC, Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(18) Working in coordination with ESF #5 and ESF #15, MEMA will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) for emergency workers and the general population who plan to use public roads and public transportation, public health, and medical services. These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 release networks and additionally provided to forward command posts, emergency work sites, staging areas, and other sites as needed.

(19) MEMA coordinates EMAC with other states for the augmentation of resources.

c. Animal Health.

(1) Animals are an important asset to the state and are also an integral part of the ecology of Mississippi. Animals contribute to the economic stability of the state and the health and well-being of its residents. ESF #8 will collaborate with and provide support to ESF #11 as requested to ensure the health and well-being of the public. This includes surveillance for zoonotic disease, administering vaccinations or prophylactic medication for responders and/or the public, and distributing public information messages.

(2) MBAH is the primary organization coordinating veterinary-related services in emergencies. The MBAH acts as a liaison with state agencies, humane societies, and animal control agencies and deploys the Mississippi Animal Response Team (MART). Private veterinarians and humane society personnel participate voluntarily in emergency operations.

(3) The MBAH will support the PHCC in coordinating veterinary-related services needed in emergencies. ESF #8 will also offer support to the ESF #11 command support cell.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the MSDH ECO or the MSDH emergency coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at the SEOC. ESF #8 is a part of the Emergency Services Branch.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the standard four ICS sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates strategies and implements tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinating information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations in their personnel, supplies, and equipment and performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative actions and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

The SEOC OSC, Watch Officer, or SEOC Branch Director maintains a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Emergency Services Branch Director. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Emergency Services Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #4 (Firefighting), ESF #8, ESF #9 (Search and Rescue), ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Material Response), ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security), and ESF #16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities). They are the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Emergency Services Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, Situation Room (SITRoom) updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Emergency Services Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6754, e-mail: emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. Public Health Command/Coordination Center. The Public Health Command/Coordination Center (PHCC) organization and staffing is flexible, but should include coordination, communications, resource dispatching and tracking, and information collection, analysis, and dissemination. The PHCC may also support multi-agency coordination and joint information activities and may be staffed by personnel representing multiple jurisdictions and functional disciplines. Size, staffing, and equipment at the PHCC will depend on the size of the jurisdiction, resources available, and anticipated incident needs.

f. Mississippi Center for Emergency Services. The Mississippi Center for Emergency Services (MCES) is the centralized home for all emergency and disaster medical services at

UMMC. These components range from communication and coordination to far-forward patient care to education and training to active field research. The MCES has tiered components designed to provide and coordinate emergency and disaster medical care to patients. These assets include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Field Assessment and Scene Triage (FAST) Teams.
- (2) Mississippi Medical Communication and Coordination Center (MED-COM).
- (3) Deployable casualty collection points.
- (4) Mobile field hospital.
- (5) Air and ground ambulances.
- (6) Deployable Special Care Unit (SCU) for emerging infectious diseases.
- (7) Deployable interoperable voice and video communication capabilities for statewide medical control and telemedicine.

g. Field Medical Units.

(1) **State Medical Response System.** The State Medical Response System (SMRS) is a collaboration between the MSDH and UMMC.

- (a) A roster of pre-vetted and credentialed medical volunteers.
- (b) A collaboration of hospitals agreeing to provide logistical support, manpower and other resources during an incident.

(2) **Mississippi Health Response Teams.** The Mississippi Health Response Team (MHRT) and/or its advance element acts as the State Health Officer's (SHO) agent on scene at emergency sites under the direction of the Director of Health Protection (DHP). The DHP, on behalf of the SHO, directs and coordinates the department's efforts to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the public health and medical consequences of a disaster or emergency. The MHRT will serve as the ESF #8 field command.

(3) **Mississippi Mortuary Response Team.** The Mississippi Mortuary Response Team (MMRT) manages fatalities during an emergency when local mortuary resources are overwhelmed.

(4) Rapid Needs Assessment Team. A Rapid Needs Assessment Team is comprised of technical experts from participating agencies. The team functions to support operations providing situation assessments to determine immediate victim needs (food, water, medical, shelter, etc.) and impact to infrastructure (utilities, communications, transportation, etc.). Assessment data are reported, and State and Federal managers then use the assessment data in making response decisions. It enables resources to be pro-actively recommended to support response efforts and rapidly provide resources to meet identified needs.

(5) Mississippi Incident Management Assistance Team. The mission of an Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) is to rapidly deploy an experienced, cohesive team to an incident or potential incident-threatened venue to lead or support a prompt, effective, and coordinated response in support of tribal, state, and local officials. The team deployed will be appropriate to the size, scope, and complexity of the situation. The size of the disaster and the stated needs of the local emergency management agency will determine the size of the IMAT deployed to any event.

(6) MSDH Watch Officer. The Watch Officer maintains the PHCC for activation and monitors communications sent to the PHCC 24 hours a day and reports issues to the MSDH/OEPR Logistics Section Chief. MSDH Watch Officer Contact information:

(a) **Office/PHCC:** (601) 576-8085

(b) **Cell Phone:** (601) 906-3233

(c) **Email:** OEPRWatchofficer@msdh.ms.gov

(7) District Public Health Emergency Preparedness Team. OEPR, under, MDHS, have personnel assigned to District Public Health Emergency Preparedness (DPHEP) teams in nine (9) separate districts providing emergency assistance and provisions for the preservation of public health responses.

(8) Emergency Response Coordinators. MSDH has Emergency Response Coordinators (ERC) have been trained to carry out responsibilities under ESF #8 and function as coordinators, assessors, and operational personnel in support of emergency operations to assist public health facilities and emergency responders. ERCs provide technical assistance whenever an event is of such size that a county emergency operations center is not activated. If one or more county EOCs are activated, then additional liaisons will be activated, and ERCs will assume a more active role in coordinating regional resources or requests from the PHCC.

(9) Mississippi Emergency Healthcare Coalition Planner. The Mississippi Emergency Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) planners assist with the emergency operations planning for

healthcare facilities and serve as a point of contact to report status during and after emergency situations and provide support for healthcare intelligence gathering by reporting information to the PHCC.

(10) Emergency Preparedness Nurse. Emergency Preparedness Nurses (EPNs) coordinate with public health and medical facilities to support medical interventions during an emergency as well as access and establish the need of resources from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). EPNs also support general population shelters with medical support.

h. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.h.

i. Joint Information Center. The MEMA Joint Information Center (JIC) coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency PIOs and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.h.

j. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) SITRooms to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or an incident. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, current incident priorities and objectives, current operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MS Business EOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

k. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #8 agencies are expected to:

- (1) Coordinate their support activities with the ESF #8 ECO.
- (2) The ESF #8 ECO will coordinate efforts with the SEOC through the Emergency Services Branch Director.
- (3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them.
- (4) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, SEOC HSIN SITRoom(s), and Crisis Track.
- (5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.
- (6) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- (7) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(8) Update the SEOC Emergency Services Branch Director on changes to the ESF #8 ECO Roster.

(9) Each ESF #8 supporting agency with an automated financial management system will utilize the system to capture the incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all associated costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.

(10) All ESF #8 agencies understand their financial management system (automated or otherwise) used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must comply with the applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

7. ACTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Actions. Actions carried out by ESF #8 are grouped into the four phases of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all primary, supporting agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the intended recipient of service. This ESF encompasses a full range of activities, from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services. The following services provide the framework upon which actions will occur:

(1) **Agriculture Safety and Security.** The PHCC, in coordination with ESF #11, may task its components to ensure the safety and security of food-producing animals, animal feed, and therapeutics.

(2) **All-Hazard Public Health and Medical Consultation, Technical Assistance, and Support.** MSDH and ESF #8 may task its components to assess public health and medical effects resulting from all hazards. Such tasks may include assessing exposures in the general population and high-risk population groups, coordinating the collection and identification of human remains associated with mass fatalities, conducting field investigations, including collection and analysis of relevant samples, providing advice on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposures, and on indirect exposure through contaminated food, drugs, water supply, and other media, and providing technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment, screening, and decontamination of injured or contaminated individuals.

(3) Assessment of Health and Medical Needs. MSDH mobilizes and deploys ESF #8 personnel to support MEMA in assessing public health and medical needs. This function includes the assessment of the public healthcare system/facility infrastructure and morgue capability.

(4) Behavioral Healthcare. The PHCC may task its support agencies, primarily the Mississippi Department of Mental Health (MDMH), to:

- (a) Assist in assessing mental health and substance abuse needs.
- (b) Provide disaster mental health training materials for workers.
- (c) Provide liaison with assessment, training, and program development activities undertaken by state, local, and tribal mental health and substance abuse officials.
- (d) Provide additional consultation as needed.

(5) Blood and Blood Products. The PHCC will track Mississippi blood availability through the American Red Cross (ARC), Mississippi Blood Services, DOD, and other related organizations.

(6) Disease Control/Epidemiology. ESF #8 support agencies enhance existing surveillance systems to monitor the general population's health and high-risk populations, carry out field studies and investigations, monitor injury, disease patterns, and potential disease outbreaks, and provide technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions.

(7) Emergency Medical Services. MSDH will maintain memoranda of understanding with Mississippi licensed emergency medical services agencies and other medical transport units. Request for medical transportation from a local or county government should be sent through the county emergency management agency to the State Emergency Operations Center. MSDH will coordinate resource deployments. Mississippi MED-COM, operated by the UMMC, may coordinate resources once deployed. MSDH may coordinate medical transportation assistance with ESF #1.

(8) Emergency Responder Health and Safety. The MSDH will maintain first responder health and safety plans. Primary and support agencies will provide technical assistance to local government and other responders as requested.

(9) Food Safety and Security. MSDH, in cooperation with ESF #11, may task its components to ensure the safety and security of regulated foods. (Note: MSDH has statutory authority for all domestic and imported foods).

(10) Terrorism Threats/Events. MSDH will respond and assist in the coordination of health and medical activities related to terrorism threats and/or events.

(11) Health/Medical Equipment and Supplies. The PHCC will manage acquired medical supplies and equipment. The Mississippi Board of Pharmacy (MBOP) will coordinate donated pharmaceuticals.

(12) Healthcare Coalition. The ESF #8 Mississippi Emergency Healthcare Coalition (MEHC) will activate upon activation of the PHCC. MEHC members will be invited by e-mail to participate in a conference call during activations at 11:00 a.m. unless noted otherwise. The purpose will be to push/pull information from within the ESF #8 community to gain situational awareness that is timely, accurate, and transparent.

(13) Management, Command, and Control of Assets. MSDH will operate the PHCC to support ESF #8 and initiate various forms of communication with public health and medical representatives from county, municipal, and tribal governments to discuss the situation and determine the appropriate response actions. ESF #8 will enhance staffing immediately on notification of an actual or potential public health or medical emergency and consult with the appropriate ESF #8 organizations to determine the need for assistance.

(14) Medical Care Personnel. ESF #8 has minimal resources to provide medical care. UMMC will provide subject matter expertise and support planning efforts for staffing from other healthcare facilities, and request staffing from the Mississippi Responder Management System through the PHCC, SMAC, EMAC, or HHS. UMMC will coordinate planning for medical care personnel staffing augmentation requests.

(15) Patient Care. The PHCC will support in-hospital, nursing home, and other patient care needs and facilitate requests to assist with patient care. The UMMC, as a primary agency, will provide support to the PHCC in coordinating patient care.

(16) Patient Evacuation. The PHCC will coordinate patient evacuation for those patients requiring movement or relocation where local evacuation plans have failed or are inadequate to meet the need. The State Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Director may provide medical control for emergency medical services when operating outside their normal response area. Mississippi MED-COM may (based on the mission) coordinate patient movement and will provide bed status reporting.

(17) Potable Water, Wastewater, and Solid Waste Disposal. The PHCC will assist ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) with potable water/onsite individual wastewater and solid waste issues with public health assets. The PHCC will also assist ESF #3 with coordinating central wastewater systems through the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).

(18) Protection of Animal Health. The ESF #11 Command Support Cell operates under the MDAC direction and MBAH. Coordinators and support agency representation is based upon the assistance needed for the specific incident. When there is an outbreak of highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease or if small animals, large animals, poultry, and wildlife are affected by natural disasters, the MBAH will provide primary oversight and direction.

(19) Public Health and Medical Information. The PHCC will provide a PIO for the duration of activation. This PIO, with associated staff, will develop public information messages and implement dissemination in conjunction with the MEMA's PIO and/or the state JIC.

(20) Safety and Security of Human Drugs, Biologics, Medical Devices, and Veterinary Drugs. MSDH PHCC may advise ESF #13 on security and all other ESFs on safety measures of regulated/nonregulated human and veterinary drugs, biologics (including blood and vaccines), medical devices (including radiation emitting and screening devices), and other medical products.

(21) Vector Control. The PHCC will assemble the necessary expertise to augment the ESF #8 planning section to address vector control issues. Federal assistance, if needed, would be requested through the SEOC. The ESF 8 support cell will assist in assessing the threat of vector-borne diseases, conducting field investigations, including the collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples, providing technical assistance and consultation on protective actions regarding vector-borne diseases, and providing technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment of victims of vector-borne diseases.

(22) Victim Identification/Mortuary Services. Upon the notification of the need from the SEOC for mortuary service assistance or victim identification assistance, the MMRT will augment staff with a mass fatality task force to include but not limited to:

- (a) Representatives from the Mississippi Forensics Laboratory (MSFL).
- (b) Mississippi State Chief Medical Examiner's Office (OCME).
- (c) Mississippi Bureau of Investigation (MBI).
- (d) MSDH.

- (e) Mississippi Coroner's and Medical Examiner's Association (MSCMEA).

This task force will coordinate resource requests and planning activities and report directly to ESF #8 and/or the PHCC.

b. Mississippi State Department of Health - Coordinating Agency. As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #8, MSDH is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Actions and activities that develop health and medical response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for all ESF #8 personnel and other emergency support functions that will respond with ESF #8 coordinating the overall health and medical activities by providing state resources and/or personnel based upon local jurisdictional needs.

(b) Provide a list of ESF #8 emergency coordination staff to the SEOC OSC to carry out the CEMP virtually or at the SEOC.

(c) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, PIO, and an ESF #8 liaison to report to the SEOC or support virtually.

(d) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #8 Annex.

(e) Maintain access to all SEOC facilities, personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, the CEMP, and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(f) Ensure ESF #8 elements are familiar with and operate according to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and ICS.

(g) Ensure all agencies with ESF #8 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(h) Conduct planning, training, and exercise of ESF #8 personnel.

(i) Develop and refine procedures for the following field surveys:

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

- Rapid needs assessment;
- Health assessment teams;
- Environmental health assessment survey;
- Epidemiological surveys.

(j) Conduct training for rapid needs assessment team members.

(k) Develop and present ESF #8 personnel training courses, provide information on critical facilities to MEMA, and develop protocols for frequently provided services.

(l) Maintain liaison with health and medical volunteer organizations and mortuary response teams.

(m) Develop rapid response mechanisms for crisis mental health counseling for responders and develop public health nursing disaster protocols.

(n) Recruit, train, and exercise ESF #8 personnel to include state medical assistant teams, mortuary response teams, and volunteer healthcare professionals as needed.

(o) Review and upgrade capabilities as needed.

(p) Stage assets as needed.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) MSDH will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key health and medical services officials supporting ESF #8. MEMA will assist MSDH in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #8.

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #8 liaison to the SEOC, activation level dependant.

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

(d) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #8 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(3) Incident.

(a) During an activation of the SEOC, ESF #8 primary and support agency staff will participate in the PHCC and SEOC to provide the support that will allow for an appropriate and timely response.

(b) Activate and respond using the ESF #8 Operations Plan and the MSDH Concept of Operations Plan (CONOP).

(c) The SHO or designated representative will perform the necessary tasks of addressing emergency health needs, whether through delegation or direct involvement with MEMA during the time of a disaster. Per the MSDH CONOP, the defacto designee is DHP unless otherwise delegated.

(d) MSDH will be responsible for direction and control obligations on health and medical ventures that involve state resources and assistance, including mass fatality management and coordination. Coordination of direction and control decisions will be managed by the PHCC and communicated to the SEOC.

(e) Coordinate ESF #8 activities through the PHCC.

(f) Each participating agency will coordinate its support with the PHCC through the ESF #8 Liaison at the SEOC.

(g) Upon activation of ESF #8, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #8 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #8 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(h) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment for public health and medical facilities through established intelligence procedures.

(i) ESF #8 will evaluate and analyze medical and public health assistance requests during the response phase. Also, ESF #8 will develop and update medical and public health assessments in the impact area and do contingency planning to meet anticipated demands.

(j) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed.

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

(k) Maintain information on private, public, and supplementary public health and medical resources from outside the state.

(l) All field units must keep the PHCC and/or the SEOC advised of unmet needs.

(m) Develop and update assessments of medical and public health status.

(n) Deploy health response teams as appropriate.

(o) Establish communications necessary to coordinate state public health and medical assistance effectively.

(p) Coordinate medical transportation assistance with ESF #1.

(q) Activate the ESF #8 MEHC.

(r) Ensure essential acute medical care hospitals at or near the disaster location can support disaster response activities.

(s) Coordinate health and medical services to evacuated citizens, affected medical needs populations, and home healthcare patients.

(t) If state emergency health and medical resources have either been exhausted or expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, MEMA officials will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the EMAC or FEMA. Such a request to FEMA for assistance could prompt the implementation of the NRF.

(u) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.

(v) Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.

(w) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(x) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.

(y) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.

(z) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.

(aa) Participate in post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure to help determine critical needs and potential workloads.

(bb) MEMA may ask ESF #8 to provide personnel to the FEMA Joint Field Office (JFO) to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(4) Incident – Public Health Command/Coordination Center Activities.

(a) Request UMMC to activate the UMMC Concept of Operations Plan.

(b) Request the Executive Director of MDMH, or designee, to activate the crisis counseling service when deemed appropriate.

(c) Continue to identify the nature and extent of public health and medical problems and establish appropriate monitoring and public surveillance.

(d) Refer information requests from the media and the public to the PIO and/or ESF #15.

(e) Provide team members for the IMAT field deployment, procure health and medical resources for a forward IMAT deployment, and provide communications for deployed health and medical personnel. In addition, primary and support agencies of ESF #8 may serve the IMAT in other areas, such as providing technical assistance, securing resources, and command and response to the incident scene as requested (i.e., impact assessment teams, state medical assistance teams, state mortuary response teams, intrastate and/or interstate mutual aid assistance).

(f) Assist evacuations of medical needs populations as needed.

(g) Conduct field assessments and surveys, provide nursing staff for medical needs shelters, provide staff and services for monitoring public health conditions, conduct rapid assessments for immediate response objectives, and determine needs for health surveillance programs in communities and regions.

(h) Manage all field-deployed assets, provide command, communications, and logistical support to field operations, and verify the actual need for requested health and medical resources.

(i) Arrange for the provision of medical personnel, equipment, and supplies for health and medical facilities, assist with patient evacuation and relocation (post-event), identify hospital and nursing home bed vacancies statewide, and operate the PHCC. Consider credentialing and

verifying emergency medical technicians, paramedics, and other health professionals during extended operations.

(j) Assist in hazardous materials response or a weapon of mass destruction event through consultation, toxicological support, and technical support of staff deployment. Perform water, food, and drug safety analysis and inspection.

(k) Arrange for a mortuary response team or victim identification services, provide port-o-lets and dumpsters to comfort stations/other locations, provide public health nursing staff at state or regional medical needs shelters, and respond to radiological incidents and weapons of mass destruction incidents, including staffing the SEOC.

(5) Post-Incident/Recovery.

(a) Assist with restoring essential health and medical components of delivery systems, permanent medical facilities to operational status, restoring pharmacy services to operational status, monitoring environmental and epidemiological systems, and initiating environmental and epidemiological surveillance grants.

(b) Continue provision of mental health crisis services.

(c) Support emergency services staff and operations until the local system is self-sustaining; maintain long-term emergency environmental activities; identify populations requiring event-driven health, medical, or social services post-event; and provide emergency pharmacy/laboratory services.

(d) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(e) All ESF #8 organizations assist in the preparation of the after-action report.

(f) Submit AAR/IP input to emergencyservice@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(g) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(h) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(i) Compare ESF #3 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to assure accuracy.

(6) Mitigation Activities.

(a) Increase the use of geographical information systems to identify locations of vulnerable sites or populations.

(b) Update county ESF #8 products and the Public Health Hazard Vulnerability Analysis.

(c) Identify and seek funds to mitigate hazards in critical health facilities.

(d) Stockpile critical medical supplies in strategic locations throughout the state, develop disaster medical assistance team readiness levels to Category I capability and identify and seek auxiliary power for critical health and medical facilities.

c. University of Mississippi Medical Center - Primary Agency. As a Primary Agency for ESF #8, UMMC is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Actions and activities that develop emergency and disaster medical response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for ESF #8 personnel and other emergency support functions that may respond with ESF #8.

(b) Develop a Concept of Operations Plan in conjunction with MSDH.

(c) Develop applicable standard operating guides for all primary responsibilities assigned.

(d) Develop plans and procedures for emergency and disaster medical response activities that address an incident's short-term, direct effects, including immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs.

(e) Educate, train and exercise the various components of the health care system on managing emergency and disaster medical care.

(f) Conduct clinical research aimed at improving clinical outcomes in emergency and disaster medical care.

(g) Develop interoperable voice and/or video communication capabilities for statewide medical control and telemedicine systems based on incident specifics and available infrastructure.

(h) Maintain readiness of emergency and disaster medical response teams and equipment.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) Designate an individual(s) who will report to the PHCC upon activation and will act as a primary agency ECO for ESF #8 (ensure an alternate SEOC for 24-hour availability), if needed. MED-COM will act as the primary point of contact for UMMC operations.

(b) Provide additional liaison(s) in support of other incident command structures as requested.

(c) Develop applicable plans for a tiered response that will include but not be limited to triage, stabilization, treatment, transportation, shelter, and staging.

(d) Train and roster FAST Teams and other emergency and disaster medical response resources.

(e) Provide capacity and capability status reports of hospitals and other healthcare facilities prior to a known event possibly requiring medical surge.

(3) Incident.

(a) Coordinate emergency and disaster medical response activities as appropriate for the scope, scale and complexity of the incident.

(b) Deploy and coordinate FAST Teams and other emergency and disaster medical response resources to triage the sick and injured, establish casualty collection point(s), provide real-time situation reports, assess the need for additional resources and deploy mobile field hospitals.

(c) Coordinate the SMRS in collaboration with MSDH.

(d) Coordinate patient movement and interoperable communication of emergency medical response statewide in collaboration with the MSDH.

(e) Provide air ambulance support and coordinate air operations in coordination with

ESF #16 and SEOC Aviation Branch.

(f) Coordinate medical control to out-of-state emergency medical services and other appropriate missions.

(g) Coordinate statewide medical control to statewide emergency medical service resources.

(h) Provide just-in-time and/or advanced training to healthcare providers as assigned.

(i) Provide toxicological support and technical assistance through the Mississippi Poison Control Center as requested (based on the mission).

(j) Assist with data collection, data reporting, and epidemiological support, as assigned.

(k) Support disaster response activities of hospitals at or near the disaster location as assigned.

(l) Monitor post-incident health hazards and report as applicable.

(m) Provide capability and capacity status reports of hospitals and other healthcare facilities during an event requiring medical surge.

(n) Coordinate (as appropriate) the assignment, reallocation, and use of public and private emergency medical and response vehicles in collaboration with the MSDH.

(o) On assignment, assist in the operation of regional and state medical needs shelters through the use of telemedicine.

(p) Support MSDH with the assessment and planning for the request, deployment and activation of external disaster medical resources (HHS, EMAC, Private Sector, etc.).

(4) Post-Incident Recovery.

(a) Assist with data collection, data reporting, and epidemiological support, as assigned.

(b) Monitor post-incident health hazards and report as applicable.

(c) Coordinate (as appropriate) the return of non-ambulatory patients.

(5) Mitigation.

(a) Educate, train and exercise the various components of the health care system on managing emergency and disaster medical care.

(b) Conduct clinical research aimed at improving clinical outcomes in emergency and disaster medical care.

d. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #8 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Designate a primary and alternate ECO to report to the PHCC or SEOC.

(2) Coordinate their support with ESF #8.

(3) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, the CEMP, and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(4) Ensure agency administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #8.

(5) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(6) Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed.

(7) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them.

(8) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

(9) Participate in planning, training, and exercises when scheduled.

(10) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

(11) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(12) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(13) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

The charts below show the responsibilities of the individual ESF #8 support and private sector agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate burial and/or disposal of animal carcasses. • Review and authenticate out-of-state veterinary licenses and certification for in-state use as directed by the state licensing board. • According to the NIMS, organize to ensure rapid response to animal care needs in disaster areas. • Coordinate emergency medical care for animals in the affected area. • Coordinate the development, education, and activation of the Mississippi Animal Response Team. • Coordinate with ESF #8 the identification, prevention, and control of diseases of animals that have public health significance. • Coordinate support for the sheltering of pets for persons within State and Regional Medical Needs Shelters.
Mississippi Board of Pharmacy (MBOP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide credentialing and investigative services for volunteer pharmacists both in and out of state. • Assist with the placement of volunteer pharmacists during an emergency. • Assist local pharmacies and durable medical equipment suppliers during a disaster.
Mississippi Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide resources in support of medical needs sheltering. • Provide multilingual translation support.

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect food to minimize the potential for spoilage and disease in stores and meat plants MDAC regulates. • Provide emergency inspections in stores and meat plants MDAC regulates and assists MSDH. • Provide inspection to mitigate disease vectors such as insects and vermin in stores and meat plants MDAC regulates.
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide educational assistance for children with medical needs.
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical guidance regarding wastewater treatment plants and collection system operations. • Provide technical guidance to community and centralized wastewater treatment systems. • Provide guidance to address waste disposal needs.
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the coordination of state and regional Medical Needs Shelters. • Support Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and Strategic State Stockpile (SSS) Point of Dispensing (POD) functions.
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the SEOC and ESFs as required. • Assist in the coordination of local, state, tribal, and federal assets, as required. • Assist in the coordination of state and regional Medical Needs Shelters. • Assist in the procurement and distribution of medical commodities, as required. • Support SNS and SSS POD functions. • Provide warehousing, support management, and distribution of the SNS and SSS.
Mississippi Department of Mental Health (DMH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide crisis counseling to disaster victims and first responders. • Provide 24-hour ECO to the ESF #8 support cell to liaise mental health operations.

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
DMH cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide crisis counseling services for Family Assistance Center and state and regional Medical Needs Shelters.
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Security for Receipt, Staging, and Storage sites and security support for SNS and SSS POD sites. • Provide security support for ECO to the ESF #8 for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) events. • Provide security support for Pandemic Influenza events.
Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services (MDRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with coordination of evacuation, care, and sheltering of medical needs populations.
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make available equipment and personnel to deliver medical countermeasures to the affected public during a disaster as circumstances and emergency events allow. • Assist in the acquisition of the appropriate transportation assets.
Mississippi Division of Medicaid (DOM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and disseminate as needed Medicaid customer service and assistance. • Support SNS and SSS POD functions.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide logistical support such as transportation, petroleum, water purification, and other items as needed. • Provide transportation services for victims of a disaster. • Transport civilian medical personnel to disaster sites and/or local or regional medical facilities. • Support SNS and SSS POD functions. • Facilities and/or services may be activated to serve as a Mississippi Mortuary Response site in a declared state of emergency or mass casualty incident.
Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide state and regional Medical Needs Shelters as deemed appropriate by the ECO to the ESF #8 PHCC. • Open, mobilize, and support the operation of state and regional Medical Needs Shelters in coordination with the ESF #8 PHCC.

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
MCCB cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel and necessary logistical support, including security, healthcare providers, ancillary services, and transportation as needed for State and Regional Medical Needs Shelters.
Mississippi State Board of Medical Licensure (MSBML)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide credentialing and investigative services for volunteer physicians both in and out of state. • Aid in the placement of volunteer physicians during an emergency.
Mississippi State Board of Nursing (MSBON)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide credentialing and investigative services for volunteer nurses both in and out of state. • Guide the placement of volunteer nurses during an emergency.
Mississippi State Medical Examiner’s Office (OCME)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate at least one ECO to serve on the mass fatality task force when activated. • Provide and coordinate victim identification and emergency services through ESF #8 mass fatality task force and autopsies. • Control of fatalities in coordination with the respective county coroners through the mass fatalities task force. • Arrange for transportation and storage of bodies through the mass fatalities task force. • Assist in disseminating any information to the families of the deceased through the mass fatalities task force.
Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide workforce to perform decontamination support for ESF #8, i.e., state and regional Medical Needs Shelters, State Medical Assistance Teams, and Community Reception Centers.
Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association (MVMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate veterinary services and animal care with the MSDH and MBAH.
Other State Hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide medical needs support.

Agency	Functions
Veterans Administration (VA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Disaster Emergency Medical Personnel System employees, resources, and assets when requested and available. Activation can be requested through a local, state, tribal, or federal emergency declaration to include the Robert T. Stafford Act, a Mission Assignment, or Humanitarian Assistance. Support includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Field Medical Clinics. ○ Disaster Emergency Medical Personnel System (requires Stafford Act). ○ Veterans Affairs capabilities. ○ Federal Coordinating Center or Secondary Support Center support (requires Stafford Act or Economy Act).

Private Sector	Functions
Mississippi Blood Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect blood at fixed and mobile sites as transportation and weather conditions allow. • Maintain a safe and adequate blood supply. • Distribute blood and blood products to statewide hospitals served by Mississippi Blood Services.
Network 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track and make available to the public the open and closed status of dialysis facilities in affected areas. • Assist patients in identifying dialysis facilities that can provide end-stage renal disease services. • At the direction of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, provide information to family members attempting to locate relatives. • As appropriate, provide other coordinating services in support of patient access to care.
The Salvation Army (SA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist through a feeding mission to support first responders at a staging site and/or patients and staff at a field hospital. • Provide Emotional and Spiritual Care teams to support the mental health of first responders and impacted citizens.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- d. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- e. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5)
<https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Homeland%20Security%20Presidential%20Directive%205.pdf>
- f. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8)
<https://www.dhs.gov/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness>
- g. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- h. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- i. National Preparedness System
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/system>
- j. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf

- k. National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf
- l. National Mitigation Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Mitigation_Framework2nd_june2016.pdf
- m. FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- n. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- o. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- p. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may gain access to the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@memas.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex to MS CEMP

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
 Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
 Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)
 Mississippi Search and Rescue Task Force
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
 Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)
Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)
Mississippi Fire Chief's Association (MFCA)
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)
Mississippi Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Primary Agencies

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 United States Coast Guard (USCG)

Federal Primary Agencies cont.

Department of the Interior (DOI)

 National Park Service (NPS)

Department of Defense (DOD)

 United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM)

 United States Air Forces (USAF)

 Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of Commerce (DOC)

Department of Defense (DOD)

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Department of Labor (DOL)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. OVERVIEW 1

 a. Urban Search and Rescue 2

 b. Overland Search and Rescue 2

 c. Maritime/Coastal/Waterborne Search and Rescue 2

 d. Aeronautical Search and Rescue..... 2

 e. Swift-Water Rescue 2

3. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2

4. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 3

5. POLICIES 4

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 5

 a. Assumptions..... 5

 b. General Concepts 7

7. ORGANIZATION 8

 a. State Emergency Operations Center 8

 b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 8

 (1) SWP Operations Officer 8

 (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 8

 c. SEOC Sections..... 9

 (1) Operations Section 9

 (2) Planning Section 9

 (3) Logistics Section..... 9

 (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 9

 d. SEOC Emergency Services Branch 9

 e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 10

 f. Joint Information Center 10

 g. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 10

ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex to MS CEMP

- h. Administrative and Logistical Support 11
- i. State SAR Assets 12
 - (1) Mississippi USAR Task Force..... 12
 - (2) MDWF&P Special Response Team..... 12
 - (3) MDPS Special Operations Group..... 12
 - (4) MSNG Composite Teams, Aviation, and High-Water Assets..... 12
 - (5) Local SAR Capability..... 13
- j. State SAR Support 13
 - (1) ESF #9 Coordinator Support..... 13
 - (2) State Agency Support 13
 - (3) EMAC Support 13
- k. Federal SAR Support 13
 - (1) Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency..... 13
 - (2) Department of Defense 14
 - (3) United States Coast Guard..... 14
- l. Non-Governmental Support..... 15
- m. Staffing Requirements 15
- n. Training..... 15
- o. Exercises 15
- p. Pre-Incident Deployment 16
- q. Incident Management System..... 16
- 8. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 16
 - a. Coordinating Agency 16
 - (1) Preparedness 16
 - (2) Pre-Incident..... 17
 - (3) Incident 18
 - (4) Post-Incident 21
 - b. Supporting Agencies..... 21
- 9. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 24
- 10. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE..... 25

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 Search and Rescue (SAR) supports local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing search and rescue during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

For this Annex, the acronym “SAR” will be utilized when referring to search and rescue assets in general. Other specific SAR assets will be referred to using varying acronyms, as appropriate and outlined herein.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this ESF #9 Annex is to frame organizational responsibilities and concepts for conducting SAR operations that have overwhelmed local resources. The key to any SAR effort is timely response, organization, flexibility, and cooperation among the various agencies involved. It also clarifies the roles and responsibilities of state agencies in coordinating personnel, equipment, and other resources to assist local governments in their search and rescue efforts.

This state plan will address several forms of search and rescue requiring varying technical expertise and equipment. The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of available and obtainable search and rescue resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may include facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi’s capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

2. OVERVIEW. If an emergency or major disaster overwhelms local resources, ESF #9 of the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) will be activated to assist in accordance with the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15 (1972). Additional support, as needed, will be obtained through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). In extreme events, the state may request the activation of one or more federal assets for missions within Mississippi. If federal ESF #9 is

activated to assist local, tribal, and state governments, the primary agency for the overall coordination of federal resources is the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

State SAR response operational environments are classified as Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), Overland Search and Rescue (OSAR), Maritime/Coastal/Waterborne Search and Rescue, Aeronautical Search and Rescue, and Swift-Water Rescue.

a. Urban Search and Rescue. USAR includes but is not limited to locating, extracting, and providing immediate emergency medical assistance to victims trapped in a collapsed structure. USAR is a highly technical field requiring specialized equipment and training to such a degree that an event requiring USAR will almost automatically exceed local response capabilities and trigger the deployment of one or more of Mississippi's SAR assets and/or federal assistance.

b. Overland Search and Rescue. OSAR may consist of searching vacant structures, non-urban and wilderness search and rescue activities, including emergency incidents that involve locating downed aircraft and missing persons, extraction, and treating any victims upon rescue. Local resources handle the vast majority of these incidents without the need for state assistance.

c. Maritime/Coastal/Waterborne Search and Rescue. Waterborne search and rescue consists of searching navigable waters, lakes, rivers, and swamps for overdue boats, ships, personal watercraft, swimmers, kayakers, etc. Waterborne Search and Rescue is primarily conducted by watercraft and aircraft.

d. Aeronautical Search and Rescue. Aeronautical search and rescue consists of searches of non-urban and wilderness areas that involve locating downed aircraft, extracting, and treating victims. Searches are conducted with ground and air assets with alerts and data provided by state agency Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) assets, the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC), Civil Air Patrol (CAP), and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

e. Swift-Water Rescue. Swift-water rescue is a technical rescue specialty that consists of rescuing stranded and/or trapped victims from water moving at speeds more than 1.5 knots. Swift-water operations can be conducted from the ground, with boats, and/or aerial assets. Mississippi SAR Teams are trained and equipped to perform swift-water rescue.

3. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #9 relates to other elements of the whole community. Local, state, and tribal authorities are responsible for SAR within their respective jurisdictions and typically designate a SAR Coordinator to integrate and coordinate all SAR services. If an affected local, state, or tribal government publishes guidance or a plan for conducting unified SAR operations, that guidance or plan takes precedence.

4. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the response core capability that ESF #9 most directly supports and the related ESF #9 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #9, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #9 – Search and Rescue
<p>Mass Search and Rescue Operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #9 is activated when an incident is anticipated or occurs that may result in a request for a unified SAR response to an affected area. • Federal SAR responders assist and support local, tribal, and state SAR capabilities in incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. No provision of this Annex is to be construed as an obstruction to prompt and effective action by any agency to assist persons in distress. • The ESF #9 response is scalable to meet the specific needs of each incident based on the nature and magnitude of the event, the suddenness of onset, and the capability of local SAR resources. Response resources are drawn from ESF #9 primary and support agencies. • ESF #9 SAR coordination will follow the National Response Framework (NRF). • For every incident, the ESF #9 Primary Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) assesses the specific SAR requirements and assigns one of the primary agencies as the overall primary agency for SAR for that particular incident. The designation depends upon incident circumstances and the type of response required. • When assigned as the overall primary agency for a particular incident, that organization conducts the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordinates planning and operations between primary and support agencies. ○ Coordinates resolution of conflicting operational demands for SAR response resources. ○ Provides representation to appropriate incident facilities, Joint Field Office (JFO), and Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs). • All ESF #9 primary agencies provide support to the designated overall primary agency as required.

5. POLICIES.

a. Through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by the FEMA.

b. Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P) will appoint ECOs to work with MEMA, other state agencies, and federal agencies in an emergency search and rescue capacity.

c. The ESF #9 ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require an additional forward coordination element near the impacted area.

d. SAR planning and operations will be consistent with the Incident Action Plan (IAP) established by the Incident Commander (IC).

e. All agencies will operate within the identified Incident Command System (ICS) structure established by the local IC and/or the SAR Leader. Each supporting agency will maintain administrative command and control of its resources and any others assigned to it.

f. The local IC will maintain overall command and control of the incident within their respective jurisdiction(s). The ESF #9 ECO will establish a SAR Leader and Group Supervisors as needed, dependent upon the mission assigned. These personnel will operate within the Operations Section of the recognized and established ICS within the jurisdiction of operation. All state and federal SAR agencies will operate under the operational control of the ESF #9 coordinators appointed by MEMA unless a delegation of authority is given during an incident.

g. The state ESF #9 SAR program assists and augments county and municipal search and rescue capabilities. SMAC may be utilized if SAR operations overextend the resources and capabilities of local government officials. Requests can be made to participant counties for personnel, search and rescue dogs/teams, equipment, etc. Requests for assistance from one of Mississippi's SAR Teams must be made through the SEOC to assign the request to the ESF #9 ECOs.

h. At no point will state or local assets be considered federal assets. Under the NRF, federal USAR task forces are federal assets in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and other applicable authorities. Federal SAR assets deployed

within Mississippi shall fall under the operational control of Mississippi ESF #9 to augment state SAR assets.

i. Mississippi Military Department (MMD) personnel can assist with SAR. However, before they can assist under the Immediate Response Authority (which allows them to be utilized if life, limb, or eyesight is at stake), Soldiers or Airmen must be already in a duty status before Immediate Response Authority may be used. The Governor's Executive Order must put them on State Active Duty (SAD) if not already on some duty status.

j. An incident severe enough to trigger a Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) response may occur with little (notice) to no warning (no notice). If/when this happens, the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) will approve civilian agency requests for DSCA, and the DOD will respond under the current policies and procedures. At the request of civil authorities, DOD forces may respond to the DSCA incident under immediate response authority. If those forces remain at the incident site, they will fall under US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) command and control. Title 10 (active component) military personnel shall not be employed to enforce or execute civil law violating United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act), except as otherwise provided by law. Under extraordinary circumstances, the President may direct the Department of Defense (DOD) to lead the federal response.

k. All state and federal agencies responsible for supporting ESF #9 will communicate resource capability to the ESF #9 ECO at the SEOC. The ESF #9 ECO will direct needed assets to the forward SAR Base of Operations to check in with the SAR Leader. The location of the initial forward SAR Base of Operations and initial staging area for all incoming SAR assets will be established by the ESF #9 coordinators and communicated via the deployment order. When possible, state SAR response assets will be pre-deployed to a designated area(s) or a staging area prior to the onset of tropical-storm-force winds on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

l. The search for and recovery of human bodies will be conducted only after the rescue of survivors has been completed, and the environment will allow for safe operation by SAR personnel.

m. State search and rescue planning considers county and municipal search and rescue policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining movement precedence.

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex to MS CEMP

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(3) Before requesting EMAC or federal assets, all available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through SMAC to the maximum extent possible.

(4) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(5) Local governments will organize, train, and adequately equip SAR teams and personnel for all SAR operations within their identified jurisdictions.

(6) Local governments will conduct periodic evaluations of SAR capabilities and identify trigger points when SAR assistance from the state will be requested.

(7) Local governments will respond to and manage SAR incidents within their capability and call for assistance from the state when the incident overwhelms local capabilities.

(8) The local IC will identify the most qualified SAR team leader during the local incident. The local SAR Team leader will assimilate state SAR resources into the incident action plan after a request for assistance has been made to the state.

(9) Numerous governmental and non-governmental volunteering entities may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas without coordination or communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

(10) The ability of the State of Mississippi to effectively provide the requested assistance is contingent upon the ESF #9 ECOs capability to identify and request the appropriate state and/or federal agencies to support the search and rescue efforts. It is also contingent upon the effective planning, coordination, and management of those search and rescue resources.

(11) National Guard (NG) forces will be involved in nearly all DSCA operations. Normally, National Guard forces deployed to the affected state or in response to an EMAC request will operate under the control of state authorities.

b. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (SAR developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(2) When ESF #9 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #9 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(3) Local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during a disaster's first 2–3 days.

(4) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance through county EOCs.

(5) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC Joint Information Center (JIC), Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(6) MEMA is responsible for the overall coordination of all state SAR operations. ESF #9 ECO is responsible for tactical deployment and providing support based on local jurisdictional needs. Local authorities will conduct initial SAR requirements and responses for unanticipated events.

(7) The Sheriff's Office in each county is responsible for conducting missing person searches within the state. MEMA and the ESF #9 ECO will assist in coordinating searches with the AFRCC, county sheriffs, other law enforcement agencies, and private and public search and rescue groups, as requested by local officials.

(8) Local IC will have jurisdiction over SAR in accordance with local plans.

(9) If a state or federal emergency/disaster is declared, the ESF #9 ECO will coordinate support with the local IC. Each participating agency will coordinate its support with the ESF #9 ECO at the SEOC.

(10) Primary Agencies will designate an ESF #9 ECO at the SEOC and an Assistant ESF #9 ECO at the Forward Command Post. The ESF #9 ECO and the ESF #9 Assistant ECO assemble and distribute SAR personnel and equipment to the SAR Leader for mission assignments to

support local SAR operations. The SAR Leader (which can be at the Forward Command Post or any other location as needed) is also responsible for completing and distributing all NIMS-compliant paperwork.

(11) All state and/or federal SAR assets shall be credentialed and receive mission assignments via the SAR ECO at the SEOC. Once units are credentialed and receive a mission assignment, they will check in with the SAR Leader at the SAR base of operations.

(12) If state emergency search and rescue resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, the ECO or any IC may recommend to MEMA that further assistance is required. MEMA may recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the EMAC or FEMA. Such requests to FEMA for assistance would prompt the implementation of the NRF.

(13) Working in coordination with the SEOC and State Warning Point (SWP), the JIC will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

7. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the ESF #9 ECO or the ESF #9 emergency coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at this facility. ESF #9 is part of the SEOC Operations Section, Emergency Services Branch.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA SWP within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. **SEOC Sections.** The SEOC maintains the standard four ICS sections:

(1) **Operations Section.** The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) **Planning Section.** The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) **Logistics Section.** The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations by providing personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) **Finance and Administration Section.** The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. **SEOC Emergency Services Branch.** The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Emergency Services Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #4 (Firefighting), ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services), ESF #9 (Search and Rescue), ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Material Response), ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security), and ESF #16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities) and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Emergency Services Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Emergency Services Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6754, e-mail: emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency PIOs and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

g. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or incidents. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, incident priorities and objectives, operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] SITRoom)

ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex to MS CEMP

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

h. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #9 agencies are expected to:

- (1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #9 coordinator;
- (2) ESF #1 coordinator will coordinate efforts with the SEOC through the Emergency Services Branch Director;
- (3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them;
- (4) Receive administrative support from their parent organizations; MEMA will coordinate additional assistance as needed.
- (5) Each ESF #9 agency with an automated financial management system will utilize that system to capture the incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all associated costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.
- (6) All ESF #9 agencies will ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise complies with the applicable agency, tribal, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.
- (7) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC or elsewhere.

(8) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track.

(9) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SITRoom, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.

(10) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(11) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(12) Update the SEOC Emergency Services Branch Director on ESF #9 ECO Roster changes.

i. State SAR Assets.

(1) **Mississippi USAR Task Force.** Mississippi USAR Teams, comprised of statewide search and rescue specialists, are specifically organized, trained, equipped, and postured to conduct full-spectrum personnel recovery, including conventional and unconventional rescue operations. Mississippi USAR Teams provide a highly specialized, all-hazards response capability to provide services to local jurisdictions overwhelmed by natural and man-made disasters and increase civilian survivability during these disasters.

(2) **MDWF&P Special Response Team.** The Special Response Team (SRT) comprises certified law enforcement officers assigned various enforcement duties across the state and are called to duty at the request of other agencies to assist in potential manhunts, tracking, lost or missing persons, traffic control points, or search and rescue operations. SRT members maintain multiple land, water, and UAS capabilities.

(3) **MDPS Special Operations Group.** The Special Operations Group (SOG) is comprised of Troopers who are assigned various enforcement duties across the state and are called to duty at the request of other agencies to assist in potential civil unrest, crowd control, manhunts, tracking, lost or missing persons, search and rescue, and security for the Mississippi Department of Corrections or other agency requesting jail searches.

(4) **MSNG Composite Teams, Aviation, and High-Water Assets.** The Mississippi Army National Guard (MSNG) provides various assets for SAR operations. MSNG Composite Teams can be comprised of multiple military specialties, including Military Police and Engineer units,

both with high-water rescue vehicles. Rotor-winged aviation assets can provide air-land, command and control (C2), and hoist platforms.

(5) Local SAR Capability. Municipal, county, and volunteer entities statewide provide the first line of search and rescue capability. Many of these personnel are comprised of firefighters, law enforcement, and emergency medical technicians and support the Mississippi USAR Task Forces.

j. State SAR Support.

(1) ESF #9 Coordinator Support. Local governments are primarily responsible for search and rescue operations within their legally established jurisdictions. When additional SAR capabilities are necessary, the local government can request additional assistance from the state. When a request has been made, the ESF #9 ECO will coordinate all state SAR resources. The ESF #9 ECO will work closely with local officials to ensure the most appropriate use of SAR resources to meet the operational objectives established by the local IC.

(2) State Agency Support. Several state agencies have been identified and designated as primary and supporting agencies to ESF #9 during state-declared disasters. These agencies will communicate directly with the ESF #9 ECO, maintaining a continuously updated list of available resources to support the SAR efforts. Resources will remain assigned to their home agencies until called up by the ESF #9 ECO and assigned to an incident and operational area. Parent agencies will retain administrative responsibilities for their assets, even when employed in SAR operations. All agencies will support the established operational goals and objectives.

(3) EMAC Support. Currently, all 50 states belong to the EMAC system. These state-to-state agreements provide resources to the requesting state to support disaster operations. If a disaster overwhelms the State's SAR resources, MEMA may request additional SAR resources through the EMAC system. This may include USAR teams from participating states and/or other ESF #9 Supporting Agencies. EMAC resources will be coordinated through the SEOC and assigned appropriately. State EMAC USAR teams will be assigned under the coordination of the ESF #9 ECO, assistant ESF #9 ECO, and the SAR Leader.

k. Federal SAR Support.

(1) Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA provides various support resources to states requesting assistance. FEMA is the primary agency responsible for ESF #9. When local and state SAR resources have been exhausted, the state is expected to call for federal assistance.

There are currently 28 USAR teams within the National USAR System. The National USAR System also provides Incident Support Teams (IST) to support the local and State SAR objectives and manages the assigned USAR teams. USAR teams are typed in two different configurations with similar but different capabilities. A Type III USAR team is staffed by 30 persons and a support staff of 5. The primary capability of a Type III USAR team is conducting wide-area search and rescue operations in light-frame construction such as residential units. A Type I USAR team comprises 70 members and ten support personnel with appropriate resources to conduct search and rescue operations in heavy floor and wall-type structures. The primary mission of these USAR teams is to locate, extricate, and provide initial medical care to victims of collapsed structures.

For incidents such as hurricanes, the National USAR Response Systems has pre-scripted mission assignments for deploying and staging USAR teams and IST(s). These resources will be immediately available to the state through the Federal Emergency Response Team (ERT-A) at the FEMA JFO. When the State SAR Coordinator determines that a request for federal SAR assistance is needed, the request will be made through SEOC and the ERT. Once the request has been approved, the ERT will direct the FEMA ESF #9 leader to move USAR teams into the assigned operational theater. The IST Leader will work directly with the Local SAR Leader.

(2) Department of Defense. DOD is a support agency for ESF #9. It is the primary source of fixed-wing and/or rotary-wing transportation for USAR ISTs. USNORTHCOM was established on October 1, 2002, to provide command and control of DOD homeland defense efforts and coordinate military assistance to civil authorities.

USNORTHCOM's civil support mission includes domestic disaster relief operations during fires, hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes. Support also includes counter-drug operations and managing the consequences of a terrorist event employing a weapon of mass destruction. The command assists a primary agency when tasked by the DOD. Per the Posse Comitatus Act, military forces can provide civil support but cannot become directly involved in law enforcement.

In providing civil support, USNORTHCOM generally operates through established joint task forces subordinate to the command. An emergency must exceed the capabilities of local, state, and federal agencies before USNORTHCOM becomes involved. In most cases, support will be limited, localized, and specific. When the scope of the disaster is reduced to the point that the primary agency can again assume complete control and management without military assistance, USNORTHCOM will exit, leaving the on-scene experts to finish the job.

(3) United States Coast Guard. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) develops, maintains, and operates rescue facilities to promote safety on, under, and over waters subject to U.S. jurisdiction and has been designated as the lead agency for waterborne (i.e., maritime) SAR under the National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP). USCG personnel are highly trained and

experienced in waterborne search and rescue operations and possess specialized expertise, facilities, and equipment to respond to maritime distress situations. Additionally, USCG staffing at Area/District/Sector Command Centers promotes effective localized interaction, coordination, and communications with state, local, and tribal emergency managers during Incidents of National Significance in which waterborne search and rescue resource allocation is required. The USCG will generally require a mission assignment number from FEMA for all non-maritime SAR operations (over U.S. waters).

l. Non-Governmental Support. There are a wide variety of NGOs that provide various services in support of disaster operations. Those NGOs supporting SAR operations can/will provide individuals and resources to assist with disaster victims' search and subsequent rescue. Properly trained and equipped Technical Rescue Teams (TRT) may be available to assist the SAR Leader. There are currently a few groups that specialize in technical animal rescue. Technical Animal Rescue Teams (TART) provide trained and equipped personnel capable of rescuing and controlling household pets, including difficult-to-access, aggressive, and non-typical pets such as snakes. In most cases, these individuals and non-government organizations will need logistics support to sustain multi-day operations.

m. Staffing Requirements. Based on the disaster response requirements, all primary and supporting agencies are expected to provide the appropriate staffing level to meet the needs of the incident. This may require agencies to deploy personnel to the SEOC and/or forward command post(s) near the operational theater. Agency representatives must be knowledgeable about the resource capability of their agency procedures for acquiring those resources and have the authority to commit those resources.

n. Training. Based on the roles and responsibilities of agencies supporting SAR operations, agency managers are expected to ensure that deployed personnel are adequately trained to perform their assigned functions. Those agencies are expected to maintain training records of those deployed personnel and provide the appropriate continuing education requirements to maintain their assigned and deployed personnel's knowledge, skills, and abilities. If technical skills-based training is required to maintain proficiency at the assigned position, agency managers will ensure that training is provided appropriately and timely. Participating agencies should enable their SAR personnel to attend joint training with the Mississippi SAR Teams whenever possible.

o. Exercises. Periodically and whenever appropriate, supporting agencies to the SAR plan should exercise the plan's elements within their agency and with other supporting agencies. This may include tabletop exercises (TTX) designed to work through the specific activities encountered during SAR operations. Whenever possible, participating agencies should have their trained SAR personnel/teams participate in a Mississippi SAR Team full-scale exercises (FSE) annually.

p. Pre-Incident Deployment. For potential impending disaster threats, such as incoming hurricanes, primary and supporting agencies of the SAR plan should be prepared to pre-deploy assets 24 hours before projected landfall. The level of pre-deployed assets will be based on the potential threat. Agencies should ensure that their equipment and personnel are prepared to pre-deploy and can sustain SAR operations for at least three days (72 hours) after the incident.

q. Incident Management System. As state and federal directives require, incidents resulting in a declared State of Emergency or Federal Disaster will be managed using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and ICS. NIMS and ICS provide flexibility to incident commanders in the structure and implementation of the management system.

In most cases, the ESF #9 ECO will coordinate the state-activated SAR operations, which reports directly to the OSC at the SEOC. The on-scene direction of state SAR operations will be directed by the Mississippi SAR Team Member, whom the local IC has designated as the SAR Leader. The ESF #9 ECO and Assistant ESF #9 ECO will develop the organizational support and deploy the resources necessary to meet the local IC's operational search and rescue objectives.

8. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. As the Coordinating Agencies for ESF #9, MEMA, MOHS, and MDWF&P are responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) (MOHS, MDWF&P) Provide a list of ESF #9 emergency coordination staff that will carry out the CEMP virtually or at the SEOC.

(b) (All) In conjunction with other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex.

(c) (All) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Emergency Services Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(d) (All) Ensure all agencies with ESF #9 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(e) (All) Ensure ESF #9 elements are familiar with and operate in concert with the ICS.

ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex to MS CEMP

(f) (MEMA) Assist with SMAC requests and coordinate all state EMAC requests as needed.

(g) (MEMA) Process mission assignments (MAs) as requested by ESF #9 ECO.

(h) (MEMA) Provide Mutual Aid support efforts to manage Mission Ready Packets (MRP).

(i) (All) Coordinate Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) support to SAR efforts as needed.

(j) (MOHS, MDWF&P) Provide a primary or co-primary ECO.

(k) (MOHS, MDWF&P) Provide SAR-trained personnel and their assigned equipment in wildland SAR and urban environments as requested by the ESF #9 Primary ECO.

(l) (MOHS, MDWF&P) Assist with SMAC and EMAC requests as needed.

(m)(MOHS, MDWF&P) Provide ESF #9 ECO with a comprehensive database of SAR assets and contact information.

(n) (MOHS, MDWF&P) Provide the MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator with Mission Ready Packets (MRPs) for deployable agency assets.

(o) (MOHS, MDWF&P) Provide and coordinate all sworn officers to assist in the protection of SAR teams and equipment;

(p) (All) Train and exercise ESF #9 personnel.

(q) (MOHS, MDWF&P) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, and Public Information Officer (PIO) to report to the SEOC or support virtually.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) ESF #9 will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key transportation officials supporting ESF #9. MEMA will assist MOHS and MDWF&P in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #9.

(b) (MOHS, MDWF&P) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #9 liaison to the SEOC.

(c) (MOHS, MDWF&P) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

(d) (MOHS, MDWF&P) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #9 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #9, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #9 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #9 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(b) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(c) Obtain an initial situation assessment through established intelligence procedures.

(d) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.

(e) SAR operations should begin soon after state-activated resources have been assembled. The initial state SAR representative on the scene will coordinate with the local IC and/or their designee to establish lines of authority, operational objectives, and reporting requirements.

(f) The ESF #9 ECO will coordinate with the local IC to establish a SAR Base of Operations prior to the arrival of state SAR resources into the affected area. Simultaneously, the ESF #9 ECO will begin coordinating SAR operations from the SEOC. In an unforeseen incident, the first state SAR representatives on the scene shall perform an immediate needs assessment and report critical needs to the SEOC. Activation of supporting agencies will depend on the type and scope of the disaster.

(g) Generally speaking, the following will be used as a guide to determine the “trigger points” to determine if federal and/or EMAC SAR resources will be required.

(h) If Specific, Measurable, Action-oriented, Realistic, and Timely (SMART) searches cannot be completed within the first 24 hours after the disaster strikes with the on-scene or responding SAR resources. SMART searches are defined as a search involving a specific facility or location, such as a nursing home or hospital, known to contain persons who did not evacuate before the disaster occurred.

(i) If HASTY searches of the entire impacted area cannot be completed within the first

ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex to MS CEMP

24 hours after the disaster strikes with the on-scene or responding SAR resources. HASTY searches are defined as a fast-paced visual inspection of the area to be searched accompanied by vocal or audio hailing.

(j) If a PRIMARY search of the entire impacted area cannot be completed within 48 hours after the disaster strikes with the on-scene or responding SAR resources. A PRIMARY search is defined as a search that involves walking completely around every building in the impacted area and looking into windows and doors accompanied by hailing for victims. Primary searches may include entry into buildings if approved by local authorities.

(k) If a SECONDARY search of the entire impacted area cannot be completed within 72 hours after the disaster strikes with the on-scene or responding SAR resources. A SECONDARY search is the highest standard of search and involves a thorough and systematic search of every room of every building within the impacted area. Forced entry of structures will be done only after local officials give authority. An appropriate search marking system will be left at the obvious entrance to the structure, indicating entry has been made and the search results.

(l) Based upon the operational objectives established by the IC, the resources available, and the orders given by the local ESF #9 Coordinator (in the local EOC), the SAR Team Leader on the scene may begin conducting SAR operations. The initial SAR plan should include completing DELIBERATE, SMART, and HASTY searches as soon as possible. This may consist of rescue aircraft, boats, and ground SAR resources. While conducting searches, SAR personnel will make every attempt to locate and extricate victims needing and/or requesting assistance. This may include the rescue/removal of the victim's household pets if requested by the victims. SAR personnel will immediately begin the process of accounting for and tracking victims and pets. The location of pets that cannot be removed with the victims will be documented for follow-up extrication/evacuation and tracking. Rescue personnel shall utilize FEMA ICS forms to document the location, date, time, type of rescue performed, victim's name, age, next of kin emergency contact information, pet's name, and identifying features.

(m) SAR groups should communicate with the SAR Leader to facilitate overall search and rescue command and control and situational awareness. The SAR Leader will coordinate reporting items with the Assistant ESF #9 SAR ECO (at the forward EOC) to provide regular situation reports (SITREP) to the SEOC and the JFO Operations Section. Individual units within the SAR Teams will be responsible for maintaining their internal communications to ensure the safety of all personnel assigned to them and meet the reporting requirements established by the SAR Leader.

(n) Per the reporting requirements established by the Operations Section Chief and ESF #9 SAR Primary ECO, SITREPs must promptly be provided to the forward EOC and SEOC. Doing

so will give necessary information for logistics and planning of the next operational period. All SAR personnel must immediately report any exceptions, such as serious injury or death, to the SAR Leader, Assistant ESF #9 ECO, ESF #9 ECO & State SAR Coordinator.

(o) Once a rescue is completed, the SAR Team Leader will immediately contact the local SAR Team Liaison or the EOC and request Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Rescue personnel will annotate the date, time, intended destination of a victim, agency, and individual victim was turned over to on ICS forms. A copy of all FEMA ICS forms shall be turned in to the appropriate local SAR Team Liaison at the local EOC at the end of the operational period. Original ICS forms shall be turned in to the planning section chief at the SAR base of operations.

(p) If the initial reports indicate a need to activate federal and/or EMAC SAR resources, the ESF #9 ECO, the Assistant ESF #9 ECO, and the SAR Team Leader will begin preparing to support and manage incoming SAR resources through the SEOC.

(q) If SAR operations require more than one operational period, a regular planning cycle will establish objectives, identify and acquire necessary resources, and deploy SAR resources in an organized and systematic manner. The planning cycle with meeting and briefing times will be established by the ESF #9 ECO (SEOC) and the Assistant ESF #9 ECO (Forward) in coordination with local, state, tribal, and federal officials. The meeting and briefing times will be communicated to all concerned entities and personnel.

(r) After the SAR objectives established by the local IC have been accomplished, the ESF #9 ECO, the Assistant ESF #9 ECO, in coordination with the SAR Team Leader, will begin demobilizing SAR resources. Before demobilizing SAR resources, a debriefing will be conducted to maintain operations and/or after-action concerns.

(s) Maintain a complete log of actions, resource orders, records, and reports.

(t) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(u) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.

(v) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.

(w) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.

(x) Participate in post-incident public works and infrastructure assessments to help determine critical needs and potential workloads.

(y) MEMA may ask ESF #9 to provide personnel to a JFO to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(4) Post-Incident.

(a) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(b) All ESF #9 organizations assist in preparing the AAR/IP.

(c) Submit AAR/IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(d) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary;

(e) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(f) Compare ESF #3 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to ensure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #9 supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #9.

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP, and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(3) Ensure that the agency's administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #9.

(4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

(6) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex to MS CEMP

(7) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(9) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(10) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

The chart below shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #9 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
<p>Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with SMAC and EMAC requests as needed. • Provide ESF #9 Primary ECO with a comprehensive database of SAR assets and contact information. • Provide MEMA Operations Mutual Aid Coordinator with MRPs for deployable agency assets. • Provide sworn officers to assist in the protection of SAR teams and equipment. • All other duties as requested by the ESF #9 Primary ECO.
<p>Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and coordinate personnel and equipment to support search and rescue as ESF #9 Primary ECO requested. • Assist with SMAC and EMAC requests as needed. • Provide ESF #9 Primary ECO with a comprehensive database of SAR assets and contact information. • Provide MEMA Operations Mutual Aid Coordinator with MRPs for deployable agency assets. • Provide high-water vehicle support and rescue missions as requested by ESF #9 Primary ECO. • Provide air support during search and rescue missions as requested by ESF #9 Primary ECO. • All other duties as requested by the ESF #9 Primary ECO.

Agency	Functions
Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Rescue Specialists with technician-level NFPA certifications in the following specialties: Collapsed structure, trench, high-angle rope, and confined space, as requested by the ESF #9 Primary ECO. • Assist with SMAC and EMAC requests as needed. • Provide ESF #9 Primary ECO with a comprehensive database of SAR assets and contact information. • Provide MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator with MRPs for deployable agency assets. • All other duties as requested by the ESF #9 Primary ECO.
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide specially trained watercraft operators and watercraft equipment during SAR operations. • Assist with SMAC and EMAC requests as needed; • Provide ESF #9 Primary ECO with a comprehensive database of SAR assets and contact information. • Provide MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator with MRPs for deployable agency assets. • Provide sworn officers to assist in the protection of SAR teams and equipment. • All other duties as requested by the ESF #9 Primary ECO.
Mississippi Fire Chiefs Association (MFCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and coordinate personnel and equipment from statewide local entities to support search and rescue as requested by ESF #9 Lead Primary ECO. • Assist with SMAC and EMAC requests as needed. • Provide ESF #9 Primary ECO with a comprehensive database of SAR assets and contact information. • Provide MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator with MRPs for deployable agency assets. • All other duties as requested by the ESF #9 Lead Primary ECO.
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide specially trained personnel and equipment. • Provide additional personnel and equipment for SAR. • All other duties as requested by ESF #9.
Mississippi Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide specialized equipment and personnel to assist in wildland SAR operations.

Agency	Functions
Commission (MFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize and coordinate federal resources through the National Forest Service (NFS) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). • All other duties as requested by ESF #9.
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide specially trained personnel and equipment. • Provide sworn officers to assist in the protection of SAR teams and equipment. • All other duties as requested by ESF #9.
Mississippi Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide air support during rescue operations. • Provide additional personnel and equipment for SAR. • All other duties as requested by ESF #9.

9. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. USC, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2011-title18/pdf/USCODE-2011-title18-partI-chap67-sec1385.pdf>
- d. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- e. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)

ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex to MS CEMP

- f. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- g. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- h. FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- i. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- j. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- k. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- l. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

10. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

ESF #9 Search and Rescue Annex to MS CEMP

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Division of Radiological Health (DRH)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)

Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)

Mississippi State University (MSU)

Extension Service (ES)

Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)

Mississippi State Fire Marshal (SFMO)

Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)

Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Mississippi Oil and Gas Board (MOGB)

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)

Mississippi Department of Mental Health (DMH)

University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)

Non-Governmental Organizations

Emergency Response Contractors

American Red Cross (ARC)

Salvation Army (SA)

Wildlife Rescue Organizations

Federal Coordinating Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Federal Primary Agencies

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
United States Coast Guard (USCG)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Department of Commerce (DOC)
Department of Defense (DOD)
Department of Energy (DOE)
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Department of the Interior (DOI)
Department of Justice (DOJ)
Department of Labor (DOL)
Department of State (DOS)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
General Service Administration (GSA)
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2

 a. Federal Government..... 2

 (1) National Response Team 2

 (2) Regional Response Team..... 2

 b. Local, Tribal, and State Governments 2

 c. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations 2

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 3

4. POLICIES 4

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 5

 a. Assumptions..... 5

 b. General Concepts 7

6. ORGANIZATION 9

 a. State Emergency Operations Center 9

 b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 9

 (1) SWP Operations Officer(s)..... 9

 (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 9

 c. SEOC Sections..... 9

 (1) Operations Section 9

 (2) Planning Section 9

 (3) Logistics Section..... 10

 (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 10

 d. SEOC Emergency Services Branch 10

 e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 10

 f. Joint Information Center 11

 g. SEOC Situation Rooms (SITRooms) 11

 h. Administrative and Logistical Support 11

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 13

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

- a. Coordinating Agency 13
 - (1) Preparedness 13
 - (2) Pre-Incident..... 13
 - (3) Incident 14
 - (4) Post-Incident 15
 - (5) Recovery 16
- b. MSDH/DRH - Primary Agency 16
- c. Primary and Supporting Agencies 16
- 8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 20
- 9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE..... 22

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 Oil and Hazardous Material Response supports local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing oil and hazardous material response activities during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this ESF is to provide state support to local, state, and tribal governments in response to an actual or potential unplanned discharge or release of hazardous materials following catastrophic disasters, industrial accidents, and radiological incidents not from a fixed nuclear facility, transportation incidents, or other major events.

The Nuclear-Radiological Incident Annex addresses radiological incidents deriving from fixed nuclear facility and transportation emergencies.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of both available and obtainable oil and hazardous material response resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may be in such forms as facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, easements, rights-of-way, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. This Annex is used to respond to incidents where a threatened or actual incident exceeds local response capabilities. It provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also to be used when Mississippi’s capabilities are exceeded, and federal government response is requested. If local government oil and hazardous material response capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #10 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

If federal ESF #10 is activated to assist local, state, or tribal governments, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the primary agency in the inland zone. The Department of Homeland Security(DHS)/US Coast Guard (USCG) is the primary agency for oil and hazardous materials spills in coastal waters and major inland waterways. The EPA, DHS, and the USCG interact so that whichever is the primary, the other is the major support agency.

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #10 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Federal Government. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 40 CFR Part 300 - National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, more commonly called the National Contingency Plan (NCP), is the federal government's blueprint for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The NCP results from efforts to develop a national response capability and promote coordination among the hierarchy of responders and contingency plans.

Two of the key provisions of the NCP are the establishment of the National Response Team (NRT) and Regional Response Teams (RRT) and their roles and responsibilities in the National Response system.

(1) National Response Team. The NRTs plan and coordinate responses, guide regional response teams, coordinate a national preparedness planning and response program, and facilitate research to improve response activities. EPA serves as the lead agency within the NRT.

(2) Regional Response Team. RRTs conduct preparedness, planning, and response at the regional level. The RRT consists of a standing team of representatives of each federal agency that is a member of the NRT and tribal, state, and local government representatives. It also consists of an incident-specific team of standing team members that are activated for a response. The RRT also provides oversight and consistency review for area plans within a given region.

b. Local, Tribal, and State Governments. Primary responsibility for managing incidents involving oil and hazardous material response usually rests with local, state, and tribal authorities and the private sector, which owns and operates many of the oil and hazardous material response resources. State governments may have environmental response programs that supplement local governments for larger-scale or more complex responses. As such, a federal response must acknowledge local, state, tribal oil, and hazardous material response policies, authorities, and plans that manage response processes and prioritize the movement of relief personnel and supplies during emergencies.

When activated to respond to an oil or hazardous materials incident, the primary agencies for ESF #10 develop work priorities in coordination with local, state, tribal, and federal entities and coordinate activities with them at an Incident Command Post (ICP), Joint Field Office (JFO), or local/state Emergency Operating Centers (EOC).

c. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations. The private sector owns many facilities that manufacture, use, and manage oil and hazardous materials. Under the NCP, the parties responsible for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases must clean them up or

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

reimburse the government for the response. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Clean Water Act (CWA), and the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) provide certain defenses to liability.

EPA and DHS/USCG On-scene Coordinators (OSCs) employ private contractor resources to conduct federal response actions. Other parties responsible for cleaning up releases may also hire private contractors to perform the work.

Due to the hazardous nature of the work, public volunteers are not typically used in oil and hazardous materials response. However, in extraordinary situations, they may be used to assist in less hazardous support functions. Some non-governmental organizations may also contribute specific skills, such as wildlife recovery and rehabilitation.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #10 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #10 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #10, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response
<p>Environmental Response/Health and Safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct actions to detect and assess the nature and extent of oil and hazardous materials releases. • Take actions as appropriate to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; conduct environmental clean-up actions and decontaminate buildings and structures; and manage wastes. • Follow applicable health and safety requirements for ESF #10 responders and coordinate, as needed, with Worker Health and Safety Support Annex response activities.
<p>Critical Transportation</p>	<p>For incidents where transportation infrastructure or routes are contaminated by oil or hazardous materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help identify safe evacuation and ingress routes; assess the nature and extent of contamination; and clean up and/or decontaminate infrastructure and routes. <p>For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field:</p>

Core Capability	ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESF #3 leads federal actions to clear critical transportation routes of CBRNE-contaminated debris during the emergency phase in consultation with ESF #10. ESF #10 assumes leadership for the management of CBRNE-contaminated debris after the emergency phase is over.
<p>Infrastructure Systems</p>	<p>For incidents where infrastructure is contaminated by oil or hazardous materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the nature and extent of contamination and clean up and/or decontaminate infrastructure.
<p>Public Information and Warning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the technical expertise to support the preparation of Federal public information related to the environmental response supporting ESF #15 External Affairs. In some cases, it is recognized that it may be necessary for responding to the EPA and DHS/USCG OSCs to communicate with the media/public on tactical operations and matters affecting public health and safety directly from the scene, particularly during the early stages of the emergency response.

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the incident response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

b. As the coordinating agency for ESF #10, the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to work in conjunction with MEMA, other local, state, tribal, and federal agencies in an emergency oil and hazardous material response capacity at the SEOC.

c. MDEQ is the primary vehicle for coordinating state agency activities under ESF #10. MDEQ carries out state planning and response coordination for oil and hazardous materials incidents and works in coordination with the ESF Leaders’ Group regarding ESF #10 preparedness with other ESF elements.

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

d. MDEQ carries out the ESF #10 responsibilities under the CEMP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall federal efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of, or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials and prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases, in accordance with existing delegations of authority.

e. When ESF #10 is activated for potential or actual incidents of state significance involving oil or hazardous materials, the NCP serves as the basis for actions taken supporting the NRF and the Mississippi CEMP. In certain circumstances, some administrative procedures in the NCP can be streamlined during the immediate response phase. NCP structures and response mechanisms remain in place during an incident.

f. Response actions carried out under ESF #10 are conducted in accordance with the CEMP and follow the guidelines described in the NCP.

g. The NCP requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) (See 40 CFR 300.125.).

h. For radiological/nuclear incidents, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)/Division of Radiological Health (DRH) will provide oversight and technical direction to primary and support agencies.

i. If state emergency oil and hazardous material response resources either have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the ECO for ESF #10 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or from FEMA.

j. The MDEQ ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element near the impacted area.

State oil and hazardous material response planning considers county and municipal oil and hazardous material response policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining the precedence of movement.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(3) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(4) Numerous volunteering entities, both governmental and non-governmental, may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas with neither coordination nor communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

(5) Releases of hazardous materials and related problems may be the primary event or the secondary result of a prior event, such as a major storm, earthquake, hurricane, act of terrorism, transportation disruption, or other mishaps.

(6) Improper handling of hazardous materials during transporting, manufacturing, packaging, or storing can transform what could have been a single event into a massive chain reaction with harmful consequences.

(7) Continued development of the transportation network and industrialization within the state leaves few areas considered risk-free from hazardous materials accidents.

(8) The population at risk from a single incident generally would be limited to at least one mile from the incident site.

(9) Although hazardous material accidents cannot be eliminated, the risk of serious accidents can be reduced through training, education, incentives, and awareness. Appropriate mitigation and preparedness activities improve the ability of emergency management personnel to respond to such incidents.

(10) The first responder to an incident will be adequately informed, trained, and equipped to assess the situation and effectively communicate needs.

(11) The resources of local, State, and Federal governments, separately or in combination with those of industry and other private/semi-private sources, will be utilized to the maximum extent possible to eliminate, reduce, or remove the hazard.

b. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (incident developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(2) When ESF #10 is activated, ESF #5 Emergency Management and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #10 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(3) MDEQ will maintain liaison and coordinate/manage reporting of local, state, tribal, and federal stakeholders related to oil and hazardous material response.

(4) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities will have to be inspected, either cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(5) Before requesting EMAC or federal assets, all available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) to the maximum extent possible.

(6) Through their county EOCs, local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2 to 3 days of a disaster.

(7) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance where possible through county EOCs.

(8) Local officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Where possible, such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC.

(9) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC Joint Information Center (JIC), Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(10) MEMA, in conjunction with local authorities, coordinates all ESFs outside the boundary or exclusion area. Such functions include security of the area, monitoring, shelter

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

measures, coordination of evacuation efforts, public information, warning statements, and logistic requirements for the OSC.

(11) MDEQ, Office of Pollution Control (OPC), is the official State OSC. The OSC coordinates and provides technical assistance for containment, operations, clean-up, and contractor support inside the exclusion area (hot zone). The OSC coordinates all on-scene requirements with the representative of the Primary Responsible Party (PRP).

(12) The SEOC will be the central point of coordination for state agencies tasked to handle an incident. The MEMA State Emergency Response Team (SERT) may be deployed to support on-site operations. If an on-site facility in the impacted area is available and unaffected, it may be used as an on-site state coordination center.

(13) Each participating agency will coordinate its support with ESF #10. This coordination is essential whether the SERT or Field Assessment Team (Fast) may be operating from the SEOC.

(14) The Mississippi Emergency Response Commission (MERC), and in most cases, the county Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), have designated their respective EOCs as the office of record for Title III (T-III) data submitted by facilities subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986.

(15) MDEQ and/or MSDH/DRH, depending on the nature of the hazard involved, will provide primary coordinating technical assistance and guidance toward implementing and administering contracts for the response, clean-up, and recovery.

(16) Member states may request assistance for this ESF. If state hazardous materials resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, MEMA will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through EMAC. Persons holding licenses, certificates, or other permits issued by a member state to perform emergency services applicable to this function shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the requesting state to render aid.

(17) MEMA coordinates the continued development and implementation procedures of EMAC with adjacent states for the augmentation of resources.

(18) MEMA may also recommend that assistance be requested from FEMA. Such a request would prompt the implementation of the NRF.

(19) If a JFO is established, state response personnel will be located with their federal counterparts and designated facilities as may be established.

(20) Working in coordination with the SEOC and the State Warning Point (SWP), the JIC will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the MDEQ ECO or the ESF #10 Emergency Coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at this facility. ESF #10 is part of the SEOC Operations Section, Emergency Services Branch.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA SWP within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the standard four ICS sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives;

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command

and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system;

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations in their use of personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes;

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Emergency Services Branch. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Emergency Services Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #4 (Firefighting), ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services), ESF #9 (Search and Rescue), ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Material Response), ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security), and ESF #16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities) and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Emergency Services Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Emergency Services Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6754, e-mail: emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency PIOs and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

g. SEOC Situation Rooms (SITRooms). MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or an incident. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, current incident priorities and objectives, current operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

h. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #10 agencies are expected to:

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

- (1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #10 coordinator;
- (2) Receive administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from MEMA.
- (3) Coordinate efforts with the SEOC through the ESF #10 ECO and/or the Emergency Services Branch Director;
- (4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them;
- (5) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track;
- (6) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere;
- (7) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference;
- (8) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations;
- (9) Each ESF #10 agency with an automated financial management system will utilize that system to capture the incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all associated costs for reporting and potential reimbursement;
- (10) All ESF #10 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must comply with the applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit;
- (11) Update the SEOC Emergency Services Branch Director on changes to the ESF #10 ECO Roster.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. As the coordinating and primary agency for ESF #10, MDEQ is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Provide a list of MDEQ ECOs that will carry out the CEMP virtually or at the SEOC;

(b) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex;

(c) MEMA will assist in the development and maintenance of the ESF #10 SOP;

(d) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, the CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures;

(e) Ensure all agencies with ESF #10 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event;

(f) Ensure ESF #10 elements are familiar with and operate in concert with the Incident Command System (ICS);

(g) Train and exercise ESF #10 personnel;

(h) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, Public Information Officer (PIO), and an ESF #10 liaison to report or support virtually the SEOC, SERT, JFO, Rapid Needs Assessment Team (RNA), or other areas of operation.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) MDEQ will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key oil and hazardous material response officials supporting ESF #10. MEMA will assist MDEQ in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #10;

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #10 liaison (as required) to the SEOC;

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements;

(d) Conduct preliminary staff meeting with complete ESF #10 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s);

(e) Provides pre-incident staging of equipment and workforce if warranted by the situation at hand.

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #10, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #10 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #10 mission, purpose, and scope of work;

(b) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed;

(c) Maintain information on private, public, and supplementary oil and hazardous material response resources outside the state;

(d) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained;

(e) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures;

(f) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed;

(g) Dispatch personnel from the MDEQ/OPC to provide state on-scene command within the established exclusion zone (hot zone), as needed;

(h) Coordinate with local OSC regarding appropriate protective actions and response for chemical and explosive-type materials;

(i) Identify, control (contain, isolate, neutralize, recover), and dispose of the non-radiological hazardous materials using assistance as needed from other states, federal, and industry sources;

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

- (j) Identify and approve, or acquire approval for, removal methods and disposal sites;
- (k) Prioritize the use of emergency responders and resources to respond to multiple incidents;
- (l) Identify environmentally sensitive issues during response;
- (m) Maintain compliance under existing environmental or statutory requirements;
- (n) Provide liaison as required to SERT for impact assessment;
- (o) Consult and work under the direction of MSDH/DRH;
- (p) Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports;
- (q) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific;
- (r) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5;
- (s) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities;
- (t) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases;
- (u) Participate in post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure to help determine critical needs and potential workloads;
- (v) Provide assessment for wetlands;
- (w) Assist in assessment and coordination for ESF #3;
- (x) MEMA may ask ESF #10 to provide personnel to the JFO to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field;

(4) Post-Incident.

- (a) Provide oversight restoration of wetlands if needed;

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

(b) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations;

(c) All ESF #10 organizations assist in the preparation of the AAR/IP;

(d) Submit input to emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov;

(e) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary;

(f) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident;

(g) Compare ESF #10 staff records with MEMA network tasking and tracking system to ensure accuracy.

(5) Recovery.

(a) MDEQ evaluates the incident site;

(b) Responsible state agencies conduct MDEQ-requested evaluations;

(c) Provide assessment and coordination for the disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW).

b. MSDH/DRH - Primary Agency. As a primary agency for ESF #10, MDSDH/DRH is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Provide oversight and technical direction for radiological or nuclear incidents;

(2) Assist as needed in the disposal of radiological waste.

c. Primary and Supporting Agencies. All ESF #10 Primary and Supporting Agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #10 ECOs;

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, the State of Mississippi CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures;

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

(3) Ensure parent agency administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency’s role with MEMA and ESF #10;

(4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them;

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere;

(6) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled;

(7) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering;

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference;

(9) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations;

(10) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific;

The chart on the following pages shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #10 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate state resources in support of local authorities to help them fulfill all response functions outside the exclusion zone. • Alert and notify appropriate local, tribal, state, and federal agencies. • Deploy SERT element to support on-scene communications and coordination functions. • Provide Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA, Title III) information and action plan.
MS Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the identification and evaluation of chemical agents within the capabilities of the agency. • Provide for proper control and disposal of these materials in coordination with other agencies.

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
Mississippi State University/ Extension Services (MSU/ES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel to support hazardous materials management activities.
Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify hazardous materials resources from academy training records. • Provide technical assistance in action planning.
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)/ State Fire Marshal (SFMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide on-scene advice concerning hazards involving storage and transportation of liquefied, compressed gas. Activities meet air emission, stormwater, wastewater, and other environmental standards.
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)/Division of Radiological Health (DRH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise the OSC regarding appropriate actions for radiological materials. • Identify, isolate, control, and dispose of radiation sources in accordance with regulations and in the best interest of public health and safety. • Identify, isolate, recover, and dispose of biological materials according to department regulations. • Provide health-related information to protect responding personnel.
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance and response personnel to MDEQ for any oil or other hazardous materials spills that impact coastal zone waters. • Provide information regarding environmentally and ecologically sensitive issues.
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide available equipment for oil and hazardous materials events. • Provide personnel for support of radiological accidents/incidents. • Provide information on the State’s threatened and endangered species within an impacted area.

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information as the State’s Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on potentially impacted historical sites within an oil or hazmat release.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice and assistance for hazardous incidents.
Mississippi Oil and Gas Board (MOGB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information regarding oil and gas well-operating sites and provide technical liaison and assistance in emergencies.
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)/Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify MEMA of all reported events and provide situation reports. • Secure the scene and organize and coordinate response on state and federal highways until relieved by appropriate authorities. • Assist local officials, including communications, security, and traffic control. • Identify, isolate, recover, and dispose of biological materials according to department regulations. • Provide health-related information to protect responders.
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice and enforcement in transporting hazardous materials by rail, motor carrier, and pipelines.
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for traffic routing and control. • Coordinate the containment, removal, and disposal of hazardous materials on federal and state highway systems. • Authorize the waiving of weight limitations on federal and state highways. • Provide inspection and enforcement of state laws and requirements for hazardous materials shipments at designated weigh stations on highway systems.

Agency	Functions
University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide poison control measures. • Provide emergency health care measures. • Advise treatment strategy for local hospitals inexperienced or untrained in the treatment of hazardous materials victims. • Provide resources to deal with mass casualties.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan, SEOC Emergency Service Branch, or ESF #10 for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References. Listed below are some of the authorities and references addressed explicitly in this Annex:

- a. 40 CFR Part 300 National Oil And Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (1994)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2011-title40-vol28/pdf/CFR-2011-title40-vol28-part300.pdf>
- b. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)
<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-cercla-overview>
- c. 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. Clean Water Act (1972)
<https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-clean-water-act>
- d. 33 U.S.C. §2701 et seq. Oil Pollution Act (1990)
<https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/oil-pollution-act-opa-and-federal-facilities>
- e. 42 U.S.C. §11001 et seq. Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act (1986)
<https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-emergency-planning-community-right-know-act>
- f. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (1986)
<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-amendments-and-reauthorization-act-sara>
- g. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response to MS CEMP

- h.** Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15, Emergency Management and Civil Defense
[Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15](#)
- i.** Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- j.** National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- k.** National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- l.** National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- m.** National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf
- n.** FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- o.** FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- p.** FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- q.** State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- r.** Hazardous Materials Incident Annex
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)

- s. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may gain access to the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #11 Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agencies

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)

Support Agencies

Mississippi State University (MSU)
 College of Veterinary Medicine (CVM)
 Extension Service (ES)
Mississippi Agriculture, Forestry, and Experiment Station (MAFES)
Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory System
Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association (MVMA)
Mississippi Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners (MBVME)
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Animal Control and Protection Association (MACPA)
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
Mississippi Department of Mental Health (MDMH)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
 Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
 Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)
Office of the Attorney General (AGO)
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)
Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)
Mississippi State Chemical Laboratory (MSCL)
Mississippi Commission on Volunteer Services (MCVS)

Non-Governmental Support Agencies

Zookeepers Statewide
American Red Cross (ARC)

Non-Governmental Support Agencies cont.

Salvation Army (SA)

Mississippi Volunteers Active in Disasters (MSVOAD)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Primary Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Commerce (DOC)

Department of Defense (DOD)

Department of Energy (DOE)

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Department of Labor (DOL)

Department of State (DOS)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

General Service Administration (GSA)

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

United States Postal Service (USPS)

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

American Red Cross (ARC)

Heritage Emergency National Task Force (HENTF)

Table of Contents

- 1. INTRODUCTION 1
 - a. Purpose..... 1
 - b. Scope..... 1
 - (1) Animal Disaster Response 1
 - (2) Plant and Plant Pest Disaster Response 2
 - (3) Food Safety and Security 2
 - (4) Protecting Natural and Historic Resources 2
 - (5) Providing for the Safety and Well-being of Household Pets 2
- 2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2
 - a. Individuals/Households..... 2
 - b. Local, State, and Tribal Governments 3
 - c. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations 4
- 3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 4
- 4. POLICIES 6
 - a. General..... 6
 - b. Animal Disaster Response Policies 7
 - c. Plant and Plant Pest Policies 7
 - d. Food Safety and Security Policies 8
 - e. Weights and Measures Policies 8
 - f. Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resource Policies 8
- 5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 8
 - a. Assumptions..... 8
 - b. General Concepts 9
- 6. ORGANIZATION 10
 - a. State Emergency Operations Center 10
 - b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 10
 - (1) SWP Operations Officer(s)..... 11
 - (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 11
 - c. SEOC Sections..... 11

ESF #11 Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Annex to MS CEMP

- (1) Operations Section 11
- (2) Planning Section 11
- (3) Logistics Section..... 11
- (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 11
- d. SEOC Human Services Branch 11
- e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 12
- f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC..... 12
- g. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 12
- h. Animal Disaster Response 13
- i. Plant and Plant Pests Disaster Response..... 13
- 7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 14
 - a. Coordinating Agency 14
 - (1) Preparedness (All)..... 15
 - (2) Preparedness – MDAC 15
 - (3) Preparedness – MBAH 16
 - (4) Pre-Incident (All) 17
 - (5) General Incident Response (All)..... 18
 - (6) Animal Disaster Incident Response (MBAH) 19
 - (7) Plant and Plant Pest Disaster Incident Response (MDAC) 21
 - (8) Food Safety and Security Incident Response (MDAC)..... 22
 - (9) Post-Incident 23
 - b. Supporting Agencies..... 24
- 8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 32
- 9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE..... 34

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #11 Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 Animals, Agriculture and Natural Resources, supports local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the private sector in managing animals, agriculture, and natural resources during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this ESF Annex is to provide and maintain an animal, agriculture, and natural resources support construct for the response and recovery missions following an emergency or a major disaster. The primary purpose of ESF #11 includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Coordinate the efforts to provide for all animals and crops affected by all-hazard disasters.

(2) Control and eradicate outbreaks of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease under the Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH) jurisdiction.

(3) Control and eradication of highly infective exotic plant diseases or economically devastating plant pest infestation.

(4) Safety and security of food, feed, seed, fertilizer, and pesticides, where it falls under Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC) jurisdiction.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of both available and obtainable animal, agriculture, and natural resources assets provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may be in such forms as facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, easements, rights-of-way, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. This Annex is used to respond to incidents where a threatened or actual incident exceeds local response capabilities. It is also to be used when Mississippi’s capabilities are exceeded, and a federal government response is requested. ESF#11 coordinates efforts to provide for animals, crops, and natural resources affected by all hazards in the following manner:

(1) **Animal Disaster Response.** Includes implementing an integrated county, municipal, state, tribal, and federal response to outbreaks of highly contagious and/or economically devastating diseases or disasters involving animals. Ensures, in coordination with ESF #8 (Public

Health and Medical Services) and ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services), that animal, veterinary, and wildlife issues are addressed. This response also ensures coordination with federal preparedness and response agencies.

(2) Plant and Plant Pest Disaster Response. Includes implementing an integrated county, municipal, state, tribal, and federal response to outbreaks of highly infective exotic plant diseases and/or economically devastating plant pest infestations, protection of seed, feed, fertilizer, pesticide, and field investigations. Ensures coordination with federal regulatory agencies.

(3) Food Safety and Security. Includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants and products in distribution and retail sites under MDAC's jurisdiction, food samples taken for laboratory analysis, control of products suspected to be adulterated, plant closures, and ensures coordination with ESF #8 and federal regulatory agencies.

(4) Protecting Natural and Historic Resources. Includes appropriate response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore state resources. This includes providing post-event baseline assessments of damages and providing technical assistance and resources to assess the impacts of response and recovery activities on natural and historic resources.

(5) Providing for the Safety and Well-being of Household Pets. ESF #11 supports ESF #5 Emergency Management, together with ESF #6, ESF #8, and ESF #9 Search and Rescue, to ensure an integrated response that provides for the safety and well-being of household pets.

If local government animal, agriculture, and natural resource capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #11 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

If federal ESF #11 is activated to assist local, tribal, and state governments, the primary agency for the overall coordination of federal resources is the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), in cooperation with the US Department of the Interior (DOI).

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #11 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Individuals/Households. Individuals are responsible for knowing the risks they face and developing emergency plans for their families that include emergency preparedness for the animals in their household, whether those animals are owned for pleasure or commercial purposes. To the extent possible, during an incident, individuals should carry out their emergency plans in

accordance with responder instructions.

During an incident, to the extent practical, animal evacuation and sheltering should be conducted in conjunction with human evacuation and sheltering efforts; animals should be sheltered with or near their owners. Service animals are not considered pets and may not be separated from individuals with a disability or other access and functional needs. They should be permitted anywhere the public goes. Owners should provide food, water, husbandry, and exercise for their animals in emergency shelters.

b. Local, State, and Tribal Governments. Local, state, and tribal governments are primarily responsible for the animals, agriculture, and natural resources within their jurisdictions.

Typically, at the local level, the animal control agency is the authority that has jurisdiction for non-disease emergency management issues within a given community. MDAC and MBAH, through the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), coordinate response activities at the state level.

ESF #11, in cooperation with the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P), the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR), or MEMA, coordinates emergency management issues for marine, wild animal (non-domesticated or farm), and threatened or endangered species response and recovery at the state level.

Animal and agricultural health responses are conducted in collaboration and cooperation with state authorities and private industries to ensure continued human nutrition, animal, plant, and environmental health, and support of economy and trade.

Inspection of meat, poultry, and processed egg products; production and import facilities; and distributors during a response may occur with local, tribal, and state authorities and the regulated industry, if needed, to ensure public health and support the economy and trade.

During an animal, agricultural, or natural resource emergency, actions are guided by and coordinated with local, state, and tribal emergency preparedness and response officials, homeland security officials, and existing state and federal regulations, policies, and procedures.

ESF #11, through the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH), MEMA, and other state agencies, will coordinate or provide technical assistance when requested and mission assigned to address natural, cultural, or historic resource emergency management. State or tribal entities affected will designate Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECO) to coordinate with the ESF #11. These ECOs serve as the principal points of contact with ESF #11 ECO at the SEOC.

c. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations. Most animal and agriculture emergency response resources and assets are owned or controlled by the private sector and NGOs. Animal emergency management has always been a whole community effort, blending emergency management and animal handling expertise. At the local level, veterinarians, farmers, animal control agencies and humane organizations, breeders, wildlife rehabilitators, and others make up the animal infrastructure within a community. These entities should be encouraged to collaborate with the government to meet emergency animal needs in their communities. Many states have integrated animal response capabilities, such as county and/or state animal response teams, veterinary medical reserve corps, or similarly named entities.

Businesses where animals are integral to operations (such as production agriculture, zoos/exhibitors, research facilities, breeders, animal welfare agencies/sanctuaries, and veterinary hospitals), should be encouraged to have contingency plans in place for animals housed in the facility in the event of a disaster or emergency. Nonprofit networks can provide information on contingency planning for veterinary facilities, zoos, and other congregate animal facilities.

Transportation and distribution of food supplies within the affected area are arranged by local, state, tribal, federal, and voluntary organizations. Inspection of meat, poultry, and processed egg products, production and import facilities, and distributors during a response may be conducted with local, state, and tribal authorities and the regulated industry, if needed, to ensure public health and support economy and trade.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the response core capabilities that ESF #11 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #11 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #11, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

NOTE: Many activities are performed under statutory authority; mission assignments are needed to utilize ESF #11 capabilities listed when the mission exceeds functions performed under statutory authority, such as activities related to household pets and service animals.

Core Capability	ESF #11 – Animals, Agriculture and Natural Resources
<p>Mass Care Services</p>	<p>Animal (including Household Pets and Service Animals) Mass Care and Emergency Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports ESF #6 to coordinate an integrated state and federal response to meet animals’ mass care and emergency assistance needs, including household pets and service animals and their owners. • Facilitates whole community and multi-agency coordination

Core Capability	ESF #11 – Animals, Agriculture and Natural Resources
Mass Care Services cont.	<p>with NGO agencies for animal response activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise to local, tribal, state, and federal governments and NGOs. • Coordinates need assessments for animals, including household pets and service animals, and animal response needs and activities, including technical support for evacuation and emergency animal sheltering.
Critical Transportation	<p>Safety and Defense of the Supply of Meat, Poultry, and Processed Egg Products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure meat, poultry, and processed egg products in commerce are safe under state jurisdiction. <p>Supply Chain Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petroleum inspections to ensure quality and quantity. • Weights and Measures accuracy in scales in private industry.
Public Health and Medical	<p>Animal and Agricultural Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to animal and agricultural health emergencies under MBAH and MDAC statutory authority. • Coordinate with ESF #8 on the management of zoonotic diseases. • Coordinate with ESF #8 to ensure that animal/veterinary health issues (including disease management and medical management) are supported. • Collaborate with ESF #8, Health and Human Services (HHS), and USDA to deliver an effective “one health” response that integrates human, animal, and environmental health. • Serve as the state lead on animal (including zoonotic) diseases. • Coordinates with ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) on the removal of debris (carcasses). • Safety and Defense of the Supply of Meat, Poultry, and Processed Egg Products: • Ensure regulated facilities can provide safe meat, poultry, and processed egg products under state jurisdiction.

4. POLICIES.

a. General.

(1) Through the SEOC, MEMA will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

(2) MBAH and MDAC will appoint ESF #11 lead ECOs to work with MEMA, other state agencies, and federal agencies in an emergency animal, agriculture, and natural resources capacity at the SEOC or virtually, incident dependent.

(3) MDWF&P and MDMR will appoint ECOs, incident dependent, to work with the ESF #11, MEMA, other state agencies, and federal agencies in an emergency animal and natural resources capacity at the SEOC or virtually.

(4) MDAH will appoint ECOs, incident dependent, to work with the ESF #11, MEMA, other state agencies, and federal agencies in an emergency natural, cultural, and historic resources capacity at the SEOC or virtually.

(5) Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from the primary ESF #11 agency for the incident.

(6) The organizations providing support for each incident will coordinate with appropriate ESFs and adhere to supporting annexes to ensure the proper use and measures are in place to protect the health and safety of all workers.

(7) If state emergency animal, agriculture, and natural resource assets have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, ESF #11 ECO will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or from FEMA.

(8) The ESF #11 ECOs will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element at a facility near the impacted area.

(9) ESF #11 planning will consider county and municipal animal, agriculture, and natural resources policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining the precedence of movement.

(10) To ensure the orderly flow of resources, state agencies should coordinate all transportation movements with ESF #1 (Transportation).

b. Animal Disaster Response Policies.

(1) MBAH is the primary agency for addressing animal disaster issues. The MBAH coordinates local, state, and federal animal response activities such as medical care, sheltering, evacuation, rescue, temporary confinement, procuring feed, food and water, animal identification, carcass disposal, and returning animals to owners when ESF#11 is activated. The State Veterinarian is MBAH's primary point of contact.

(2) MDWF&P and MDMR will support MBAH, as necessary, for addressing animal disaster issues, with particular emphasis on marine, wild animals, and threatened or endangered species.

(3) The State Veterinarian will establish quarantines, permit requirements, and holding periods for animals. These requirements are based on many factors, including disease epidemiology, species affected, scope and type of disaster, animals' health, and temperament.

(4) Euthanasia of animals will be done humanely and at the direction of incident veterinarians.

(5) Disposal methods for infected or potentially infected/contaminated carcasses and plant material are chosen for their effectiveness in stopping pathogen spread and for their minimal impact on the environment.

(6) The US Secretary of Agriculture can release funds from contingency or program accounts as needed to indemnify producers for animals and suspect animal and plant products seized or facilities held to control the disease and pay the operational costs of eradicating disease and plant pests.

(7) Mississippi may request that the US Secretary of Agriculture declare an Extraordinary Emergency to pay compensation and allow for the use of federal authorities to act within Mississippi if the state cannot take appropriate action to control and eradicate the disease or plant pest.

c. Plant and Plant Pest Policies. MDAC is the primary agency addressing the protection of seed, feed, fertilizer, and pesticide and plant disease and plant pest field investigations.

d. Food Safety and Security Policies.

(1) MDAC is the primary agency for agricultural food safety and security issues. MDAC coordinates local, state, and federal agricultural food safety response activities, including inspecting and verifying food safety aspects of slaughter and meat processing plants and retail sites under the department's jurisdiction. The Commissioner of Agriculture is the primary point of contact.

(2) MDAC coordinates with ESF#8 and federal regulatory agencies as appropriate.

e. Weights and Measures Policies. The MDAC is the primary agency for weights and measuring devices and the quality and quantity of petroleum products.

f. Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resource Policies.

(1) MDAH, working through the ESF #11 ECO, is the primary agency coordinating appropriate response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore state cultural and historical resources.

(2) This includes coordinating post-event baseline assessments of damages and providing technical assistance and resources to assess the impacts of response and recovery activities on state resources.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(3) Through their county Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), local officials will be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2–3 days of a disaster.

(4) Local officials and managers will channel their requests for assistance where possible through county EOCs.

(5) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads,

bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities will have to be inspected, either cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(6) Before requesting EMAC or federal assets, all available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through the Statewide Mutual Assistance Compact (SMAC) to the maximum extent possible.

(7) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(8) Numerous volunteering entities, both governmental and non-governmental, may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas with neither coordination nor communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

b. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (incident developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(2) MDAC and MBAH coordinate state planning, preparation, activation, and demobilization of ESF#11 response activities.

(3) MDAC and MBAH organize and coordinate the capabilities and resources of state government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other support for Incidents of State Significance utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

(4) Once ESF#11 is activated, the state response is coordinated by MDAC and MBAH. Support agency representation is based on the assistance needed for the specific incident. The coordinators will convene a conference call with appropriate support agencies and non-state partners to assess the situation and determine appropriate actions. The agency or agencies then alert supporting organizations and request they provide representation.

(5) ESF#11 provides an integrated response to natural disasters involving animals; outbreaks of highly contagious and/or economically devastating animal/zoonotic (i.e., transmitted between animals and people) diseases, outbreaks of highly infective exotic plant diseases, and/or economically devastating plant or animal pest infestations in the state and/or region.

(6) ESF#11 ensures the safety and security of the state's commercial food supply under

state jurisdiction (e.g., meat, poultry, and egg products) following a potential or actual Incident of State Significance. It mitigates the incident(s) effect on all affected parts of the State population and environment.

(7) ESF#11 ensures the safety and security of feed, seed, fertilizer, and pesticide supplies necessary for agricultural production. MDAC shall offer expertise fitting of its legal authorities.

(8) When ESF #11 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #11 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(9) Local officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Where possible, such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC.

(10) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC Joint Information Center (JIC), Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(11) Working in coordination with the SEOC and the State Warning Point (SWP), the JIC will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 (External Affairs) release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

(12) MEMA coordinates EMAC with other states for the augmentation of resources.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the ESF #11 ECO or the ESF #11 Emergency Coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at this facility.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA SWP within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the four standard ICS sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives;

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system;

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations in their use of personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes;

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Human Services Branch. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Human Services Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency

Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #6 and ESF #11 and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Human Services Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Human Services Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6764, e-mail: humanservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency Public Information Officers (PIOs) and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

g. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or an incident. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, current incident priorities and objectives, current operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] UAS SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

h. Animal Disaster Response.

(1) When there is an outbreak of highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, carcass disposal issues, or if small animals/large animals/poultry/wildlife are affected by natural disasters, the MBAH will provide primary oversight and direction.

(2) As needed, ESF #11 designated ECOs and supporting agencies will integrate and collaborate with local, state, tribal, and federal emergency operation centers.

(3) The State Veterinarian or his designee and the Federal Area Veterinarian in Charge may establish a Joint Operations Center (JOC) to serve as the focal point for coordinating the animal disease management decision-making process.

i. Plant and Plant Pests Disaster Response.

(1) In an outbreak of highly infective exotic plant disease or an economically devastating plant pest infestation; protection of seed, feed, fertilizer, and pesticide; and field investigations, the MDAC Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) assumes primary responsibility.

(2) The State Entomologist and/or the Director of the BPI serve as the state’s principal point of contact with the Federal government.

(3) The state activates its state, regional, or local EOCs, as needed, as the state’s base of

operations for interfacing with local governments and the private sector.

(4) The State Entomologist and/or the Director of the BPI shall establish a JOC, the focal point for coordinating the disease or pest management decision-making process.

j. Food Safety Response. For an incident involving inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants and retail sites, laboratory analysis of food samples, control of products suspected to be adulterated, or plant closures, MDAC Bureau of Regulatory Services (BRS) assumes primary responsibility as applicable under legal authority.

k. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #11 agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #11 coordinator.

(2) ESF #11 coordinator will coordinate efforts with the SEOC through the Human Services Branch Director.

(3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them.

(4) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Room (SITRoom), and Crisis Track.

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.

(6) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(7) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(8) Update the SEOC Human Services Branch Director on changes to the ESF #11 ECO Roster.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #11, MBAH and MDAC are responsible for, but not limited to the following:

(1) Preparedness (All).

(a) Provide a list of ESF #11 Emergency Coordination staff that will carry out the CEMP virtually or at the SEOC.

(b) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #11 Animals, Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex.

(c) MEMA will assist in the development and maintenance of the ESF #11 SOP.

(d) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(e) Ensure all agencies with ESF #11 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(f) Ensure ESF #11 elements are familiar with and operate according to the Incident Command System (ICS).

(g) Train and exercise ESF #11 personnel.

(h) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, PIO, and an ESF #11 liaison (as necessary) to report to the SEOC or support virtually.

(2) Preparedness – MDAC.

(a) Support the development of volunteer organizations, such as the Cattlemen's Association, Equine Associations, Mississippi Agricultural Industry Council, Mississippi Agricultural Consultants Association, and such affiliations for the protection and emergency care of livestock, poultry, crops, and security of feed, seed, fertilizer, and pesticide supplies.

(b) Coordinate with MBAH for the procurement of feed and hay supplies for animal health and medical facilities.

(c) Provide communication and coordinating efforts with USDA and other federal agencies and governments of other states and countries.

(d) Assist in providing a risk assessment if the foreign or emerging animal disease or plant pest cannot be isolated and confined.

(e) Work with Farm Services Administration (FSA) and Mississippi Agriculture Statistics to determine the economic impact of crop and animal damage in a disaster.

(f) Conduct inspections and quality assurance reviews on state-licensed animal slaughtering/processing plants slaughtered animals.

(g) Provide personnel and equipment resources for surveillance, roadblocks, transportation, map production, public information, Global Positioning System (GPS) mapping, security, etc.

(h) Coordinate with MBAH, the food industry, and producers regarding any limitations imposed on the movement of agricultural products, regulated articles, or vehicles.

(i) Assist with foreign or emerging animal disease surveillance at state-inspected slaughter plants.

(3) Preparedness – MBAH.

(a) Serve as the primary agency and authority for animal disease control issues and operations.

(b) Provide guidelines and direct response for foreign and emerging animal diseases and animals affected by natural disasters.

(c) Direct operations of the Mississippi Animal Response Team (MART).

(d) Prepare and distribute Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) or other information and training for MART.

(e) Develop SOGs for emerging, contagious, and foreign animal disease outbreaks with emergency management and animal health officials.

(f) Provide support, expertise, and personnel for animal response-related actions such as credentialing, surveillance, permitting, inspections, cleaning and disinfection, decontamination, animal depopulation, carcass disposal, and movement restriction of personnel and vehicular traffic.

ESF #11 Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Annex to MS CEMP

(g) Provide information to the public through ESF #15/JIC or PIO about animals in disasters.

(h) Provide training related to animal response activities.

(i) Coordinate with ESF#11 Support Agencies.

(j) Coordinate with MDAC for the procurement of feed and hay supplies for animal facilities.

(k) Appoint an ECO(s) for animal disaster emergency preparedness who may represent the State Veterinarian in the state or local EOC.

(l) Coordinate with the Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association (MVMA) and Mississippi State University/College of Veterinary Medicine (MSU/CVM) to educate, train, and recruit animal health responders for ESF#11 activation.

(m) Work with support agencies to prepare, respond, mitigate, and recover from incidents involving animal emergencies and foreign and contagious emerging diseases of animals.

(n) Supply technical assistance and subject-matter expertise to provide for the safety and well-being of household pets.

(o) Work with support agencies and local officials to identify facilities and the appropriate contacts to shelter domestic animals, livestock, and wildlife in the event of a protracted emergency or disaster.

(p) Support private veterinarians in rebuilding local infrastructure.

(q) Support local shelters and animal control agencies in rebuilding efforts.

(4) Pre-Incident (All).

(a) ESF #11 will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key animals, agriculture, and natural resource officials supporting ESF #11. MEMA will assist ESF #11 in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #11.

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate 24-hour coverage if necessary) and ESF #11 liaison to the SEOC.

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

(d) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #11 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(5) General Incident Response (All).

(a) Upon activation of ESF #11, ECOs will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #11 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #11 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(b) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed.

(c) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(d) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.

(e) Sets mission objectives for preventing, responding to, controlling, and recovering from situations and incidents that may be detrimental to the health and welfare of humans and animals.

(f) Address the potential for outbreaks in multiple states and provide guidance to the unaffected area(s) in taking immediate precautionary measures within their borders.

(g) If a possible intentional pathogen release is reported, as the situation warrants, MDAC or MBAH notifies and coordinates with the appropriate law enforcement agencies at the local, state, tribal, and federal levels.

(h) If criminal activity is suspected in connection with an outbreak, MBAH and/or MDAC works closely with the responding veterinary or plant diagnostics staff to ensure the proper handling and packing of any samples and their shipment to the appropriate research laboratory for testing and forensic analysis. MDAC conducts any subsequent criminal investigation jointly with appropriate local, state, tribal, or federal law enforcement agencies. If the outbreak is determined to be a criminal but not a terrorist act, MDAC assumes primary state responsibility for a law enforcement response.

(i) If a terrorist act is suspected in connection with an outbreak, MBAH or MDAC

notifies the USDA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

- (j) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.
- (k) Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.
- (l) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.
- (m) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.
- (n) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.
- (o) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.
- (p) Provide damage assessment support.
- (q) Assist in evaluating and presenting economic issues (indemnity, reimbursement, damage assessments, etc.).
- (r) Support retail and production infrastructure to ensure a rapid return to business;
- (s) Participate in post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure to help determine critical needs and potential workloads.
- (t) MEMA may ask ESF #11 to provide personnel to the Joint Field Office (JFO) to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(6) Animal Disaster Incident Response (MBAH). The MBAH will:

- (a) Serve as the lead agency to coordinate with other ESF #11 agencies for addressing emergency care for animals, including livestock, horses, poultry, fish, zoo animals, laboratory and research animals, companion animals, and wildlife.
- (b) Coordinate with MDWF&P and MDMR, as needed, for marine, wild animal, threatened, or endangered species response support.
- (c) Develop, train, and activate the MART. MART is the official response team for ESF #11. MART includes trained volunteers and local, state, tribal, and federal employees to

respond to disasters involving animals. All deployed MART members must have NIMS/ICS training and be credentialed through the MBAH or MEMA.

(d) Provide information and recommendations for incidents involving outbreaks of highly contagious/zoonotic animal diseases, highly infective exotic plant diseases, and/or economically devastating plant pest infestations.

(e) Assign veterinary personnel to perform veterinary preventive medicine activities, assist in delivering animal health care to injured or abandoned animals, conduct field investigations, provide technical assistance and consultation, and other activities as requested.

(f) Coordinate efforts to evacuate, transport, shelter, and capture animals.

(g) Assist counties to identify barns, pastures, kennels, etc., appropriate for sheltering and/or confining animals.

(h) Coordinate with local agencies to establish a system to register identification data to reunite animals with their owners.

(i) Assist local authorities and animal organizations in setting up temporary and pet-friendly shelters as needed.

(j) Obtain situational awareness animal data from shelter facilities and confinement areas identified before, during, and after the disaster.

(k) Coordinate with other ESFs and local agencies when agriculture disease outbreaks may affect the health or movement of people.

(l) Ensure that information is provided on the location of animal shelters and other animal-related matters before, during, and after the disaster through WebEOC and/or ESF #15/JIC.

(m) Coordinate with ESF #8 to identify, prevent, and control animal diseases with public health significance.

(n) Support ESF #8 by assisting with the sheltering of pets of persons in Special Medical Needs Shelters.

(o) Coordinate with ESF #6 to ensure animal sheltering in disasters is addressed.

(p) Work with the MVMA and CVM on need assessment and distribution of donated

funds.

(q) Coordinate with the MS USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge in the event of a foreign animal disease (FAD) or large-scale agriculture disease outbreak.

(r) Coordinate with ESF #3 to remove and properly dispose of animal waste and dead animals.

(s) Request Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMAT) as needed.

(t) Assist in the relocation and repatriation of lost pets and livestock.

(u) Interface with the local, state, and federal Governments to provide medical aid, assistance, and relief to stricken animals and supervise the prevention and control of diseases.

(v) Coordinate activities of support and volunteer organizations during an animal disaster event.

(w) Coordinate with law enforcement to safeguard drugs, prescription items, personnel, and sheltered animals.

(x) Provide damage assessment support.

(y) Direct resources as needed.

(7) Plant and Plant Pest Disaster Incident Response (MDAC): The MDAC will:

(a) Coordinate response activities within local, state, and tribal jurisdictions as necessary.

(b) Contact support agency representatives (public, institutional, and private entities) with instructions to alert their contacts throughout the state to ensure that all necessary personnel are on standby. Recruit and train the workforce and procure other resources as needed to conduct pest monitoring, pest identification, pest containment, and eradication activities.

(c) Immediately contact US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) officials and other consultants and researchers to obtain the registration and/or Section 18 approval of the needed pesticides to control the exotic pests.

(d) Work jointly with the Director of BPI, State Entomologist, and USDA/Animal and

Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)/Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) staff of the regional office to establish emergency operations center(s) as needed within 24 hours of the detection of an exotic pest outbreak.

(e) Follow previously established protocols and SOPs in mobilizing the appropriate response team as outlined in the state and USDA/APHIS/PPQ Emergency Response plan within 48 hours or less.

(f) Follow established SOPs and administrative procedures to immediately institute emergency quarantines and eradication procedures where applicable and necessary to curtail the movement of regulated articles.

(g) In the case of a toxic pesticide release, recruit a volunteer workforce to assist MDEQ and the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) in investigations as authorized by law to ensure the safety of the food supply and human health.

(h) In the case of feed, seed, and fertilizer security, provide expertise as authorized by law to do investigations on illegal activities affecting the supplies to distribution centers and growers.

(i) Provide information and recommendations for incidents involving highly infectious exotic plant disease and/or economically devastating plant pest infestations.

(8) Food Safety and Security Incident Response (MDAC): The MDAC will:

(a) Conduct rapid assessments of slaughter and processing plants and retail food establishments for consumer protection and re-establishment of business operations that fall within the department's jurisdiction.

(b) Coordinate MDAC response activities within local, state, and tribal jurisdictions as necessary.

(c) Assesses the operating status of inspected meat and poultry product processing and retail facilities in the affected area, which falls under MDAC's jurisdiction.

(d) Facilitates laboratory analysis activities to screen meat and poultry products for chemical, biological, and radiological agents.

(e) Suspends operations of meat and poultry processing plants as appropriate.

(f) Conducts product tracing to determine the source, destination, and disposition of adulterated and/or contaminated products.

(g) Controls products at inspected establishments that are suspected or found to be adulterated through product recall, seizure, detention, and/or closures of regulated establishments.

(h) Evaluate the adequacy of available inspectors, program investigators, and laboratory services relative to the emergency geographically.

(i) Work in coordination with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), MSDH, and MDMR under the FDA Disaster Partnership Agreement.

(j) Work jointly with the MBAH, FDA, MSDH, MDWF&P, MDMR, and other local county and state officials to establish emergency operation center(s) as needed.

(9) Post-Incident.

(a) Support private veterinarians in rebuilding local infrastructure.

(b) Support local shelters and animal control agencies in rebuilding efforts.

(c) Assist in evaluating and presenting economic issues (indemnity, reimbursement, damage assessments, etc.).

(d) Facilitate the opening of retail food establishments under emergency guidelines based upon an acceptable food safety inspection.

(e) Support retail stores to ensure a rapid return to business.

(f) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(g) All ESF #11 organizations assist in the preparation of the AAR/IP.

(h) Submit AAR/IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(i) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(j) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(k) Compare ESF #3 staff records with MEMA network tasking and tracking system to ensure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. When activated, ESF #11 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #11.

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(3) Ensure support agency's administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #11.

(4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them.

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

(6) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

(7) Support the development and maintenance of SOGs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(9) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(10) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

The chart below shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #11 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
<p>Mississippi State University (MSU)/ College of Veterinary Medicine (CVM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist MBAH in animal disaster preparedness and response operations and actions. • Provide training to faculty and other veterinarians in Foreign and Emerging Animal Diseases (FEAD) diagnostics and operations. • Serve as a repository of qualified veterinary diagnosticians for deployment as requested by MBAH. • Provide laboratory support, as required, in performing modern molecular biology diagnostic procedures. • Conduct official continuing education seminars in concert with MSU Cooperative Extension, MVMA, and/or MBAH to train private and academic veterinarians and veterinary students in FEAD diagnostic procedures and all-hazard on-site and off-site animal emergency management operations and procedures. • Provide epidemiological support to field operations. • Designate one primary and one backup individual to serve as the Disaster Response contact for the MSU-CVM with the State Veterinarian. • Compile a directory of individuals who wish to volunteer to serve in the college’s disaster response efforts. • List equipment and supplies that would be available in a disaster response by the college. • Maintain MSU/CVM response plans.
<p>Mississippi State University (MSU)/ Extension Service (ES)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist MBAH in animal disaster preparedness and response operations and actions. • Develop educational materials, as appropriate, and work with producers on infectious diseases and animal depopulation activities. • Provide applicable media support for the ongoing plant, pest, and animal response actions. • Provide management training and educational information. • Assist with damaged assessments. • Assist with staffing actions related to indemnity payment issues as capable. • Assist in presenting and evaluating economic issues related to plant and animal pests and performing risk assessments. • Provide support from Extension personnel and available physical

Agency	Functions
MSU/ES cont.	<p>facilities to assist in all-hazards mitigation, preparation, and response activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communication resources, i.e., video conferencing, as available. • Assist in finding shelter for farm animals in the event of a disaster; Maintain MSU-ES response plan.
Mississippi Agriculture, Forestry, and Experiment Station (MAFES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist MBAH in animal disaster preparedness and response operations and actions. • Assist with damaged assessment support. • Assist in presenting and evaluating economic issues related to plant and animal pests and performing risk assessments. • Provide support from Mississippi Agriculture, Forestry, and Experiment Station (MAFES) personnel and, as available, physical facilities and equipment (including vehicles and trailers) to assist in all-hazards mitigation, preparation, and response activities. • Educate the public and farming community about proper care of domestic animals and livestock in a disaster and risk from exotic animal and plant pests. • Maintain the MAFES response plan.
Mississippi Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories (MVDL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist MBAH in FEAD-related laboratory analysis. • Provide sampling protocols to MBAH and shipping instructions for coordination and distribution. • Assist in specialized carcass disposal operations.
Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association (MVMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster activities that provide continuing education, training, and awareness of all-hazard animal disaster mitigation, prevention, preparedness, and recovery activities. • Assist in the dissemination of disease-related information to veterinarians in the event of an animal emergency/disaster. • Provide members with disaster preparedness materials that can be utilized by practice personnel and the public. • Will support the MART as appropriate. • Perform activities to assess and support veterinary infrastructure as appropriate. • Maintain a list of veterinarians willing and able to assist during disasters.

Agency	Functions
<p>Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate state emergency management system support of plant and animal response operations to include, if needed, assistance from an Incident Support Team (IST), Regional Liaison Officer(s) (RLO), and/or a Regional Response Team (RRT). • Request federal (FEMA, DHS, USDA) and other states' support via the EMAC if necessary. • Assist in preparing emergency and disaster declaration requests for the Governor, the Secretary of Agriculture, and/or the President as appropriate. • Provide applicable media and public information support for ongoing plant and animal response operations. • Staff the SEOC, as appropriate, for emergency management system support to ongoing animal and plant disaster response operations. • Facilitate incorporation of ESF #11 into County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CCEMPs). • Educate the public about the proper care of domestic animals and livestock in times of disaster. • Support internal and external communications between ESF #11 agencies to the SEOC and the local county EMAs.
<p>Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate with MBAH and MDAC for assistance in overall Health and Medical Services ESF operations. • Provide planning and logistical support for MBAH operations that assist Special Medical Needs Shelters. • Provide on-scene technical support during operations that require Level C or higher PPE. • Provide appropriate vaccinations, including flu vaccines, to animal health first responders. • Provide guidance on human safety and health issues related to the control and containment of diseases in animals and pesticide-contaminated food products. • Provide applicable media support for animal disaster prevention and response operations. • Provide zoonotic disease lab support. • Provide food safety support as appropriate. • Undertake surveillance actions to monitor potential human health impacts from animal disaster response activities. • Assist in providing health and safety training for first responders. • Assist, as appropriate, in conducting a rapid needs assessment.

Agency	Functions
MSDH cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with the MBAH to provide ongoing training for human and animal shelter personnel in response to animals in disasters. • Disseminate health alerts to area healthcare providers (physicians, veterinarians, hospital staff, etc.). • Coordinate decisions regarding animal diseases that impact public health through collaboration with the State Veterinarian and the MS (Federal) Area Veterinarian-in-Charge. • Distribute animal disaster preparedness materials to pet and livestock owners with other emergency preparedness information. • Incorporate MBAH plans into MSDH plans, especially Avian Influenza/Pandemic Flu Plans. • Provide contingencies for worker health and safety. • Provide decontamination technical support.
Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages, monitors, assists, or conducts response and recovery actions to minimize cultural or historic resource damage. • Identify and consult on archeological sites. • Provide technical preservation assistance for museums and archival collections. • Create or coordinate GIS maps of historic districts in the impacted area. • Provide assistance and expertise in addressing impacts on properties of traditional religious and cultural importance. • Provide Incident Management Teams to assist in cultural or historic resource response and recovery actions. • Conduct or coordinate building and site condition assessments; • Stabilize damaged paper and digital records. • Provide advice and recommendations to individuals and institutions on preparing for and responding to disasters dealing with natural and cultural resources.
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate and issue groundwater, waste, and air authorizations as appropriate. • Provide advice and direction related to removing and disposing of carcasses, contaminated food commodities, water resources, soil, and plant materials. • Consider environmental issues involving the disposal of carcasses, contaminated food commodities, water resources, soil, and plant

Agency	Functions
MDEQ cont.	<p>materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate, as applicable, with the MSDH to provide for water monitoring and soil sampling in areas in proximity to disposal sites containing contaminated carcasses, plant material, food commodities, water resources, soil, and other contaminated substrates. • Provide applicable media support for ongoing animal response operations.
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the distribution and density of susceptible wildlife. • Consult on Threatened and Endangered Species. • Provide disease surveillance of wildlife. • Identify and isolate wildlife that is or may be affected by a FEAD. • Capture, contain, and destroy susceptible wildlife as necessary to eradicate a FEAD and prevent its transmission. • Determine when potentially affected wildlife is free from disease. • Provide applicable media support for ongoing FEAD operations. • Provide a list of wildlife rehabilitators licensed in MS as needed. • Assist during response and recovery efforts. • Conduct an assessment of any lost or escaped exotic animals. • Consult on state-managed natural, cultural, or historical sites.
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate rescue, rehabilitation, or removal of stranded marine mammals. • Consult on Threatened and Endangered Species. • Assist during response and recovery efforts. • Consult on state-managed marine natural, cultural, or historical sites;
Zookeepers Statewide Zookeepers cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share scarce food supplies with other zoos. • Assist as needed with other zoos. • Maintain contact with the American Zoo Association to assist in rounding up and sheltering escaped animals. • Collaborate with the MBAH for information sharing and technical consultation.
American Red Cross (ARC), Salvation Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support food services in accordance with its National Charter, Emergency Operations Plan, and local SOP as applicable. • Provide mobile feeding sites and canteens to feed ESF #11

Agency	Functions
<p>(SA), Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Services (MCVS), and Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (MSVOAD)</p>	<p>emergency workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the MBAH and counties to address humans needing shelter that have animals. • Identify volunteers qualified to assist with ESF#11 response activities as requested.
<p>Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an SOP and checklist for this ESF in conjunction with MEMA, MDAC, MDH, and other supporting agencies. • Assist the MBAH in determining locations for pet-friendly evacuation shelters.
<p>Mississippi Department of Mental Health (MDMH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate stress management and/or crisis counseling to producers, retailers, emergency responders, and consumers as needed. • Provide critical incident stress management (CISM), as appropriate. • Consider human impact issues regarding animal depopulation.
<p>Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide law enforcement support for road closures, controlling vehicular traffic, operating isolation facilities, decontamination operations, animal depopulation actions, etc. • Assist with agriculture inspections as needed at roadblocks. • Support the removal of volunteers not operating within the IMS as directed by the State Veterinarian.
<p>Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)/ Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the scope of the disaster to determine National Significance. • Provide technical and financial support as needed to support response efforts. • Protect the integrity of disease control efforts. • Support animal and plant response operations to include, if needed, assistance from an IST, a liaison officer(s), and/or RRT. • Coordinate with the FBI for agriculture emergencies that may or could have been terrorist-related. • Include veterinary personnel specializing in foreign and emerging animal diseases and responder protection activities in applicable homeland security exercises and training.

Agency	Functions
MDPS/MOHS cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support multi-agency cooperation, especially with other animal and human health agencies, at the state and local levels.
Mississippi Attorney General's Office (AGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide legal advice to state officials conducting or evaluating all hazards animal and plant operations and activities. Coordinate with county and district attorneys to make sure that legal representation is provided to local government agencies conducting animal and plant emergency response operations, including, but not limited to, restriction of the movement of individuals and animals, seizure and destruction of property, medical and liability claims, restriction of public access, suspension of public activities, and indemnity issues. Provide legal representation as appropriate for the state. Act as a liaison to the US Attorney General.
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide traffic control devices (e.g., signs, barricades, etc.) to assist with traffic control, road closures, and agricultural inspections. Provide earth-moving equipment for digging small pits and burying carcasses. Provide right-of-way, where available, for FEAD or plant material inspection sites.
Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist MBAH, MDAC, and MSU/ES in evaluating and presenting the adverse economic issues related to a FEAD and/or plant pest situation. Assist in continuing to market and promote Mississippi animals, animal products, and plant products. Assist in providing accurate public information on protecting and using Mississippi agriculture products. Work with local communities to determine and counter detrimental impacts of animal response operations (e.g., movement restrictions, the suspension of large public gatherings, etc.) on tourism and other economy-related activities.
Mississippi State Chemical Laboratory (MSCL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Chemist shall develop a plan to handle laboratory testing needs for an emergency pesticide release or toxin affecting agricultural production. Provide equipment and personnel to analyze soil, water, plant tissue,

Agency	Functions
MSCL cont.	fuel, food commodities, and other samples as needed to determine contamination levels for hazardous materials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combine resources and establish a mobile laboratory, if necessary, with the assistance of other agencies and private laboratories having laboratory capabilities.
Mississippi Crop Improvement Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with surveys that monitor exotic pest populations.
Private Sector Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes: Farm Bureau, Mississippi Animal Rescue League, Humane Society of South Mississippi, Mississippi Cattlemen’s Association, Mississippi Poultry Association, Mississippi Horse Council, etc. Work within the incident management system.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #11 Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the NIMS and the CEMP. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- d. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)

ESF #11 Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Annex to MS CEMP

- e. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- f. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- g. National Preparedness System
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/system>
- h. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- i. National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf
- j. FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- k. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- l. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- m. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- n. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may gain access to the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #12 Energy Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agency

Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Division of Radiological Health (DRH)

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)

Energy and Natural Resources Division

Private Sector Partners

Mississippi Power Company

Entergy Mississippi

ATMOS Energy

CenterPoint Energy

Plantation Pipeline (Kinder Morgan)

Colonial Pipeline

Municipal Energy Associations of Mississippi

Electric Power Associations of Mississippi

Propane Suppliers of Mississippi

Federal Coordinating and Primary Agency

Department of Energy (DOE)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of Commerce (DOC)

Department of Defense (DOD)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Support Agencies cont.

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Department of Labor (DOL)

Department of State (DOS)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2

 a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments 2

 b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations 2

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 2

4. POLICIES 4

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 5

 a. Assumptions..... 5

 b. General Concepts 6

6. ORGANIZATION 8

 a. State Emergency Operations Center 8

 b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 8

 (1) SWP Operations Officer(s)..... 8

 (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 8

 c. SEOC Sections..... 8

 (1) Operations Section 9

 (2) Planning Section 9

 (3) Logistics Section..... 9

 (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 9

 d. SEOC Infrastructure Branch Director..... 9

 e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 9

 f. Joint Information Center. The JIC 10

 g. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 10

 h. Administrative and Logistical Support 11

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 11

 a. Coordinating Agency 11

 (1) Preparedness 11

 (2) Pre-Incident..... 12

ESF #12 Energy Annex to MS CEMP

(3) Incident 13

(4) Recovery 14

(5) Post-Incident 15

b. Supporting Agencies 15

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 18

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 19

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #12 Energy Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 Energy supports local, tribal, and state entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing energy systems and infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this ESF Annex is to provide and maintain an energy infrastructure to support response and recovery missions following an emergency or a major disaster.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of both available and obtainable energy resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may be in such forms as facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, easements, rights-of-way, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. ESF #12 addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, or unusual economic or international political events.

This ESF applies to the producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, storing, distributing, and maintaining energy systems and system components. In this capacity, ESF #12 serves to collect, evaluate, and share information on the impact of energy system disruption and outages as well as on the progress of the energy restoration process, including projected schedules for restoration of fuel supplies and power, percent completion of restoration, and geographic information on the restoration.

This Annex is used to respond to incidents where a threatened or actual incident exceeds local response capabilities. If local government or private sector energy capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #12 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Response Framework, and the National Response Framework (NRF).

This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested. If federal ESF #12 is activated to assist local, tribal, and state governments, the primary agency for the overall coordination of federal resources is the Department of Energy (DOE), in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #12 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments. Local, state, and tribal governments, in coordination with energy asset owners and operators, have primary responsibility for prioritizing the reestablishment of critical infrastructure. They are integrated into ESF #12 operations. ESF #12 will assist governments and the private sector with requests for energy-related emergency response actions as required to meet the Nation's energy demands and, through DOE, works to identify interdependencies and cascading impacts to other jurisdictions and critical sectors.

As such, a federal response must acknowledge local, state, tribal, and private sector energy policies, authorities, and plans that manage energy systems and prioritize the movement of relief personnel and supplies during emergencies.

b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations. The private sector owns or operates a large proportion of energy resources and is a partner or lead for rapidly restoring energy-related services. Stabilization and reestablishment of normal operations at energy facilities is the responsibility of the facility owners and operators. Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response.

For Stafford Act events, ESF #12, through consultation with DOE Headquarters, is the Federal point of contact with the energy industry for information sharing and requests for assistance from private and public sector energy owners and operators.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the response core capability that ESF #12 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #12 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #12, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #12 – Energy
<p>Critical Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and report the status of and damage to transportation systems and infrastructure. • Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions to be implemented when primary systems or routes are unavailable or overwhelmed. • Coordinate regulatory waivers and exemptions. • Provide longer-term coordination of the restoration and recovery.
<p>Infrastructure Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist energy asset owners and operators and local, state, and tribal authorities with requests for emergency response actions as required to meet the Nation’s energy demands. • Identify supporting resources needed to stabilize and reestablish energy systems. • Assist federal departments and agencies by locating fuel for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and national defense pursuant to the authorities available to the assisting agency. • In coordination with the Energy Sector-Specific Agency (DOE), addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, acts of terrorism or sabotage, or unusual economic, international, or political events. • In coordination with the Energy Sector-Specific Agency (DOE), addresses the impact that damage to an energy system in one geographic region may have on energy supplies, systems, and components in other regions relying on the same system. • In consultation with energy asset owners and operators and the Energy Sector-Specific Agency (DOE), advises local, tribal, state, and federal authorities on priorities for energy system reestablishment, assistance, and supply during response operations.

Core Capability	ESF #12 – Energy
<p>Logistics and Supply Chain Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide subject-matter expertise to the private sector as requested to assist in stabilization and reestablishment efforts. • Through coordination with DOE (refer to Primary Agency Functions), serves as a Federal point of contact with the energy industry for information sharing and requests for assistance from private and public sector owners and operators.
<p>Situational Assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA Regions, the private sector, local, tribal, and state authorities to develop procedures and products that improve situational awareness to respond to a disruption of the energy sector effectively. • Coordinate preliminary damage assessments in the energy sector. • Identifies requirements to repair energy systems and monitors repair work. • Through coordination with DOE, ESF #12: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Serve as a source for reporting critical energy infrastructure damage and operating status for the energy systems within an impacted area, as well as on regional and national energy systems. ○ Assesses the energy impacts of the incident and provides analysis of the extent and duration of energy shortfalls. ○ Analyzes and models the potential impacts on the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures and determines the effect a disruption has on other critical infrastructure.

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), MEMA will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by the FEMA.

b. Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS) will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to work in conjunction with MEMA, local, state, tribal, and federal agencies, and private-sector partners in an emergency energy capacity at the SEOC.

ESF #12 Energy Annex to MS CEMP

c. ESF #12 will be activated if an emergency or major disaster should overwhelm the resources and capabilities of energy systems and agencies at the local level. Response actions under ESF #12 are carried out to maintain the integrity of the energy system and minimize the impact on Mississippi citizens and visitors.

d. ESF #12 will coordinate with utility companies operating in the state to ensure that the power supply systems are maintained during emergencies and that any damages are repaired and services restored efficiently and expediently afterward.

e. ESF #12 will maintain a list of energy-centric critical assets and infrastructures and continuously monitor those resources to identify and correct vulnerabilities in energy facilities.

f. All available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through the Statewide Emergency Assistance Compact (SMAC) or other mutual aid agreements to the maximum extent possible before requesting Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or federal assets.

g. If state energy resources either have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the ECO for ESF #12 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through EMAC or from FEMA.

h. The ESF #12 ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element at a facility near the impacted area.

i. In coordination with MEMA and the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)/Division of Radiological Health (DRH), ESF #12 will support the response and recovery efforts of an incident at the Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS).

j. ESF #12 will ensure all supporting agencies maintain and adhere to the Radiological Incident Annex to the CEMP.

k. State energy systems planning will consider municipal, county, and tribal energy and transportation policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining the precedence of movement.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) It is recognized that the impact of a major natural disaster, technological, or other man-made event affecting one or more areas of the state could result in an energy emergency. Demand for electricity, fuel, or any other material related to energy production could exceed the available supply. The secondary effects of damage to energy systems in the state could render local support systems inoperable for a prolonged period.

(2) Dispersed and widespread damage from a disaster will hinder the restoration of energy-producing facilities, directly impacting other critical facilities and systems such as transportation, communications, and utility systems. Failure of these systems directly affects a community's ability to recover from a disaster, which is why timely restoration of energy supply systems is vital.

(3) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(4) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(5) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities will have to be inspected, either cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(6) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(7) Numerous volunteering entities, both governmental and non-governmental, may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas with neither coordination nor communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

b. General Concepts. While restoring normal operations at energy facilities is the primary responsibility of the facility owners, ESF #12 provides the appropriate supplemental state assistance and resources to facilitate restoration in a timely manner. Essential activation functions include, but are not limited to:

(1) MPUS is the primary agency for ESF #12 designated to coordinate energy emergency response and restoration activities.

(2) ESF #12 will serve as the focal point within the state government to receive information on actual or potential damage to energy supply and distribution systems, requirements for system design and operations, and procedures for preparedness, prevention, recovery, and restoration.

ESF #12 Energy Annex to MS CEMP

(3) ESF #12 agencies will advise local, state, and tribal authorities on energy restoration, assistance, and supply priorities.

(4) When ESF #12 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate ESFs will be activated to support the event. The SEOC will also be activated at the appropriate level (I-IV) for the energy-related emergency.

(5) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (incident developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(6) In conjunction with ESF #5, MEMA will release through ESF #15 (External Affairs) special utility/energy statements. MEMA will also issue conservation bulletins and warnings provided by ESF #12 via the Emergency Alert System (EAS).

(7) Local governments may request generators from the SEOC to be used at various critical locations and government-owned facilities until local utility systems can resume full service to their customers.

(8) MPUS will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key energy officials supporting ESF #12. MEMA will assist MPUS in maintaining the notification list for those other agencies supporting ESF #12.

(9) ESF #12, in coordination with ESF #1 (Transportation), will maintain liaison with local, state, tribal, and federal stakeholders related to air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipeline transportation.

(10) Through their county EOCs, local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2–3 days of a disaster.

(11) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance where possible through county EOCs.

(12) Local and private-sector officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Where possible, such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC.

(13) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through ESF #15/Joint Information Center (JIC), Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(14) Working in coordination with the SEOC and the State Warning Point (SWP), the JIC will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

(15) MEMA coordinates EMAC with other states for the augmentation of resources.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the ESF #12 ECO or the ESF #12 Emergency Coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at this facility. ESF #12 is part of the SEOC Operations Section, Infrastructure Branch.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA SWP within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the standard four Incident Command System (ICS) sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations in their use of personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Infrastructure Branch Director. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Infrastructure Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates ESF #1, ESF #2 (Communications), ESF #3 (Public Works & Engineering), and ESF #12 and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Infrastructure Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, Situation Rooms (SITRoom) updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Infrastructure Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6737, e-mail: infrastructure@mema.ms.gov.

e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

f. Joint Information Center. The JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency PIOs and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

g. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) SITRooms to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or an incident. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, current incident priorities and objectives, current operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

h. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #12 agencies are expected to:

- (1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #12 coordinator.
- (2) ESF #12 coordinator will coordinate efforts with the SEOC through the Infrastructure Branch Director.
- (3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them.
- (4) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track.
- (5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.
- (6) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- (7) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations;
- (8) Update the SEOC Infrastructure Branch Director on changes to the ESF #12 ECO Roster.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #12, MPUS is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, Public Information Officer (PIO), and an ESF #12 liaison to report to the SEOC or support virtually.

ESF #12 Energy Annex to MS CEMP

(b) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #12 Energy Annex.

(c) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, the CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(d) Ensure all agencies with ESF #12 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(e) Ensure ESF #12 elements are familiar with and operate according to ICS.

(f) Assign and train personnel to support emergency operations at the SEOC, Joint Field Office (JFO), Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), or other areas of operation.

(g) Conduct energy emergency exercises with the energy industry in the state and involve local agencies.

(h) Complete all mitigation and preparedness measures before an actual emergency or disaster.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) MPUS will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key energy officials supporting ESF #12. MEMA will assist MPUS in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #12.

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #12 liaison to the SEOC.

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

(d) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #12 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #12, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #12 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #12 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(b) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(c) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.

(d) Provide liaison, operational coordination, and reporting on energy-related air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipeline transportation networks.

(e) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed.

(f) Maintain information on private, public, and supplementary energy resources outside the state.

(g) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5 Emergency Management (MEMA Operations Section).

(h) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.

(i) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.

(j) If state emergency energy resources are in danger of being exhausted, the ECO may recommend requesting assistance from other states through EMAC or from FEMA. EMAC will be implemented in the event of a major disaster or any emergency that overwhelms the identified energy resources of this state. MEMA will coordinate this process.

(k) Each agency acting in response to an energy emergency must coordinate its support with ESF #12. ESF #12 will coordinate these responses to:

- Provide adequate power and fuel supplies to state agencies, response organizations, and areas along evacuation routes.

ESF #12 Energy Annex to MS CEMP

- Provide, to the extent possible, materials, supplies, and personnel for the support of emergency activities being conducted by local EOCs or state ESFs as requested through the SEOC.

- Establish and maintain communication with utility representatives and/or fuel suppliers to determine response and recovery needs.

- Assist the Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS), the American Red Cross (ARC), and local emergency operations centers (EOCs) to identify emergency power needs for shelters or other facilities.

- Work in coordination with federal ESF #12 personnel if a JFO and/or other support facilities is/are established.

- Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing operational priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.

(l) Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.

(m) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(n) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.

(o) Participate in post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure to help determine critical needs and potential workloads.

(p) MEMA may ask ESF #12 to provide personnel to the JFO to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(4) Recovery. Emergency ESF #12 personnel will mobilize to direct and coordinate relief efforts, communicate with the public and appropriate governmental agencies, and facilitate the restoration of normal service. During the recovery phase of a disaster or emergency, ESF #12 will:

(a) Coordinate efforts to provide local, state, and federal resources for emergency power and fuel needs.

(b) Review recovery actions and develop strategies for meeting local and state energy needs.

(c) Monitor local, state, and utility actions.

(d) Receive and assess requests for aid from local, state, and federal agencies and energy offices, energy suppliers, and distributors.

(e) Claim resources needed to repair damaged energy systems when appropriate.

(f) Work with all state and local emergency organizations to establish priorities for repairing damaged energy systems.

(g) Update state and local news organizations through MEMA with assessments of energy supply, demand, and requirements to repair or restore energy systems.

(h) Keep accurate logs and other records of emergency responses.

(5) Post-Incident.

(a) ESF #12 agencies will participate in post-hazard mitigation studies to reduce the effects of any future disasters.

(b) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(c) Ensure all ESF #12 organizations assist in the preparation of the AAR/IP.

(d) Submit AAR/IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(e) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(f) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(g) Compare ESF #12 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to assure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #12 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #12.

ESF #12 Energy Annex to MS CEMP

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(3) Ensure parent agencies' administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #12.

(4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them.

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

(6) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

(7) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(9) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(10) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(11) Assist in the preparation of the after-action report and improvement plan.

The chart on the following pages shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #12 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall coordination and support to all participating agencies. • Ensure effective operation of Emergency Management functions (ESF #5) and Public Information Releases (ESF #15). • Coordinate with the MPUS and other state agencies to identify state energy resources. • In conjunction with MSDH/DRH, provides oversight and evaluation for the emergency preparedness of state and local response assets and planning for communities surrounding the GGNS. • Supports health and safety preparedness of citizens living around GGNS to ensure citizens would be adequately protected in a nuclear power plant (NPP) accident. • Inform and educate the public about radiological emergency preparedness. • Report to the Governor on current and continuing functions, problems, and activities concerning energy resources.
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide qualified personnel for assessing impact and damage to pipelines and other regulated utility systems. • Issue fuel waivers.
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)/ Division of Radiological Health (DRH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In conjunction with MEMA, provide oversight and evaluation for the emergency preparedness of state and local response assets and planning for communities surrounding GGNS. • Advises government leadership and coordinating agencies during a radiological event. • Oversees the health and safety preparedness of citizens living around commercial nuclear power plants to ensure citizens are adequately protected in the event of an NPP accident. • Inform and educate the public about radiological emergency preparedness. • Provides subject matter expertise on radiation to the SEOC and coordinating agencies during a radiological incident.
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide transportation infrastructure situational awareness and planning information to local, state, tribal, and federal planners and response organizations through ESF #1.

Agency	Functions
MDOT cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates activities and shares information needed to ensure that the energy infrastructure sectors can efficiently and effectively coordinate and integrate energy assurance activities. • Provide information on natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines and liquefied natural gas facilities. • Provide information on waterways movement of energy supplies, including petroleum products and liquefied natural gas.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the transportation of resources and equipment to critical facilities until services are restored. • Provide technicians and operators for generators as available.
Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)/ Energy and Natural Resources Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be called on during extreme emergencies to help staff the EOC and provide points of contact when power outages and/or fuel supplies are the concern.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #12 Energy Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)

- d. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- e. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- f. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- g. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- h. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- i. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- j. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may gain access to the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

ESF #12 Energy Annex to MS CEMP

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agency

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP)

Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)

Mississippi Bureau of Investigation (MBI)

Mississippi Capital Police (MCP)

Commercial Transportation Enforcement Division (CTED)

Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)

Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Office of the Attorney General (AGO)

Mississippi State Auditor's Office (OSA)

Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Mississippi State Tax Commission (MSTC)

Other Departments with State Law Enforcement Officers

Federal Coordinating and Primary Agency

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Defense (DOD)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Department of State (DOS)

Department of Treasury (USDT)

National Guard Bureau (NGB)

Other Departments with Federal Law Enforcement Officers

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2

 a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments 2

 b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations 2

 c. Terrorism..... 3

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 4

4. POLICIES 5

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 8

 a. Assumptions..... 8

 b. General Concepts 8

 c. Alert, Notification, and Warning 10

 d. Response and Evacuation 11

6. ORGANIZATION 11

 a. State Emergency Operations Center 11

 b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 12

 (1) SWP Operations Officer(s)..... 12

 (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 12

 c. SEOC Sections..... 12

 (1) Operations Section 12

 (2) Planning Section 12

 (3) Logistics Section..... 12

 (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 12

 d. SEOC Emergency Services Branch 13

 e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 13

 f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA Joint Information Center (JIC) 13

 g. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 13

 h. Direction, Control, and Coordination 14

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

- i. Administrative and Logistical Support 14
- 7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 15
 - a. Coordinating and Primary Agency 16
 - (1) Preparedness 16
 - (2) Pre-Incident..... 16
 - (3) Incident 17
 - (4) Recovery 19
 - (5) Post-Incident 19
 - b. Supporting Agencies 20
- 8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 24
- 9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 26

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13 Public Safety and Security supports local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing public safety and security systems during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. This ESF integrates Mississippi public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential, actual, and major incidents. The primary purpose of this ESF is to establish procedures for the command, control, and coordination of all law enforcement personnel and equipment to support local law enforcement agencies.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of available and obtainable public safety and security resources provided by local, state, and tribal agencies. The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through mutual aid agreements or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may include facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi’s capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

ESF #13 capabilities support incident management requirements, including force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in pre- and post-incident situations. ESF #13 generally activates in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security.

If local or tribal government public safety and security capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #13 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

If federal ESF #13 is activated to assist local, state, or tribal governments, the primary agency for overall coordination of federal resources is the Department of Justice (DOJ)/Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #13 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments. Primary responsibility for managing public safety and security incidents usually rests with local, state, and tribal authorities. As such, a federal response must acknowledge local, tribal, and state public safety and security policies, authorities, and plans that manage public safety and security systems and prioritize the movement of relief personnel and supplies during emergencies.

During disasters or acts of terrorism, when departments and agencies are overwhelmed and unable to fulfill their public safety and security missions, additional resources should be obtained through mutual aid and assistance agreements, such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Once these support means are exhausted or unavailable, federal public safety and security needs can be requested through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to FEMA ESF #13.

The Governor may also choose other options to restore order and ensure public safety in a catastrophic incident. These may include:

(1) Requests for federal law enforcement assistance under the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act (EFLEA) are coordinated through the Office of the Attorney General (AGO) or the AG's designee.

(2) Request activation of the Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG) under state control to the extent permitted by state law.

b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations. Safety and security responsibilities performed by the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are generally limited to requirements at specific locations, such as shopping centers, private sector buildings, locations that house critical infrastructure, special events, and, when contracted, local, state, tribal, and federal buildings. However, overall public safety and security responsibility always defaults to local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement departments and agencies.

During the response to disasters or acts of terrorism, private sector/non-governmental security forces continue to perform their assigned safety and security missions to the best of their ability. The local, state, and tribal law enforcement department or agency responsible for public safety and security will determine the need for law enforcement resources to assist or augment these private sector/ non-governmental organizations. Should the responsible local, state, or tribal law enforcement department be overwhelmed and unable to provide the needed assistance, federal ESF

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

#13 may be tasked to provide this support through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA mission assignment process.

Traditionally, most federal ESF #13 missions require sworn Federal Law Enforcement Officers (FLEOs) armed and trained to execute a wide range of law enforcement activities. However, based on the requirements of specific missions, ESF #13 may use non-traditional resources from the private sector and/or non-governmental organizations to meet the needs of the missions.

These resources may be in the form of individuals and/or organizations with specific skills or capabilities that are trained, capable, and willing to assist ESF #13 as volunteers or contracted support. The specific skills or capabilities of these individuals or groups must match the requirements of the mission. Identifying these private sector/non-governmental individuals and organizations will be closely coordinated by the ESF #13 Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator with each state within a DHS/FEMA Region.

These non-traditional resources will not be used to fill Federal-to-Federal ESF #13 support missions or other inherently governmental missions, such as public safety. Any use of these resources to meet ESF #13 mission assignments will be closely coordinated with the requesting entity before these resources are assigned to fulfill the mission.

c. Terrorism. Federal ESF #13 activations in response to an act of terrorism will focus on support to the impacted local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies and their ability to provide public safety and security within their jurisdictions. If needed, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) may, but is not required to, call upon ESF #13 to assist with terrorism investigation and prevention efforts.

Federal ESF #13 terrorism missions generally fall into two categories:

(1) Missions that require ESF #13 FLEOs to use existing or expanded federal law enforcement authority. This category typically applies to ESF #13 resources supporting other federal agencies.

(2) Missions that require ESF #13 FLEOs to possess the authority to enforce state laws. This category applies when FLEOs are supporting local or state law enforcement agencies.

For FLEOs to perform ESF#13 missions to support local, tribal, or state law enforcement agencies, the FLEOs must have express statutory authority, including arrest authority, to enforce the local, state, and/or tribal laws. If such authority is absent and executive authority, such as an order from the Governor, is being relied upon instead, then concurrence must be granted by the DOJ.

Notwithstanding granting local, state, or tribal area law enforcement authority to ESF #13 FLEOs, either as a matter of law or granting of authority by the appropriate official, the ESF #13 deployed FLEOs will still be considered to be performing their federal duties. They will be entitled to all appropriate privileges and immunities.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the response core capability that ESF #13 most directly supports and the related ESF #13 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #13, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security
<p>On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide general law enforcement resources to support local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement departments and agencies overwhelmed by disasters or acts of terrorism. ESF #13 can perform various missions defined through the DHS/FEMA mission assignment process. • Protect critical infrastructure during prevention activities or disaster response when requested. • Protect emergency responders. • Determine the role, if any, of the private sector/NGOs in the overall public safety and security response. • Assist local, state, and tribal law enforcement and government officials in determining the methodology by which FLEOs will be granted state law enforcement authority during federal ESF #13 responses. • Manage the development of pre-scripted mission assignments to address known and anticipated disaster response public safety and security shortfalls. • Give priority to life safety missions first, followed by missions that address security and the protection of infrastructure/property. • Consider the availability of safety and security resources within the requesting local, state, or tribal agencies when providing ESF #13 support. • If all law enforcement resources have been exhausted, the state EFS #13 will coordinate with federal ESF #13 for additional resources.

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the SEOC, the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by FEMA.

b. Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS) will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to work with MEMA, other state agencies, and federal agencies in an emergency public safety and security capacity at the SEOC.

c. The MDPS ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element at another facility near the impacted area.

d. For this Annex, the term “MDPS” refers to multiple law enforcement entities, including but not limited to:

- (1) Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP);
- (2) Mississippi Bureau of Investigation (MBI);
- (3) Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN);
- (4) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS);
- (5) Mississippi Capital Police (MCP);
- (6) Commercial Transportation Enforcement Division (CTED).

e. MOHS will act as the state’s primary law enforcement point of contact for coordination with DHS and incidents involving information security, terrorism, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) incidents.

f. CTED acts as the state’s point of contact to protect the public and the transportation infrastructure by enforcing commercial vehicle weight and size limits and driver and vehicle safety equipment inspections. CTED maintains the state’s Level VI Radiological Transportation Inspectors.

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

g. The Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR) acts as the state's primary law enforcement point of contact for coastal areas, tributaries, waterways, and law enforcement of federal regulations in state and federal waters.

h. The Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P) is the state's primary law enforcement point of contact for state-controlled parks, lakes, inland waterways, and natural resources.

i. All requests for additional law enforcement augmentation of local, state, or tribal law enforcement assets will come from the ESF #13 ECO through the SEOC.

j. If state public safety and security resources either have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the ESF #13 ECO will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through EMAC or from FEMA.

k. Before requesting EMAC or federal assets, all available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through the Statewide Mutual Assistance Compact (SMAC) to the maximum extent possible.

l. State public safety and security planning will consider local, state, and tribal public safety and security policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining the precedence of movement.

m. Federal operations to support and protect federal facilities/assets within Mississippi must be coordinated with MDPS before deployment.

n. State, local, tribal, private-sector, and specific state authorities are primarily responsible for public safety and security and are typically the first line of response and support in these functional areas.

o. In most incidents, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) on the scene. Additional resources will be obtained in larger-scale incidents by activating mutual aid agreements (MAAs) with neighboring localities. State authorities are managed through a Unified Command (UC) structure. The ESF #13 ECO will be notified of any in-state mutual aid deployment. This will allow a faster response to time-sensitive critical events needing ESF #13 assets. In this context, Mississippi's resources could include members of the MMD that the Governor calls into state service in a law enforcement, security, and/or public safety capacity.

p. Through ESF #13, Mississippi resources supplement municipal, county, tribal, state, or

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

other federal agency resources when requested or required, as appropriate. They are integrated into the incident command structure using National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles and protocols.

q. ESF #13 primary agencies will coordinate supporting agencies to ensure communication and coordination processes align with stated incident management missions and objectives.

r. When activated, ESF #13 coordinates the implementation of all Mississippi authorities appropriate for the situation. It may provide protection and security resources, planning assistance, technology support, and other technical assistance to support incident operations consistent with Mississippi agency authorities and resource availability.

s. If the local, state, or tribal police forces cannot adequately respond to a civil disturbance or other serious law enforcement emergency, the state legislature (or the Governor if the legislature cannot be convened) may request federal power through the Attorney General for military assistance under 10 United States Code (U.S.C.) Chapter 15. The President may also use the military in a state to enforce federal law or to protect constitutional rights. Under 10 U.S.C. 331-334, the President will ultimately determine whether to use the Armed Forces to respond to a law enforcement emergency.

t. This ESF does not usurp or override the policies or mutual aid agreements of any county or municipal jurisdiction or government, state or tribal government, or federal agency. Law enforcement activities and criminal investigations are conducted in conformance with existing codes and statutes.

u. Law enforcement officials will carry out functions they are trained to do, some of which may not apply regularly.

v. Public or private sources within the community will be sought if sufficiently trained law enforcement is unavailable from the local government. These sources include auxiliary and reserve elements, retired and/or veterans' groups, industrial security personnel, private security firms, or other qualified personnel available through ESF #13 ECO.

w. ESF #13 provides the conduit for utilizing and incorporating the extensive network of public safety and security coordination established for steady-state prevention efforts through various interagency plans, such as the Mississippi Infrastructure Protection Plan, Mississippi Maritime Security Plan, and Vessel and Facility Security Plans. See the ESF #13 ECO for further details.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(3) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities must be inspected, cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(4) Following the impact of these events, local law enforcement agencies may be unable to cope with the magnitude of problems that may arise.

(5) State agencies, by virtue of their law enforcement powers, staffing, equipment, and supplemental resources, can assist local government in providing necessary law enforcement.

(6) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(7) Numerous governmental and non-governmental volunteering entities may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas with neither coordination nor communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

b. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (safety and security developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(2) When ESF #13 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #13 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(3) MDPS will maintain liaison and coordinate/manage reporting of local, state, tribal, and federal stakeholders related to air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipeline safety and security.

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

(4) MDPS is authorized as the primary agency to provide security, law enforcement, and support functions according to Mississippi Code 45-3-21.

(5) The local or tribal Sheriff or Police Chief is responsible for law enforcement activities within their jurisdiction. Only when all local resources are exhausted will state law enforcement personnel and equipment be requested. At that time, a member of MDPS will be assigned to coordinate state activities with the local law enforcement officer in charge of a Unified Command.

(6) Upon this determination by local authorities of a need for additional law enforcement, a request for assistance will be made to the ESF #13 ECO at the SEOC, from which ESF #13 will coordinate law enforcement requests. The SEOC will be activated at the appropriate level (I-IV) to support law enforcement operations.

(7) When ESF #13 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event.

(8) If additional assistance is needed from other state agencies with law enforcement staffing and equipment, the ESF #13 ECO will prioritize and coordinate these assignments with other ESF #13 support agencies.

(9) All state-level law enforcement units will remain under the control of their department's command structure in coordination with ESF #13.

(10) ESF #13 will provide personnel or liaison to the Joint Field Office (JFO) to work closely with their federal counterparts.

(11) ESF #13 parent organizations will support law enforcement field personnel; life support may be provided by one or all the following options:

- (a) Base camp.
- (b) MDPS mobile kitchen trailer.
- (c) Local vendor-provided, military, or non-governmental organization meals.
- (d) Local contract or military lodging.

(12) Deployment of MHP assets will be planned with a throttled response, ensuring MDPS statutory obligations will not be abandoned in non-affected areas of the state. MHP will ensure the safety of all citizens across Mississippi before, during, and after any incident. The recommended

staffing assignments should be no more than one-third of the total agency strength. One-third for the first deployment, one-third for maintaining district operations, and one-third in reserve on days off preparing for deployment relief or district operations.

(13) MDPS/CTED will maintain North American Standard Level VI Radiological Transportation Inspectors statewide, supporting the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program and the Waste Isolation Pilot Program (WIPP) transuranic waste shipments.

(14) Through their county Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2–3 days of a disaster.

(15) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance through county EOCs.

(16) Local officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC where possible.

(17) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC Joint Information Center (JIC), Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(18) Working in coordination with the SEOC and SWP, the JIC will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

(19) MEMA coordinates EMAC with other states for the augmentation of resources.

c. Alert, Notification, and Warning.

(1) When local law enforcement initially responds to an incident and requires immediate state supplemental law enforcement assistance, sheriffs and police chiefs may call directly on the regional commander of any agency they need assistance. Those state agencies will notify the nearest MDPS Office Commander (Major or Captain) of their involvement.

(2) In conjunction with MDPS, MEMA will coordinate the alert and notification procedures for key law enforcement and other officials supporting ESF #13.

(3) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies, including any UC, informed of all conditions that would cause them to assume a readiness posture in preparation for SEOC activation, possible deployment to a forward area of operation, or other activity.

(4) If state law enforcement resources appear to be required beyond those in the affected region, MDPS may request activation of the SEOC. Depending on the size and nature of the incident, those ESF #13 agency ECOs necessary for response will be notified by MEMA officials to report to the SEOC.

(5) ESF #13 ECOs will notify their regional offices of the need for additional resources and prepare for response. In consultation with MDPS, MEMA will determine which other ESFs are needed based on the incident and ensure similar notifications and responses to the SEOC. All appropriate state agency heads will be advised and consulted.

d. Response and Evacuation.

(1) An evacuation may overwhelm local and state agencies such that the ESF #13 ECO may request additional support for evacuation and/or traffic control from the MMD.

(2) Other response support may be provided in accordance with the capabilities listed below in Organization/Assignment of Responsibilities.

(3) Because of the statewide dispersal of MDPS offices, contact with affected sheriffs and police chiefs can be made quickly to determine their law enforcement needs for an incident. Once the appropriate district receives the information, it is passed to the SEOC and ESF #13 support agencies.

(4) ESF #13 agency ECOs at the SEOC coordinate with MDPS for deployments. All state law enforcement resources typically respond to the county(s) in numbers and types of equipment based on initial assessments made with the sheriff(s), police chiefs, and state agency operations requiring security.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the MDPS ECO or the ESF #13 Emergency Coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at this facility. ESF #13 is part of the SEOC Operations Section, Emergency Services Branch.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the standard four ICS sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations by providing personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Emergency Services Branch. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Emergency Services Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #4 (Firefighting), ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services), ESF #9 (Search and Rescue), ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Material Response), ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security), and ESF #16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities) and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Emergency Services Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Emergency Services Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6754, e-mail: emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

f. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency Public Information Officers (PIOs) and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.g.

g. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or incidents. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, incident priorities and objectives, operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] UAS SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emac> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

h. Direction, Control, and Coordination.

(1) MDPS is the lead agency responsible for the overall command and coordination of ESF #13, deploying state law enforcement assets to affected local agencies and maintaining liaison with the affected sheriff(s) and police chief(s).

(2) MDPS is divided into districts from which local operations are coordinated with the state headquarters in Jackson.

(3) During incidents involving primary participants within the law enforcement community, coordination may be limited to the MDPS state headquarters through coordination with the SEOC.

(4) The MDPS ECO will typically coordinate from the SEOC, but a catastrophic situation may require establishing an additional forward coordination element near the impacted area.

i. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #13 agencies are expected to:

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

- (1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #13 coordinator.
- (2) ESF #13 coordinator will coordinate efforts with the SEOC through the Emergency Services Branch Director.
- (3) Receive administrative support from their parent organizations; MEMA will provide additional assistance as needed.
- (4) Each ESF #13 agency with an automated financial management system will utilize that system to capture the incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all associated costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.
- (5) All ESF #13 agencies will ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise complies with the applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.
- (6) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.
- (7) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track.
- (8) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.
- (9) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- (10) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- (11) Update the SEOC Emergency Services Branch Director on ESF #13 ECO Roster changes.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating and Primary Agency. As the Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #13, MDPS is overall responsible for ESF #13. However, all assigned law enforcement agencies are responsible for supporting, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Provide a list of ESF #13 Emergency Coordination staff that will carry out the CEMP and other emergency management plans virtually or at the SEOC.

(b) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex.

(c) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, the CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(d) Ensure all agencies with ESF #13 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(e) Ensure ESF #13 elements are familiar with and operate in concert with NIMS and ICS.

(f) Train and exercise ESF #13 personnel.

(g) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, PIO, and an ESF #13 liaison to report to the SEOC/JIC or support virtually.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) MDPS will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key public safety and security officials supporting ESF #13. MEMA will assist MDOT in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #13.

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #13 liaison to the SEOC.

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

(d) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #13 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(e) Provide expertise and coordination for security planning efforts and conducting technical assessments (e.g., vulnerability assessments, risk analyses, surveillance sensor architecture, etc.).

(f) Identify the need for ESF #13 support and analyze potential factors that affect resources and actions needed, such as mapping, modeling, and forecasting for crowd size, the impact of weather, and other conditions on security, etc.

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #13, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #13 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #13 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(b) Provide liaison, operational coordination, and reporting on the air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipeline safety and security networks.

(c) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed.

(d) Maintain information on private, public, and supplementary public safety and security resources outside the state.

(e) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(f) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.

(g) Staff state Point of Entry (POE) at weigh station facilities.

(h) Deploy personnel to erect barricades and signs as per pre-arranged plans or as requested by state or local officials.

(i) Provide for law enforcement and safety in state parks and facilities.

(j) Provide for law enforcement and safety on waterways, lakes, tributaries, and coastal areas.

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

(k) (MDMR) Provide law enforcement of federal regulations in both state and federal waters.

(l) Augment ESF #9 (Search and Rescue) with requested expertise and assets, to include but not limited to:

- Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Teams.
- Overland Search and Rescue (OSAR) Teams.
- Maritime/Coastal/Waterborne Search and Rescue Teams.
- Aeronautical Search and Rescue Teams.
- High-Water Vehicle Teams.
- Dive Teams.
- Communications Teams.

(m) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.

(n) Maintain a complete log of actions, resource orders, records, and reports.

(o) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(p) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.

(q) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.

(r) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.

(s) Participate in post-incident public works and infrastructure assessments to help determine critical needs and potential workloads.

(t) MEMA may ask ESF #13 to provide personnel to the JFO to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(u) Access Control - Providing security forces to support state and local efforts (or secure sites under federal jurisdiction) to control access to the incident site and critical facilities.

(v) Site Security - Providing security forces and establishing protective measures around the incident site, critical infrastructure, and/or critical facilities.

(w) Traffic and Crowd Control - Providing emergency protective services to address public safety and security requirements during incidents of state significance.

(x) Force Protection - Providing for the protection of emergency responders and other workers operating in a high-threat environment.

(y) Security Surveillance - Conducting surveillance to assist public safety and security efforts and providing appropriate technical support as required.

(z) Specialized Security Resources - Providing or coordinating specialized security assets such as traffic barriers; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives detection devices; canine units; law enforcement personal protective gear; etc.

(4) Recovery.

(a) The MDPS ECO will continuously communicate with SEOC officials throughout the event to ensure the allocation of needed resources from other agencies with capabilities to assist in the recovery process.

(b) MDPS and the MMD will assist with Traffic Control Points (TCP) to re-enter previously evacuated areas.

(c) Law Enforcement and security assistance from ESF #13 may continue to be required by the affected sheriff(s) and police chief(s) into the recovery phase of an incident. Typically, most assignments have been assumed by local law enforcement or are no longer required by this time. The same requirement may continue to exist for state operations remaining active and requiring security but typically are like local law enforcement needs, as described. MDPS will continue to conduct assessments of all assignment requirements with the requesting agencies and will respond accordingly. ESF #13 will coordinate with local law enforcement to establish TCPs in the affected area.

(5) Post-Incident.

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(b) All ESF #13 organizations assist in preparing the AAR/IP.

(c) Submit AAR/IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(d) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(e) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(f) Compare ESF #3 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to ensure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #13 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #1.

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Emergency Services Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(3) Ensure agency administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #13.

(4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings virtually, whether at the SEOC or elsewhere.

(6) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

(7) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

(9) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(10) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

The chart below shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #13 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
<p>Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall coordination and support to all participating agencies. • Ensure effective operation of Emergency Management functions (ESF #5) and Public Information Releases (ESF #15). • Receive, confirm, evaluate, and prioritize requests for assistance from local governments. • Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained. • Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed. • Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through a liaison to ESF #5. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and ESF #15 for press releases.
<p>Office of Attorney General (AGO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC. • Investigate price-gouging referrals. • Investigate consumer fraud reports. • Publish a telephone number so that all price gouging and consumer fraud incidents can be reported to the public or other state agencies.
<p>State Auditor's Office (OSA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC. • Provide investigation officers as additional law enforcement support. • Designate a primary and alternate ECO to report to the SEOC, JFO, State Emergency Response Team (SERT), or other areas of operation.

Agency	Functions
OSA cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained. • Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed. • Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through a liaison to ESF #5. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.
Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC. • Support law enforcement efforts for affected populations. • Support security for key facilities evacuating prisoners. • Coordinate the evacuation of prisoners if prison facilities have been affected. • Designate a primary and alternate ECO to report to the SEOC, JFO, SERT, or other areas of operation. • Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained. • Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed. • Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through a liaison to ESF #5. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC. • Provide additional communications equipment to enhance communication between agencies involved in law enforcement emergency services. • Provide qualified personnel for critical facilities and Staging Areas (SA) security. • Provide personnel and equipment to support traffic and crowd control measures. • Assist law enforcement re-entry control points. • Designate a primary and alternate ECO to report to the SEOC, JFO, SERT, or other areas of operation.

Agency	Functions
MSNG cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained. • Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed. • Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through a liaison to ESF #5. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.
Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC. • Support law enforcement efforts for affected populations. • Support security for key facilities evacuating prisoners. • Provide technical assistance in terrorist or CBNRE incidents. • Designate a primary and alternate ECO to report to the SEOC, JFO, SERT, or other areas of operation. • Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained. • Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed. • Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through ESF #5. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.
Mississippi State Tax Commission (MSTC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC. • Provide law enforcement personnel to assist the MDPS and local law enforcement officers. • Designate a primary and alternate ECO to report to the SEOC, JFO, SERT, or other areas of operation; • Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained. • Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed. • Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through ESF #5. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 98-473, Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act, October 1984
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title34/subtitle5/chapter501&edition=prelim>
- c. United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/USCODE-2011-title18/USCODE-2011-title18-partI-chap67-sec1385>
- d. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- e. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- f. MS Code Title 45, Public Safety and Good Order
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45](#)
- g. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- h. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5)
<https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Homeland%20Security%20Presidential%20Directive%205.pdf>
- i. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8)
<https://www.dhs.gov/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness>

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex to MS CEMP

- j.** National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- k.** National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- l.** National Preparedness System
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/system>
- m.** National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- n.** National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf
- o.** National Protection Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Protection_Framework2nd-june2016.pdf
- p.** National Prevention Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Prevention_Framework2nd-june2016.pdf
- q.** FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- r.** FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- s.** FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- t.** State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)

- u. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Transportation Response Plan
[MEMA Downloads/State Plans](#)
- v. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)
Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (WCC)
Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services (ITS)
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)
Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)
Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD)
Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Service (MCVS)
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi Public Utility Staff (MPUS)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Department of Commerce (DOC)
Department of Defense (DOD)
Department of Energy (DOE)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Department of Labor (DOL)
Department of State (DOS)
Department of Transportation (DOT)

Federal Support Agencies cont.

Department of the Treasury (USDT)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
General Service Administration (GSA)
Small Business Administration (SBA)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Table of Contents

- 1. INTRODUCTION 1
 - a. Purpose..... 1
 - b. Scope..... 1
 - c. Intended Outcomes 2
- 2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2
 - a. Local, State, and Tribal Governments 3
 - b. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations 3
- 3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 4
- 4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 8
 - a. Assumptions..... 8
 - b. General Concepts 9
- 5. ORGANIZATION 9
 - a. State Emergency Operations Center 9
 - b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 9
 - (1) SWP Emergency Telecommunicator(s)..... 9
 - (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 10
 - c. SEOC Sections..... 10
 - (1) Operations Section 10
 - (2) Planning Section 10
 - (3) Logistics Section..... 10
 - (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 10
 - d. SEOC Branches 10
 - e. Joint Information Center 11
 - f. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 11
 - g. Administrative and Logistical Support 12
- 6. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 12
 - a. Assessment, Analysis, and Situational Awareness 12
 - b. Operational Coordination..... 13
 - c. Coordinating Agency 14

ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Annex to MS CEMP

(1) Preparedness 14

(2) Pre-Incident..... 15

(3) Incident 15

(4) Post-Incident 16

d. Supporting State Agencies 17

e. Business and Industry Partners 22

7. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 23

8. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE..... 24

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident.

a. Purpose. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 describes how the state will partner with businesses and industry to coordinate actions that provide immediate and short-term assistance for business, industry, and economic stabilization needs. ESF #14 will also identify business and industry resources to support emergency response and recovery activities.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of available and obtainable resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, and the private sector.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may include facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, easements, rights-of-way, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. ESF #14 provides an avenue to the state government for information sharing and coordination, including requests for assistance in situations in which private sector organizations do not have a designated ESF, sector partner, or other mechanisms for coordination. ESF #14 connects the private sector to operational programs and functions as needed. It does not duplicate or undermine the coordination mechanisms among other ESFs and their respective sector partners; instead, ESF #14 facilitates cross-sector integration and includes sectors and industries not otherwise represented by the other ESFs.

The four primary activities encompassed within the scope of ESF #14 include:

(1) Coordinate with business and industry partners to facilitate private sector support to response and recovery operations;

(2) Identify immediate and short-term recovery assistance to business and industry partners;

(3) Facilitate communication between business and industry partners and the local, tribal, and state emergency management organizations;

- (4) Assist with economic damage assessments for impacted areas.

ESF #14 does not address efforts to support business and industry partners in continuity planning efforts managed through ongoing preparedness activities. ESF #14 also does not address protection and prevention activities for critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR).

c. Intended Outcomes. ESF #14 provides unique services to enhance response operations. ESF #14 is a platform that engages the private sector, leverages existing resources and capabilities within the affected community, and provides analytical capabilities focused on interdependencies. These activities support other existing federal and state procedures. ESF #14 will benefit both the private and public sectors during the incident response in a variety of ways:

- (1) Community lifelines are stabilized to maximize the number of survivors who have access to essential services and are enabled by businesses that maintain continuity of operations and emergency services.

- (2) Private and public sector operations are effectively synchronized to stabilize community lifelines to address interdependencies among lifeline and critical function systems.

- (3) Infrastructure owners, operators, businesses, and government agencies work together to prevent or mitigate cascading failures across multiple sectors.

- (4) Supply chains and distribution networks within and outside the affected area are stabilized to protect public health and safety, restore commercial functions, and reduce economic impacts.

- (5) Degradation of critical infrastructure and supply chains that impact national security and the national economy are identified, prioritized, and addressed through coordination with all response partners.

- (6) Agencies at all levels of government coordinate to eliminate redundant points of contact for businesses during cross-sector operations, minimize the risk of conflicting government guidance on response priorities, and channel information through relevant ESFs and Sector-Specific Agencies (SSAs).

- (7) Government and critical infrastructure owners and operators ensure rapid stabilization at national security installations, ensuring those locations have the lifeline services necessary to support national security interests and functions.

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. The private sector plays a leading role in designing and executing the coordination functions and other priorities of private-public

collaboration under ESF #14. The multi-sector nature of ESF #14 presents unique opportunities for whole-community integration.

a. Local, State, and Tribal Governments. Under ESF #14, cross-sector operations follow the principle that incident response is locally executed, state-managed, and federally supported. Local, state, and tribal governments typically have close collaborative relationships with critical infrastructure in their jurisdictions, such as public and privately operated utilities. Increasingly, businesses and critical infrastructure sectors essential for maintaining and stabilizing community lifelines are represented at the government's fusion centers and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), providing situational awareness to homeland security and emergency management officials. These collaborative relationships provide the foundation for coordinating cross-sector operations and enabling readiness through multi-sector planning and exercises that are supported, as appropriate, by federal and state agencies.

At the local, state, and tribal levels, information sharing and requests for assistance from the private sector are typically reviewed by impacted jurisdictions or within multiagency coordination centers, such as EOCs. Government partners should collaborate with private sector partners to collect, assess, prioritize, and support private sector requirements consistent with applicable laws and regulations and with ESF #14 staff involvement, as needed. If local and state support assets are inadequate for meeting requests for assistance to stabilize community lifelines, states will forward requests to the federal government, consistent with the National Response Framework (NRF) and other sources of guidance.

Information received is reported to government coordinating agencies, including ESF #14, to disseminate, in coordination with ESF #15, to local, state, and tribal government stakeholders. This information sharing provides situational awareness to emergency management officials about the impact of disasters on the private sector and critical infrastructure. ESF #14 staff also provide analytical support to local, state, and tribal governments and their private sector partners to identify risks of cascading failures and critical nodes to stabilize before and during incidents.

b. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations. The private sector includes for-profit and nonprofit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industries that comprise the national economy and are not part of a government structure. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are a distinct category of organizations within the private sector. They can include voluntary, ethnic, faith-based, veteran, disability, relief agencies, and animal welfare organizations.

Infrastructure owners and operators are developing plans and coordination mechanisms for voluntary, prioritized, cross-sector support. Businesses and utilities (private and public) collaborate with companies that offer supplies and services critical to their emergency operations.

They develop plans to help those supply chains function in severe incidents. Many such initiatives include participation by relevant SSAs and other government entities. Together, these advances provide rapidly expanding opportunities for coordination within the private sector and offer an essential foundation for private-public coordination under ESF #14.

ESF #14 serves as a point of contact during cross-sector operations for owners and operators that are not already engaged with a sector-specific ESF and minimizes the risk of conflicting government guidance on response priorities. In collaboration with agencies at all levels of government—including SSAs, other ESFs, and regulators—ESF #14 provides businesses, NGOs, and infrastructure owners and operators with an integrated “touch-point” to:

(1) Support private sector and cross-sector response operations consistent with the NRF, applicable laws, and other sources of guidance.

(2) Integrate analysis of requests for state and federal assistance to prevent cascading failures and assess the value of providing such assistance to ensure better-sustained stabilization of community lifelines and National Critical Functions.

(3) Obtain critical information to decide employee safety and business continuity (e.g., road closures, debris clearance, infrastructure status, etc.).

(4) Coordinate and share resources to support the response and recovery missions in large disasters.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. The successful execution of cross-sector operations depends overwhelmingly on the resources possessed by infrastructure owners and operators and other commercial elements. Government agencies can support these partners by providing analytic products, conducting more traditional missions such as road clearing and debris removal, and through other means such as regulatory relief and synchronizing operational priorities. Ultimately, private companies and public utilities are responsible for identifying the capabilities needed to stabilize their systems and their primary responsibility for conducting emergency operations when incidents occur.

ESF #14 also provides important opportunities for integrating and aligning public and private sector efforts to identify priorities for developing improved capabilities that support cross-sector operations. For example, as part of a broader attack on U.S. critical infrastructure, adversaries may seek to disrupt communications systems businesses and government agencies typically use to communicate with each other. Successful execution of cross-sector operations will depend on continued progress in developing survivable communications systems to facilitate public-private sector communications in catastrophic incidents, tools for shared situational awareness in severely disrupted environments, and other initiatives led by the private sector and their government

partners. ESF #14 enables these collaborative efforts to fit within a broader, prioritized framework for identifying required capabilities.

This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the response core capabilities ESF #14 most directly supports and the related ESF #14 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #14, support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Core Capability	ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
<p>Infrastructure Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses risk management principles to identify vulnerabilities in critical infrastructure, such as cross-sector interdependencies, and recommends mitigation actions. • Serves as a state point of contact and relevant SSAs and ESFs for critical infrastructure sectors and facilitates information sharing with private and public-sector owners and operators through sector-specific Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISAC). • Facilitates coordination and collaboration with critical infrastructure sectors through operational constructs outlined in the NRF. • Tracks and coordinates requests for information and requests for assistance from critical infrastructure owners and operators. • Coordinates with critical infrastructure owners and operators to identify resource requirements for stabilizing community lifelines, including those required to respond to and recover from a catastrophic event. • Consults with other ESFs, SSAs, and critical infrastructure owners and operators to identify and discuss infrastructure system restoration and assistance priorities and advise local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and federal authorities during an incident. • Identifies cross-sector interdependencies and conducts assessments to inform stabilization efforts. • Identifies cascading effects of damaged critical infrastructure and potential impacts on other sectors or community lifelines within an affected area or other regions that rely on connected systems.

Core Capability	ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
Logistics and Supply Chain Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzes risks, hazards, and vulnerabilities of cross-sector interdependencies that may disrupt local, regional, or national supply chains. • Coordinates with business, industry, and critical infrastructure owners and operators to determine resource requirements and how supply chain disruptions affect resource management efforts. • Identifies business capabilities and resources that can be leveraged to supplement local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and federal government resources in addressing supply chain gaps. • Supports partner ESFs securing key supply chain nodes, methods of transport among nodes, and materials in transit. • Partner with ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services to assist with food, water, and sheltering. • Partners with ESF #7 – Logistics to ensure whole community incident planning and support timely and efficient delivery of supplies, equipment, services, and facilities.
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with ESF #1 – Transportation to support engagement efforts with transportation sector businesses, infrastructure owners, and operators. • Coordinates with ESF #1, the Transportation Sector SSAs, and owner-operators to determine FEMA-eligible requests for assistance and ensure that the needs of first responders and the critical lifeline sectors are considered when developing emergency or alternative transportation routes.
Environmental Response/Health Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, and ESF #11 – Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources, assists in assessing and mitigating impacts of a hazardous material release or release of other contaminants to critical infrastructure, businesses, the public, and first responders.

Core Capability	ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
<p>Operational Communications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In support of ESF #2 – Communications, assists in identifying cascading impacts to other critical infrastructure systems from disruptions to communications infrastructure and coordinates requests for and offers of assistance from sector owners and operators. • As needed, assists in coordinating with critical infrastructure, private sector, and Federal partners to ensure communication capabilities are maintained for the emergency services sector and efficiently stabilized for affected populations. • Delivers essential updates on response actions, resource requirements, and critical decision-making insights tailored for dissemination to private sector partners through a newsletter as required throughout the response. Supports critical delivery of alerts and warnings from public safety officials and disseminates emergency information to the public.
<p>Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates with ESF #8 to identify interdependencies related to healthcare infrastructure concerns, impacts, and stabilization requirements. • Supports ESF #8, as necessary, with information sharing to healthcare and public health sector entities. • Identifies factors that affect the emergency services sector and disrupt emergency services to impacted communities.
<p>Planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports ESF #5 – Information and Planning in developing common, consistent, and coordinated incident priorities and objectives within each operational period to achieve incident stabilization. • Shapes deliberate concepts of operations, objectives, and opportunities to establish public-private partnerships that meet the needs of survivors.
<p>Situational Assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates a shared understanding of interdependencies, impacts, and opportunities for incident stabilization. • Enables synchronization of Requests for Information (RFIs), Critical Information Requirements (CIRs), and data sharing.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) Primary agencies and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA).

(3) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities must be inspected, cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(4) Private sector entities are responsible for repairing, restoring, and securing their property and often seek to rebuild before seeking reimbursement for disaster losses from insurance and other sources.

(5) Federal disaster assistance may be available, primarily in low-interest disaster loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration.

(6) Impacted businesses and commercial property will likely utilize government assistance to remove debris and assess the damage.

(7) Private sector entities will be better able to prepare for disasters and emergencies through open lines of communication with the government and by training personnel in emergency preparedness and response.

(8) Private sector involvement with local, state, and tribal emergency management organizations will be determined by the nature, scope, and magnitude of the damages.

(9) Before requesting Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or federal assets, all available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through SMAC to the maximum extent possible.

(10) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(11) Numerous governmental and non-governmental volunteering entities may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas without coordination or communication with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or deployed elements.

b. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (infrastructure networks, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture, activate the SEOC, and possibly deploy to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(2) When ESF #14 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #14 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(3) MEMA will maintain liaison and coordinate, manage, and report on activities of local, state, tribal, federal, and private-sector stakeholders related to business capabilities, critical supply lines, critical infrastructure, etc.

MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC Joint Information Center (JIC), Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

5. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the MEMA ESF #14 ECO and staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at the SEOC. ESF #14 is generally independent, working closely with the SEOC Command, Sections, and Branches.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Emergency Telecommunicators and an Operations Section Watch Officer man the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Emergency Telecommunicator(s):

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878, or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the four standard Incident Command System (ICS) sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations with personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative actions and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes but is not limited to licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Branches. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Branch Director positions are staffed full-time by MEMA Emergency Management Specialists. The Branch Directors coordinate the activities of all sixteen ESFs and support entities and are the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Branch Directors monitor and oversee branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, Situation Rooms (SITRoom) updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, support ECOs with incident coordination, and conduct SEOC staff briefings as needed.

(1) Infrastructure Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6737, e-mail: infrastructure@mema.ms.gov;

(2) Emergency Services Branch Director contact information: Phone (601) 933-6753, e-mail: emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov;

(3) Human Services Branch Director contact information: Phone (601) 933-6764, e-mail: humanservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. Joint Information Center. The MEMA Joint Information Center (JIC) coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency PIOs and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.f.

f. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) SITRooms to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform during normal operations or incidents. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, incident priorities and objectives, operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

g. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #14 agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #14 coordinator.

(2) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(3) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, SEOC HSIN SITRooms, and Crisis Track.

(4) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SITRoom, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.

(5) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(6) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(7) Update the SEOC OSC on changes to the ESF #14 ECO Roster.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the responsibilities of ESF #14 partners, providing both a doctrinal look at the federal activities and state agency-specific requirements:

a. Assessment, Analysis, and Situational Awareness.

(1) Supports deliberate planning by identifying critical nodes among infrastructure sectors, assessing potential single points of failure in National Critical Functions and supply chains, and providing analysis to support integrated cross-sector response planning by infrastructure owners and operators and local, state, tribal, and territorial government partners.

(2) Analyzes the requirements for stabilizing lifelines and restoring critical supply chains and uses modeling and simulation capabilities to identify emerging critical nodes and options for emergency service restoration in support of, and in coordination with, ESFs and SSAs.

(3) Aggregates information, assesses cross-sector challenges, identifies cross-sector interdependencies, and disseminates analysis products. These assessments inform decisions about sequencing response efforts to stabilize community lifelines, mitigating cascading impacts, and meeting survivor needs in collaboration with other ESFs and SSAs.

(4) Serves as the interface with businesses, industries, and critical infrastructure sectors not aligned to other ESFs.

(5) In coordination with other ESFs and SSAs, collect data to provide essential elements of information and critical information requirements identified by ESF #5 (Information and Planning) regarding infrastructure status, impacts, factors limiting commercial exchange, and other economic drivers for the incident and nationally.

In collaboration with other ESFs, engages National Disaster Recovery Framework Recovery Support Functions (RSF) #6 and SSAs to enable information sharing between the public and private sectors and to help ensure partner organizations have the information required to make informed incident-related decisions to promote resilient recovery (e.g., fusion centers and Business Emergency Operations Centers [BEOC]).

(6) Collaborates with government coordinating structures, including ESFs and RSFs, to share vital information about critical infrastructure and commerce status, response activities, and persistent vulnerabilities with national- and regional-level partners to foster shared situational awareness.

(7) A bi-monthly newsletter is published as a standard practice to communicate with private sector partners. During response to incidents, the frequency of newsletter publication will be increased to ensure timely updates and information sharing.

b. Operational Coordination.

(1) Coordinates among ESFs and interagency partners to support the private sector and infrastructure owner and operator needs and priorities in compliance with existing regulatory and authoritative guidelines.

(2) Channels offers of material goods or technical assistance and capabilities from private sector organizations and recommend how the offers may be accepted and integrated to supplement

other response efforts through the Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), in conjunction with the Voluntary Agency Liaisons and ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services.

(3) Coordinates with the respective lead agency, ESF, or field elements to integrate potential industry solutions into response operations and align public sector support with private sector business continuity, corporate response (including philanthropic programs), and critical infrastructure restoration activities.

(4) Coordinates with the RSFs, infrastructure owners, and operators to prioritize short- and long-term recovery activities.

c. Coordinating Agency. As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #14, MEMA is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Provide a list of MEMA Emergency Coordination staff to carry out the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Annex virtually or at the SEOC.

(b) In conjunction with the SEOC and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Annex.

(c) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Branch Directors, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(d) Ensure all agencies with ESF #14 responsibility have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(e) Establish protocols, functions, and operational procedures for the MSBEOC, which serves as a central public-private sector coordination mechanism for the incident.

(f) Works with local, regional, and national critical infrastructure partners to characterize sector-wide risks, addresses high-risk interdependencies across all sectors, and helps response organizations prioritize risk management activities at the asset and sector level.

(g) Train and exercise ESF #14 personnel.

(h) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, Public Information Officer (PIO), and an ESF #14 Liaison to report to the SEOC or support virtually.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) MEMA will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key officials supporting ESF #14. MEMA will assist the SEOC in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #14.

(b) Provide an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #14 liaison to the SEOC.

(c) Guide developing sector and asset restoration plans, including those required to respond and recover from a catastrophic event.

(3) Incident.

(a) In coordination with other state departments and agencies, work with infrastructure owners and operators on requests for information and assistance regarding critical infrastructure, critical supply lines, and business networks.

(b) Monitor damage assessments for critical infrastructure, critical supply chains, and business networks.

(c) Deliver timely and relevant unclassified information and, in conjunction with ESF #15, widely disseminate actionable alerts to public and private sector partners.

(d) Coordinate with the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and local, state, tribal, and federal agencies to ensure critical infrastructure and other private sector owners and operators can access information across all agencies, including fusion centers.

(e) Work with critical infrastructure partners to identify information and analytical needs, including cross-jurisdictional and cross-sector issues, and work with government partners to address those issues and needs.

(f) Identify, assess, and help facilitate the management of hazards across all sectors' critical functions, including risks associated with supply chains and interdependencies, and promote joint understanding between industry and government agencies of those risks.

(g) Support local, state, and tribal governments in responding to incidents by connecting them with the MSBEOC's network of private sector partners and providing capacity-building assistance to counties and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MBCI).

(h) Facilitate information sharing among key stakeholders, private sector partners, government agencies, and ESFs on the status of major businesses and industries within an incident area.

(i) Convene private sector organizations through the MSBEOC to identify issues for resolution and distribute operational information.

(j) Improves situational awareness across affected areas and facilitates information sharing with businesses and NGOs through the MSBEOC.

(k) Coordinates with corporations and other private sector organizations on corporate humanitarian response activities and philanthropic programs.

(l) Ensure adequate communication with stakeholders and business partners is established and maintained.

(m) Maintain a complete log of actions, resource orders, records, and reports.

(n) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to an established operational timeline, event-specific.

(o) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.

(p) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.

(q) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #15 for press releases.

(4) Post-Incident.

ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Prepare an after-action report-improvement plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF #14 response operations;

(b) All ESF #14 organizations assist in preparing the AAR/IP.

(c) Submit AAR-IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

d. Supporting State Agencies. All ESF #14 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #14.

(2) Maintain access to SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(4) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

(5) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(6) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(7) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(8) All ESF #14 support organizations assist in preparing the AAR/IP.

(9) Submit AAR/IP to the coordinating agency and planning@mema.ms.gov.

The chart on the following pages shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #14 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
<p>Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate ESF #11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources) with ESF # 14, as needed. • Coordinate with key stakeholders to determine the availability of products that can be used for human and animal consumption and assess damage to food supply chains. • Provide sector-specific support to the Food and Agriculture Sector; • To determine disaster damage and resource needs, provide data, and conduct outreach to the business community, including local stakeholder networks. • Identify options to help businesses resume operations and to incentivize growth following disasters.
<p>Mississippi Public Utility Staff (MPUS)</p> <p>Mississippi Public Utility Staff (MPUS) cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate ESF #12 (Energy) and coordinate with ESF #14, as needed. • In cooperation with local, state, tribal, and energy industry officials, provide information on energy supply and demand conditions and the requirements for and availability of materials and services critical to energy supply systems (e.g., outages, restoration status, energy infrastructure status). • Facilitate the activation of personnel trained to provide expertise to owners and operators during incidents to enable swift energy infrastructure restoration and recovery. • Assist in analyzing and modeling potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures; identifying energy market impacts to the economy; and determining the effect a disruption has on other critical infrastructure. • Perform due diligence in coordination with other state departments and agencies to implement emergency waivers. • Work with the energy sector and the appropriate information security centers to share critical threat information.
<p>Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)/ Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide law enforcement and protective security services to government buildings during an incident, leveraging access to intelligence and information resources of local, state, tribal, and private sector partners. • Identify and assess physical security risks at the facility level and develop recommendations that mitigate site vulnerabilities.

Agency	Functions
<p>MDPS/MOHS cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide security across all modes of transportation during an incident, including coordinating with private sector transportation entities. • Consult and collaborate, as directed by various statutes, with the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) in performing these duties.
<p>Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) and coordinate with ESF #14, as needed. • Provide sector-specific support to the Food and Agriculture Sector; • Facilitate information sharing with Healthcare and Public Health Sector entities and track the status of the medical supply chain. • Conduct outreach to the healthcare and public health community to determine challenges and issues. • Identify Healthcare and Public Health sector systems or assets whose incapacity or disruption would result in loss of life or significant economic consequences or adversely impact government response efforts. • Division of Radiological Health (DRH) provides sector-specific information and requests related to fixed-nuclear facility and radiological transportation incidents.
<p>Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate ESF #1 (Transportation) and coordinate with ESF #14, as needed. • Work with federal partners, local and state transportation departments, and industry partners to capture, assess, and report damage to the Transportation Systems Sector. • Analyze the impact of the incident on transportation operations, statewide and regionally. • Address private sector requests for support and offers of assistance. • Facilitate Transportation Systems Sector incident-related information sharing and situational awareness across public and private sector partners.
<p>Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response) and coordinate with ESF #14, as needed. • Develop and maintain a capacity for technical assistance to recognize risks to Water and Wastewater Sector systems that affect public health and economic viability.

Agency	Functions
MPSC cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cooperation with state, local, and tribal governments and water industry officials, provide information on water and wastewater operational status and the requirements for and the availability of materials and services critical to restoring water operations. • Coordinate through ESF #3 with ESF#14 to facilitate the activation of personnel trained to provide expertise to state agencies during incidents to enable swift restoration and recovery of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that air, water, and solid waste standards are met in managing debris and waste materials collection and disposal. • Ensure that transportation activities meet air emission, stormwater, wastewater, and other environmental standards.
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies; • Provide information on disaster losses. • Supply additional resource support. • Provide information about safety issues for inclusion in news statements and other matters. • Provide information relative to insured losses to determine unmet needs. • Analyze and make recommendations on ESF #14.
Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 (Information and Planning) and #14 for establishing priorities. • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and secondary agencies. • Assist ESF #14 and other state agencies on procedures and processes to acquire services and support, including emergency contact information and coordination of private-sector business services or commodities available for emergency use. • Works with private-sector business providers to restore facilities and services to pre-existing capabilities. • Identifies options to help businesses resume operations and to incentivize growth following disasters.

Agency	Functions
MDA cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides data and conducts outreach to the business community—including utilizing local stakeholder networks—to determine disaster damage and resource needs. • Support action planning and development.
Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 and #14 for establishing priorities. • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and secondary agencies. • Provide support, guidance, and liaison for donations management operations. • Provide disaster information on Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD) operations for situation reporting. • Support action planning and development.
Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Service (MCVS) Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Service (MCVS) cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 and #14 for establishing priorities. • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and secondary agencies. • Provide support, guidance, and liaison for donations management operations. • Provide disaster information on Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Service (MCVS) operations for situation reporting. • Support action planning and development.
Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services (ITS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 and #14 for establishing priorities. • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and secondary agencies. • Assist ESF #14 and other state agencies on procedures and processes to acquire services and support, including emergency contact information and coordination of private-sector telecommunications equipment available for emergency use. • Works with private-sector communications providers to restore facilities to pre-existing capabilities.

Agency	Functions
ITS cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides data and conducts outreach to the business community — including utilizing local stakeholder networks — to determine disaster damage and resource needs.
Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (WCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 and #14 for establishing priorities. • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and secondary agencies. • Assist ESF #14 and other state agencies on procedures and processes to acquire services and support, including emergency contact information and coordination of private-sector telecommunications equipment available for emergency use. • Works with private-sector communications providers to restore facilities to pre-existing capabilities. • Provides data and conducts outreach to the business community— including utilizing local stakeholder networks—to determine disaster damage and resource needs.

e. Business and Industry Partners. Business and industry partners support the state’s response and recovery operations through voluntary actions to help ensure business continuity or by complying with applicable laws and regulations. Business and industry partners can support ESF #14 through the following activities:

(1) Establish an emergency management organization to facilitate interaction, communication, and coordination with local, tribal, and state partners.

(2) Provide goods and services through contractual arrangements or government purchases and mutual support agreements with impacted communities where appropriate.

(3) Develop, validate, exercise, and implement security and business continuity plans to ensure their capability to deliver goods and services. Plans should include procedures to:

(a) Determine the impact of an incident on the business involved and forecast the cascading effects of interdependencies between sectors.

(b) Coordinate with local, state, and tribal emergency management organizations to gain and maintain situational awareness of operations, customer and employee safety, and

communications through formal exchanges: daily situation reports, conventional news media, and social media sources.

(c) Facilitate a shared situational awareness with local, tribal, and state emergency management organizations.

(d) Coordinate and set priorities for incident management support and response and the rationing or prioritizing of the delivery of goods and services after an incident.

(e) Inform state decision-makers to help determine appropriate recovery and reconstitution measures, mainly when they may result in indemnity, liability, or business losses for the private sector.

(f) Support local, tribal, and state partners to obtain goods and services necessary for the restoration and recovery of impacted businesses and industries on a priority basis.

(4) Conduct assessments of and develop contingency plans for supply chain disruption.

(5) Coordinate security and continuity/contingency program plans with local, tribal, and state partners.

7. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan, SEOC Operations Section, or ESF #14 for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- c. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>

- d. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- e. National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf
- f. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- g. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- h. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- i. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

8. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. At a minimum, the ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Annex Coordinating Agency will conduct an annual review of this Annex with all support agencies. Additional assessments may be performed if the experience with an incident or regulatory changes indicates a need. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. A re-write of this Annex will be completed every four (4) years.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #15 External Affairs Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)

Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services (MDRS)

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services (ITS)

Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (WCC)

Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)

Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)

All other state agencies

Federal Coordinating and Primary Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Support Agencies

All federal agencies

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

 (1) Preparedness 1

 (2) Response 2

 (3) Recovery 2

 (4) Mitigation..... 2

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY 2

 a. Individuals/Community Organizations 2

 b. Local, Tribal, and State Governments 2

 c. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations 3

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS 3

4. POLICIES 5

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 6

 a. Assumptions..... 6

 b. General Concepts 6

 c. Notification 8

 d. Special Needs Public Affairs Support..... 8

6. ORGANIZATION 9

 a. State Emergency Operations Center 9

 b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 9

 (1) SWP Operations Officer(s)..... 9

 (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 9

 c. SEOC Sections..... 9

 (1) Operations Section 9

 (2) Planning Section 9

 (3) Logistics Section..... 10

 (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 10

 d. SEOC Branch Directors 10

ESF #15 External Affairs Annex to MS CEMP

- e. Primary ESF #15 ECO..... 10
- f. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 10
- g. Administrative and Logistical Support 11
- 7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 12
 - a. Coordinating and Primary Agencies..... 12
 - (1) Preparedness 12
 - (2) Pre-Incident..... 13
 - (3) Incident 13
 - (4) Post-Incident 14
 - b. Supporting Agencies..... 15
- 8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 20
- 9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE..... 21

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #15 External Affairs Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

a. Purpose. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #15 provides accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace, including children and seniors; those with disabilities, and others with access and functional needs; and individuals with limited English language proficiency.

(1) During a crisis or emergency, ESF #15 will produce and disseminate information to the public and the news media during natural, technological, health-related, or man-made emergencies.

(2) During non-crisis times, ESF #15 will disseminate information on all aspects of emergency management, including preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of available and obtainable external affairs/public messaging resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term "obtainable" means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may include facilities, personnel, equipment, promotional and advertising materials, supplies, consulting services, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. The basis of the ESF #15 mission is to communicate effectively around the four tenets of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

(1) **Preparedness.** The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Public Information Officers (PIOs) and other state agencies or non-profit organization's PIOs support will implement a public information program. This includes planning and directing public preparedness campaigns for severe weather, earthquakes, hurricanes, flooding, radiological emergencies, and tornadoes. The MEMA PIO will update and monitor the agency's website and social media platforms and provide a link to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) website to read the most up-to-date information on preparedness activities in English, Spanish, and any other languages necessary. The MEMA Chief Communications Officer will

teach the FEMA Basic PIO Class to emergency management officials statewide. The MEMA External Affairs (EA) staff will also host tours of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and participate as guest speakers to promote preparedness for a disaster or emergency.

The MEMA PIO also activates the State Joint Information Center (JIC) within the SEOC.

(2) Response. ESF #15 will publicize response activities that directly assist affected communities. Such activities include shelter and feeding locations, road closure information, boil water notices, school closings, public health, mental health, environmental hazards, and other information necessary to assist citizens during an emergency. MEMA PIOs also assist the State Warning Point (SWP) in writing and disseminating messaging for the Emergency Alert Systems (EAS) and Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) systems.

(3) Recovery. ESF #15 will respond to inquiries for damage assessment information and publicize disaster declarations. ESF #15 will support recovery operations, as needed, through the SEOC, local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), and FEMA Joint Field Office (JFO). ESF #15 will provide talking points to Recovery staff who work in a call center. ESF #15 will produce frequently asked questions and publish that information on the MEMA website (msema.org).

(4) Mitigation. ESF #15 will utilize integrated marketing strategies to publicize MEMA's projects and accomplishments in mitigation.

If local government external affairs/public messaging capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #15 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

If federal ESF #15 is activated to assist local, tribal, and state governments, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA is the primary agency for coordinating federal resources.

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #15 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Individuals/Community Organizations. The public, individuals and community organizations, have an essential role in rapidly disseminating information, identifying unmet needs, and mutual support.

b. Local, Tribal, and State Governments. Local, tribal, and state authorities are primarily responsible for communicating health and safety instructions to their population. This Annex does not supersede the communication responsibilities of the local, tribal, and state

authorities/governments if it involves immediate health and safety concerns. However, if local or tribal governments cannot perform these responsibilities, the state may provide vital operational health and safety information to the affected population. Nothing in this document should be construed as diminishing or usurping those responsibilities.

c. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations. The private sector coordinates communication and collaboration with the private sector. MEMA’s Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC) integrates private sector capabilities and information into response operations. Information must be coordinated across various levels of government to identify needs, convey resources available for business recovery, and facilitate collaborative support for economic recovery.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the response core capability that ESF #15 most directly supports and the related ESF #15 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #15, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #15 – External Affairs
<p>Public Information and Warning</p>	<p>External Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences before, during, and after incidents requiring a coordinated state response. • Provides communications support and advice to the leaders during an incident. • Conducts communications planning. • Coordinates messages with local, state, tribal, and federal governments from a JIC. • Gathers information on the incident. • Provides incident-related information through the media and other sources in accessible formats and multiple languages to individuals, households, businesses, and industries directly or indirectly affected by the incident, including those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. • Monitors news coverage to ensure that accurate information is disseminated. • Disseminates incident information using integrated media strategies to include digital and traditional media outlets to ensure the most expansive delivery of life-saving information.

Core Capability	ESF #15 – External Affairs
<p>Public Information and Warning cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximizes the use of video and digital imagery to communicate during incidents. • Oversees appropriate special projects, such as news conferences and press operations, for government officials, dignitaries, and news media incident area tours. • Oversees media relations. • Build communication strategies to reach the access and function needs population to include but are not limited to sign language and other interpreters, captioning of audio and visual materials, and accessible website communications. • Establishes contact with congressional offices representing affected areas to provide information on the incident. • Responds to congressional inquiries. • Disseminate information with the assistance of state municipal leagues, county associations, and tribal governments. • Ensures the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians’ (MBCI) inclusion in all incidents requiring a coordinated state response that affects MBCI and incident response operations. • Educates the public in the aftermath of an incident requiring a coordinated State response through news advisories, press releases, prepared materials, fliers, and talking points. • Develops news media products for dissemination, such as blog posts, social media messages, updates, videos, and digital imagery. • Provides strategic counsel and guidance to response leadership in actual or potential incidents. • Conducts outreach and education through preparedness campaigns, preparedness booklets, and guides, conducting tours of the SEOC, and participating in speaking engagements. • Coordinates messaging for private-sector stakeholders through the MEMA BEOC. • Maintains updated email distribution lists of media, legislative leadership, and other stakeholders needing pertinent incident information. <p>Joint Information System (JIS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as a central point for coordinating incident information, public affairs activities, and media access to information regarding the latest developments.

Core Capability	ESF #15 – External Affairs
<p>Public Information and Warning cont.</p>	<p>Incident Joint Information Center (JIC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a physical location where all public affairs professionals involved in the response work together to provide critical emergency information, media response, and public affairs functions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To provide information to the media and the public. ○ The JIC is located at the SEOC. <p>Virtual Joint Information Center (VJIC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link all participants through technological means (secure or non-secure) when geographical restrictions, incident management requirements, and other limitations preclude physical attendance by public affairs leadership at a central location.

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the SEOC, MEMA will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by FEMA.

b. All state agencies/departments will appoint a PIO to work with MEMA/ESF #15, other state agencies, and federal agencies in an emergency external affairs/public messaging capacity at the SEOC JIC or virtually, incident-dependent.

c. The ESF #15 primary ECO (MEMA’s Chief Communications Officer) will coordinate with all appropriate agencies/departments and organizations to ensure operational readiness in times of emergency.

d. If state emergency external affairs/public messaging resources either have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the ECO for ESF #15 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or from FEMA.

e. State PIOs will coordinate from the SEOC/JIC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element at a facility near the impacted area.

f. State external affairs/public messaging planning considers local, state, and tribal external affairs policies, procedures, and plans used in public messaging.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) All state agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(3) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities must be inspected, cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(4) Before requesting EMAC or federal assets, all available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through the State Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) to the maximum extent possible.

(5) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(6) Numerous governmental and non-governmental volunteering entities may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas without coordination or communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

b. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA will inform all responsible agencies of impending conditions (incident developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC and possible deployment to a forward area operation or other activity.

(2) When ESF #15 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #15 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(3) ESF #15 will disseminate information through the JIC in the SEOC in Pearl. Primary and support state agency PIOs will staff the JIC. A Virtual JIC will be utilized if colocation is not feasible.

(4) The scope of information that must be provided could exceed the resources of a single state agency. Support from state agency communicators is critical, and all information must be disseminated from a central source, the JIC at the SEOC.

(5) ESF #15 will coordinate with local counterparts when disseminating information about state activities and seek assistance from local public information officers to confirm reports about local actions.

(6) In the event of a Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS) or River Bend Nuclear Station (RBS) incident, nuclear company officials will staff the JIC at the SEOC and be a part of emergency messaging. Detailed descriptions of the PIO roles and responsibilities during a nuclear incident are outlined in the GGNS and RBS Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which are on file at MEMA.

(7) If state agencies PIOs are working in a JIC, it will be a combined effort in determining which messages are released to the public and the media. MEMA will take the lead coordinating role in such specifics as message mapping, news releases, media interviews, and all printed promotional material to ensure that Mississippians receive the most timely information regarding recovering from a disaster or emergency.

(8) Copies of the MEMA External Affairs SOP and the JIC Operations Plan are on file at MEMA.

(9) Local officials and managers should route their requests for assistance through their county EOCs.

(10) Local officials must conduct initial damage assessments to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage, including quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC where possible.

(11) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC/JIC, Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media and, if deemed necessary by the MEMA Executive Director and Chief Communications Officer, through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning Systems (IPAWS).

(12) Working in coordination with the SEOC and SWP, the JIC will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

(13) MEMA coordinates EMAC with other states to augment resources.

c. Notification.

(1) The SWP will notify the ESF #15 primary ECO and/or designee of incidents requiring the SEOC to become activated. The ESF #15 ECO will inform key state agency PIOs of the potential incident through appropriate means.

(2) When the SEOC is activated, the ECO will notify all state agency PIOs and alert them of impending public information operations.

(3) The ECO or assigned designee will request that each agency's designated PIO report to the SEOC, as needed, to staff the JIC or virtual JIC in coordination with the MEMA Lead PIO. The JIC will not be activated without the MEMA Lead PIO's, MEMA Executive Director's, or Governor's approval.

d. Special Needs Public Affairs Support. It is the mission of ESF #15 to ensure that all Mississippians, regardless of their language, culture, or disability, receive disaster preparedness and response information. During crisis and non-crisis events, ESF #15 will make all efforts possible to reach special and diversified populations within the state. Such efforts will include but are not limited to the following:

(1) Providing disaster preparedness information in multiple languages through the MEMA and FEMA websites.

(2) Utilizing sign-language interpreters at emergency news conferences.

(3) Maintaining contact with non-English publications and broadcast stations to ensure their information needs are met and providing links on the MEMA website that visually impaired individuals can access.

(4) Contracting with individuals to ensure that news releases are correctly translated from English or that other special-needs populations receive the most up-to-date information possible.

(5) Working with MEMA's Disability Integration Advisor (DIA) to ensure MEMA's messaging is 508 (Digital Accessibility) compliant.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the ESF #15 ECO or the ESF #15 emergency coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC/JIC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at this facility.

ESF #15 is not assigned to a SEOC Branch and usually works directly with the Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance and Administration sections, Command and General Staff (C&GS), Executive, and Governor's Office.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. The SWP is staffed by Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) **Phone:** (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) **E-mail:** watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the standard four ICS sections.

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by the Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command

and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations using personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC) or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Branch Directors. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Branch Director positions are staffed full-time by MEMA Emergency Management Specialists. The Branch Directors coordinate the activities of all sixteen ESFs and support entities and are the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Branch Directors monitor and oversee branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, support ECOs with incident coordination, and conduct SEOC staff briefings as needed.

(1) Infrastructure Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6737, e-mail: infrastructure@mema.ms.gov.

(2) Emergency Services Branch Director contact information: Phone (601) 933-6753, e-mail: emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov.

(3) Human Services Branch Director contact information: Phone (601) 933-6764, e-mail: humanservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. Primary ESF #15 ECO. MEMA's Chief Communications Officer will serve as the primary ECO for ESF #15 and will oversee the information flow to the media/public by coordinating all PIO activity. MEMA's Deputy PIO will serve as the Deputy ECO and assume duties as assigned.

f. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to

utilize during normal operations or incidents. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, incident priorities and objectives, operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emac> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

g. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #15 agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #15 ECO.

(2) ESF #15 ECO will coordinate efforts with the SEOC Section Chiefs.

(3) Locate, identify, and set up operational work areas and maintain logistical support for emergency support staff.

(4) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track.

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings at the SEOC via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams) or elsewhere.

(6) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(7) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(8) Update the SEOC OSC on ESF #15 ECO/PIO Roster changes.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating and Primary Agencies. As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #15, MEMA is responsible for ESF #15 overall. However, all ESF #15 primary agencies are also responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Provide a list of ECOs and PIOs that will carry out the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) virtually or at the SEOC/JIC.

(b) Develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #15 External Affairs Annex.

(c) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(d) Ensure all agencies with ESF #15 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(e) Ensure ESF #15 elements are familiar with and operate according to the Incident Command System (ICS).

(f) Train and exercise ESF #15 personnel.

(g) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, Public Information Officer (PIO), and an ESF #15 liaison to report to the SEOC or support virtually.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) MEMA External Affairs will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key PIO officials supporting ESF #15.

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #15 liaison to the SEOC.

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

(d) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #15 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #15, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #15 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #15 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(b) Maintain information on private, public, and supplementary external affairs and public information resources outside the state.

(c) Ensure efficient communications are established and maintained.

(d) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.

(e) Oversee the critical function of media relations.

(f) Coordinate messages and news releases with local, state, tribal, and federal governments.

(g) Gather information on the incident.

(h) Use a broad range of resources to disseminate information.

ESF #15 External Affairs Annex to MS CEMP

- (i) Monitor news coverage to ensure that accurate information is disseminated;
- (j) Schedule news conferences & update state agency websites and social media;
- (k) Contact state and congressional offices representing affected areas to provide information on the incident.
- (l) Arrange for an incident site or SEOC visit for governmental leaders and their staff upon request.
- (m) Respond to legislative/congressional inquiries.
- (n) Answer questions from members of the public who call in on the emergency public information line.
- (o) Should a rumor be identified, the appropriate answer will be provided by SEOC staff and then shared with all JIC members.
- (p) Be conscious of rumor patterns. More than three calls on the same general subject should be brought to the attention of the ESF #15 ECO.
- (q) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.
- (r) Maintain a complete log of actions, resource orders, records, and reports.
- (s) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.
- (t) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.
- (u) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.
- (v) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.
- (w) Participate in post-incident assessments with leadership and plan potential press conferences in the field.
- (x) ESF #15 may be asked to provide the Joint Field Office (JFO) personnel to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(4) Post-Incident.

(a) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(b) All ESF #15 organizations assist in preparing the AAR/IP.

(c) Submit AAR/IP to planning@mema.ms.gov.

(d) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(e) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(f) Compare ESF #3 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to ensure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. All designated support agencies shall provide an individual to serve in the JIC in a capacity as assigned by the ESF #15 ECO. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(2) Ensure lead agency/department administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #15.

(3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(4) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, JIC, or elsewhere.

(5) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

(6) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

(7) Assist with media/public inquiries.

ESF #15 External Affairs Annex to MS CEMP

(8) Prepare for news conferences.

(9) Write talking points and news releases;

(10) Provide information to congressional, legislative, or local elected officials.

(11) Coordinate releases and messaging with local, state, or tribal PIOs and gather information from the SEOC.

(12) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(13) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(14) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

The chart on the next page shows the responsibilities of select individual ESF #15 primary and support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency public information through mediums available at the state’s Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL) and with the Joint Information Center.
Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate information between the JIC and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) regarding the condition of historic properties.
Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the JIC about cancellation of visitation schedule at local and/or state prison facilities. • Provide information concerning the evacuation of prisoners to alternate facilities only after the evacuation mission is completed due to security concerns. • Provide information on alternate parole check-in locations if normal offices are in the disaster area.

Agency	Functions
MDOC cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC) employees. • May operate an information phone line for inmate family members' transportation to report to work.
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep SEOC and JIC apprised of all school closings, delays, reopenings, and damage to public school buildings and facilities. • Support JIC Operations.
Mississippi Department of Employment Security (MDES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to the JIC regarding state programs for employment opportunities and unemployment insurance benefits. • Provide information to the JIC regarding Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) benefits and job-training opportunities in disaster-stricken areas. Mississippi Department of Employment Security (MDES) is the primary contact agency for the U.S. Department of Labor. • Support JIC Operations.
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on environmental degradation resulting from the disaster/emergency, possible destruction of ecologically sensitive areas, and other related issues to the JIC. • Provide public health and safety inquiries on hazardous materials released into the environment or other environmental questions following the disaster. • Support JIC Operations.
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide administrative and finance support to the JIC manager relative to the fiscal, clerical, and logistical needs of JIC and staff members. • Provide information on the delay of state employee paychecks due to a disaster. • Support JIC Operations.
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on any public health statements or precautions to the JIC.

Agency	Functions
MSDH cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a radiological emergency, provide a technical spokesperson to Entergy Emergency News Media Center (ENMC) and other support, as required. • Support JIC operations.
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on efforts to locate and identify missing or endangered persons. • Provide information on efforts to maintain law and order. • Support JIC operations.
Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services (MDRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sign language interpreting services. • Provide information to the JIC regarding programs, assistance, or services available to the access and functional needs population. • Support JIC Operations.
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During an evacuation, a traffic control hotline will be operated at the JIC or the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) headquarters. • Provide information on evacuations and the status of state transportation and infrastructure public information. • Support JIC Operations.
Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate information with the JIC regarding the need for financial assistance, energy-related shortfalls, and other economic issues in disaster-stricken communities.
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide limited transportation missions for search, rescue, and tactical support. • Assist in aerial damage assessment as needed. • Provide relevant information to the JIC.
Mississippi Gaming Commission (MGC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise public information staff of casino closings for issuance to the public. • Coordinate information with casinos that could be affected by the disaster or emergency. • Coordinate information with MEMA’s Business Emergency Operations Center.

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During a disaster, the Mississippi Insurance Department (MID) preps staff for questions from consumers about losses and applicable coverages. In addition, the MID will speak with the insurers and/or the agents regarding claims. • After the disaster, the MID will conduct data calls with insurance carriers to determine the scope of the disaster. • The MID will aid insurance carriers in establishing insurance villages. These villages play a critical role by allowing consumers a one-stop visit to find their carrier and assistance with filing a claim. • Support JIC Operations. • Provide support staff at Disaster Recovery Centers for federally declared disasters.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel for ESF #15. • Staff a military JIC at the Forward EOC, if used. • Develop news releases about the Mississippi National Guard (MSNG) response as MEMA requires. • Develop daily talking points for The Adjutant General (TAG) for the State of Mississippi, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), MEMA, and additional public affairs officers in the forward area(s) of operation (AO). • Provide daily media escorts. • Embed news media with military operations, both ground and air operations. • Ensure leadership is present at daily news briefings from local/state EOC. • Document with photos and video of military response to any natural or man-made disaster. • Support the President of the United States (POTUS), Congressional Delegation (CODEL), and/or state legislative visits to forward AO.
Office of the State Auditor (OSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communications support to facilitate the dissemination of information to the public.
Office of the Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate information between the Governor’s Office and the JIC. • Respond to questions concerning the Governor’s responses to the disaster/emergency and expected activities.

Agency	Functions
Office of the Governor cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate participation of the Governor in scheduled news conferences.
Secretary of State’s Office (SOS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the JIC and disseminate office-specific information.
Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical broadcast and production support to JIC operations. • Provide communications support to facilitate the dissemination of information to the public. • Will broadcast evacuation information from the JIC when local governments issue evacuation notices. • Provide technicians to staff production control room. • Broadcast all news conferences statewide and provide access to the broadcast to out-of-state and national media outlets.
Mississippi Commission on Volunteer Services (MCVS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide all volunteer information to the JIC to ensure efficient efforts. • Support JIC Operations.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #15 External Affairs Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the ESF #15 ECO for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf

- b. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)

- c. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>

- d. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- e. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- f. FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- g. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- h. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- i. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- j. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

For JIC SOPs, see the MEMA PIO or External Affairs Office.

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised on an annual basis to evaluate the ability of the state and its political subdivisions to respond to support local emergency management agencies. Exercises will be coordinated with local and federal governments to the extent possible. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs), SOPs, checklists, internal plans, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster supporting this plan.

ESF #15 External Affairs Annex to MS CEMP

At a minimum, the ESF #15 External Affairs Annex Coordinating Agencies will conduct an annual review of this Annex with all support agencies. Additional assessments may be performed if the experience with an incident or regulatory changes indicates a need. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. A re-write of this Annex will be completed every four (4) years.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Army National Guard (ARNG)
Mississippi Air National Guard (ANG)

Supporting Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Defense (DOD)
National Guard Bureau (NGB)
United States Coast Guard (USCG)
United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
US Air Force Auxiliary, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

- 1. INTRODUCTION 1
 - a. Purpose..... 1
 - b. Scope..... 1
- 2. POLICIES 1
- 3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 2
 - a. Assumptions..... 2
 - b. General Concepts 3
 - c. Sheltering at MSNG Armories..... 4
- 4. ORGANIZATION 4
 - a. State Emergency Operations Center 4
 - b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact..... 4
 - (1) SWP Operations Officer(s)..... 4
 - (2) Operations Section Watch Officer 5
 - c. SEOC ICS Sections..... 5
 - (1) Operations Section 5
 - (2) Planning Section 5
 - (3) Logistics Section..... 5
 - (4) Finance and Administration Section..... 5
 - d. SEOC Emergency Services Branch 5
 - e. Air Operations Branch..... 6
 - f. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center..... 6
 - g. Joint Information Center..... 6
 - h. SEOC Situation Rooms..... 6
 - i. Administrative and Logistical Support 7
- 5. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS 8
 - a. Coordinating Agency 8
 - (1) Preparedness 8
 - (2) Pre-Incident..... 9
 - (3) Incident 10

ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex to MS CEMP

(4) Post-Incident 11

b. Supporting Agencies 12

6. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 13

7. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 14

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. The Mississippi Military Department (MMD), herein referred to as MMD or the Mississippi National Guard (MSNG), can respond to domestic emergencies and aid civil authorities to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate significant property damage. Such assistance occurs after the Governor declares a State of Emergency (SOE) and issuance of an Executive Order (EO) authorizing the MSNG to respond. In these instances, the MSNG or other military forces supplement local, tribal, and state entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex is to provide and maintain a military support structure for response and recovery missions following an emergency or a major disaster. This Annex is not designed to supplant or usurp existing plans, policies, or procedures but will provide an overview of how the state intends to utilize military assets during an emergency management situation.

b. Scope. This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. If an emergency or major disaster occurs that overwhelms local resources, ESF #16 of the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) may be activated to provide support in accordance with the concepts of the National Response Framework (NRF). If mobilization of the NRF is required, since there is no federal ESF #16, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the primary agency in coordination with the Department of Defense (DOD).

2. POLICIES.

a. An SOE and EO are required to activate the MSNG.

b. The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of state response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies, including federal agencies tasked by FEMA.

c. The MSNG will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to work in conjunction with MEMA, other state agencies, and federal agencies in an emergency military support to civil authorities capacity at the SEOC.

ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex to MS CEMP

d. If state emergency military resources either have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the ECO for ESF #16 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or from FEMA.

e. The MSNG ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element at another facility near the impacted area.

f. To ensure the orderly flow of resources, the MSNG will coordinate all transportation movements with ESF #1 (Transportation), ESF #5(Emergency Management), and ESF #7 (Logistics).

3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Existing state and military telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for incident communications.

(2) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(3) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities will have to be inspected, either cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(4) Before requesting EMAC or federal assets, all available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) to the maximum extent possible.

(5) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(6) Numerous volunteering entities, both governmental and non-governmental, may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas with neither coordination nor communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

b. General Concepts.

(1) The Executive Director of the MEMA and the MSNG Adjutant General (TAG) will evaluate the overall magnitude of each incident. If all other available resources are insufficient, the recommendation to activate the MSNG is presented to the Governor for execution.

(2) Once State Active Duty (SAD) is authorized, MEMA will submit mission assignments for military support directly to the MSNG Director of Military Support (DOMS) for execution.

(3) The TAG has the authority to coordinate additional support from other states by manner of EMAC agreements that will be routed through MEMA to the emergency management agency of the supporting state.

(4) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (incident developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(5) When ESF #16 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #16 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(6) Through their county Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2–3 days of a disaster.

(7) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance where possible through county EOCs.

(8) Local officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Where possible, such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction's county EOC.

(9) Working in coordination with the SEOC and the State Warning Point (SWP), the Joint Information Center (JIC) will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 (External Affairs) release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

c. Sheltering at MSNG Armories.

(1) For armories to be used as shelters, local shelter resources must be either expended, damaged beyond safe occupancy, threatened by floodwaters, or otherwise determined not suitable for use. MSNG armories are the absolute least favorable facilities for use as shelters and should only be used if necessary.

(2) Local authorities will have to submit a request for an armory to MEMA for coordination with the American Red Cross (ARC) and the Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS).

(3) If MDHS and ARC support using an armory, MEMA will forward the request to ESF #16. Upon approval from the MSNG, the armory can then be used as a shelter.

4. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the MSNG ECO or the MSNG emergency coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency notifications is maintained at this facility. ESF #16 is part of the SEOC Operations Section, Emergency Services Branch.

(1) MSNG elements assist with the development, manning, and operability of the SEOC Aviation Operations Branch (AOB), as required.

(2) Command and Control (C2) of MSNG units remains with the TAG and within their military chain of command.

(3) Local MSNG units may be required to directly support local officials with operational responses consistent with current mission assignments.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA SWP within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. Operations Officers and an Operations Section Watch Officer staff the SWP. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Operations Officer(s):

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or

commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC ICS Sections. The SEOC maintains the standard four ICS sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives.

(2) Planning Section. The Planning Section coordinates support activities for incident planning and contingency, long-range, and demobilization planning. Planning supports Command and Operations in processing incident information and coordinates information activities across the response system.

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations in their use of personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes.

(4) Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section supports Command and Operations with administrative issues and tracks and processes incident expenses. This includes such issues as licensure requirements, regulatory compliance, and financial accounting.

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC) or an SEOC Branch Director for a roster of assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Emergency Services Branch. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Emergency Services Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #4 (Firefighting), ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services), ESF #9 (Search and Rescue), ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Material Response), ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security), and ESF #16 and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Emergency Services Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom

ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex to MS CEMP

updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordination, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Emergency Services Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6754, e-mail: emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. Air Operations Branch. The Air Operations Branch (AOB) is activated, as necessary, to provide state, tribal, and county agencies with a means to access and use a broad range of aviation resources within the state when needed to support response operations. The MSNG State Aviation Officer (SAO) is the lead for the AOB. See the SEOC OSC or ESF #16 for more information.

f. Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), commonly called BEOC, provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi private-sector resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster.

For more information on the BEOC, e-mail the BEOC Director at msbeoc@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.h.

g. Joint Information Center. The MEMA JIC coordinates critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all agency Public Information Officers (PIOs) and news media.

For more information on the JIC or to contact the JIC Director, e-mail memainfo@mema.ms.gov or go to the dedicated JIC SITRoom listed below in section 6.h.

h. SEOC Situation Rooms. MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or an incident. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, current incident priorities and objectives, current operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex to MS CEMP

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emas> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

i. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #16 entities are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #16 ECO.

(2) ESF #16 coordinator will coordinate efforts with the SEOC through the Emergency Services Branch Director.

(3) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them.

(4) The administration of military support will come through the normal administrative channels for military operations within the state.

(5) Supply and services for committed military forces will be obtained and coordinated through the MSNG Joint Operations Center (JOC), MSNG State Resources, and the MSNG G-4 (Logistics).

(6) As necessary, utilize mutual assistance through EMAC for the other States’ National Guard forces in accordance with Public Law 104-321 (EMAC).

ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex to MS CEMP

(7) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC and the SEOC HSIN SITRooms.

(8) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.

(9) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(10) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(11) Update the SEOC Emergency Services Branch Director on changes to the ESF #16 ECO and Liaison Officer (LNO) Roster.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #16, the MSNG is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Develop Operations Plans (OPLANs) to provide ESF #16 support to the full spectrum of potential disasters facing Mississippi.

(b) Conduct regular training and exercises for Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) missions.

(c) Provide a list of MSNG Emergency Coordination staff (ECOs) that will carry out the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) virtually or at the SEOC.

(d) Develop and establish the construct of the AOB, and on order (O/O), activate the AOB to coordinate state aviation operations.

(e) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex.

(f) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Emergency Services Branch Director, SWP, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, CEMP

ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex to MS CEMP

and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(g) Ensure all entities with ESF #16 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event.

(h) Ensure ESF #16 elements are familiar with and operate according to the Incident Command System (ICS).

(i) Train and exercise ESF #16 personnel.

(j) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, Public Information Officer (PIO), and an ESF #16 liaison(s) to report to the SEOC, forward locations, or to support virtually.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) MSNG will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key military personnel supporting ESF #16. MEMA will assist MSNG in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #16.

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #16 liaison(s) to the SEOC or forward locations.

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.

(d) Prepare to activate the AOB to support incident operations.

(e) Develop and prepare pre-scripted rapid deployment force packages (composite temas).

(f) Conduct preliminary staff meetings with the complete ESF #16 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(g) Provide fixed facilities supporting the forward State Emergency Response Team (SERT) operations at the Mississippi Air National Guard Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC) in Gulfport, MS, Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center (CSJFTC) MS, and Camp McCain, MS in accordance with established Memorandums of Agreement (MOA).

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #16, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #16 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #16 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(b) Provide liaison, operational coordination, and reporting on the air, maritime, and surface assets.

(c) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed.

(d) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(e) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.

(f) O/O, activate the AOB and support state aviation operations.

(g) Provide military police to support law enforcement and security missions.

(h) Support damage assessment with personnel and equipment.

(i) Provide aerial support for transportation and planning/Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) missions.

(j) Assist with emergency communications.

(k) Support traffic control points (TCPs) and re-entry control points (RCPs).

(l) Provide personnel and equipment for Urban Search and Rescue (USAR).

(m) Staff and operate Points of Distribution (PODs).

(n) Conduct route clearance on key highways and roads to facilitate response and recovery operations.

(o) Provide Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and HAZMAT advice and assistance if the situation dictates.

ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex to MS CEMP

(p) Through MEMA, receive, confirm, evaluate, and prioritize requests for assistance from local governments.

(q) Allocate appropriate resources, prepare a mission assignment, and submit it to the MSNG to meet the needs determined with existing information.

(r) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.

(s) Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.

(t) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

(u) Coordinate the efforts through an ECO/Liaison to the Emergency Service Branch Director and ESF #5.

(v) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.

(w) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.

(x) Participate in post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure to help determine critical needs and potential workloads.

(y) MEMA may ask ESF #16 to provide personnel to the Joint Field Office (JFO) to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.

(4) Post-Incident.

(a) Provide security presence, as required, to ensure unimpeded recovery operations.

(b) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.

(c) All ESF #16 entities assist in the preparation of the AAR/IP.

(d) Submit AAR/IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(e) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex to MS CEMP

(f) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(g) Submit detailed mission reimbursement packets to obtain reimbursement from MEMA/FEMA.

(h) Compare ESF #3 staff records with the MEMA network tasking and tracking system to assure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #16 supporting entities are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #16.

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, the State of Mississippi CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures.

(3) Ensure unit command, administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #16.

(4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support.

(5) Support state aviation operations through the SEOC AOB.

(6) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere.

(7) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

(8) Support the development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering.

(9) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

(10) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(11) Provide SITREP and IAP input via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.

6. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #16 Military Support to Civil Authorities Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/USCODE-2011-title18/USCODE-2011-title18-partI-chap67-sec1385>
- c. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- d. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- e. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- f. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- g. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- h. National Preparedness System
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/system>
- i. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf

- j. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- k. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- l. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#). Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may gain access to the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

7. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Aviation Support Annex

Coordinating Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
 Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
 Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)
Mississippi Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
 Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)
 Mississippi Search and Rescue (SAR) Task Force
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)
 Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
 Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
 U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
 Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Aviation Support Annex to MS CEMP

Federal Support Agencies cont.

Department of Justice

U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)

Department of Defense

Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. OVERVIEW 1

3. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS 3

 a. Assumptions..... 3

 b. Planning Considerations 5

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 7

 a. General..... 7

 b. Expectations 7

 c. Direction, Control, and Coordination 8

 d. Pre-Incident Operations 8

 (1) Planning Functions..... 9

 (2) Training..... 9

 (3) Exercises 9

 e. Incident Operations 9

 f. Incident Management System..... 10

 g. Reporting Requirements 10

5. ORGANIZATION AND SUPPORT 11

 a. Administrative and Logistical Support 11

 b. State Emergency Operations Center 11

 d. Field Units..... 13

 e. Field Unit Logistical Support..... 14

 f. State Aviation Support..... 14

6. RESPONSIBILITIES 15

 a. Coordinating and Primary Agencies 15

 (1) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency 15

 (2) Mississippi Military Department/Mississippi National Guard 16

 (3) Mississippi Wing - Civil Air Patrol 16

Aviation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(4) Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks.....	17
(5) Mississippi Department of Public Safety.....	17
(6) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security/Mississippi SAR Task Forces	18
(7) Mississippi Department of Marine Resources	18
b. Supporting Agencies.....	19
c. Federal Agency Support	20
(1) Federal Emergency Management Agency	20
(2) U.S. Department of Defense	20
(3) U.S. Air Force Rescue Coordination Center.....	21
(4) U.S. Coast Guard	21
(5) U.S. Customs Border Protection, Air and Marine Operations.....	21
(6) Transportation Security Administration	21
(7) Federal Aviation Administration	21
(8) U.S. Marshals Service.....	21
d. Non-Governmental Support.....	21
7. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES	22
8. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE.....	23

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Aviation Support Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Effective responses for incidents requiring state or federal assistance frequently demand multiple departments and agencies to carry out air missions at all levels. These flights are usually incredibly varied and include, but are not limited to, evacuation, logistics transport, search and rescue (SAR), firefighting, and damage assessment air missions. These flights are also often carried out under Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC) and/or under Visual Flight Rules (VFR), for which air navigation services (ANS) provided by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) may have been temporarily disrupted or degraded. Additionally, each department and agency operating response aircraft uses its internal Command and Control (C2) system to dispatch, manage, and support its flights. During major incidents, the aviation operations environment may rapidly become complex and challenging regarding the efficient and effective use of available air assets, flight safety, and other critical factors.

a. Purpose. This Annex establishes parameters for effectively integrating local, state, tribal, and federal aviation assets operating in the impact area into disaster response and recovery activities. This Annex will facilitate the coordination of certain aspects of air operations planning and execution before, during, and following an incident. The Annex encompasses an all-hazards incident approach.

This Annex provides uniform aviation operations guidance applicable within the state's airspace. The guidance in the Annex also provides for flight safety, coordination, and visibility of all aviation operations within a multi-state disaster area.

b. Scope. The Aviation Support Annex provides a doctrinal template and guidance to the state Aviation Branch within the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). This Annex provides guidance for fixed-winged, rotor-winged, Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), and airspace management operations.

This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

2. OVERVIEW. Activating this Annex and standing up the Aviation Branch of the SEOC generally coincides with a large, complex, if not catastrophic, incident.

Aviation Support Annex to MS CEMP

a. If an emergency or major disaster overwhelms local resources, the Aviation Support Annex will be activated to assist in accordance with the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15 (1972).

b. The Aviation Branch is the direct SEOC aviation component. If co-located in the SEOC or Joint Field Office (JFO), the local, tribal, state, or federal response organization may operate as a multiagency coordination group.

c. As part of the SEOC, the Aviation Branch will coordinate the aviation assets when a local, tribal, or state official requests those assets in response to a disaster or emergency. While the SEOC may have operational control or mission assignment authority over some of the aircraft used in the incident area, most aircraft will be directly managed by organizations outside the SEOC.

d. The Incident Command Posts (ICP) will provide local, onsite coordination for operations management, mission planning, assignment, and support. Most tactical mission assignment activities (e.g., flight planning, scheduling, and other dispatch services) are carried out by other involved agencies that own and operate the aircraft responding to the incident. ICP will coordinate their aviation requests with the SEOC, coordinating with the Aviation Branch for mission assignments.

e. Additional support, as needed, will be obtained through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). In extreme events, the state may request the activation of one or more federal assets for missions within Mississippi.

f. The Aviation Branch recognizes and supports local, tribal, state, and federal authorities. The Annex guidance supports all local, tribal, state, and federal aviation assets' communication, coordination, and collaboration. This Annex is enabled by several vital functions, including:

- (1) Support of air mission requests;
- (2) Prioritization of aviation missions;
- (3) Mission assignment of available aircraft assets;
- (4) Air mission planning, coordination, and deconfliction;
- (5) Situational awareness of aviation operations in the incident area;
- (6) Coordination of ground support at designated airports/airfields.

g. Aeronautical SAR consists of searches of non-urban and wilderness areas that involve locating downed aircraft and extracting and treating victims. Searches are conducted with ground and air assets with alerts and data provided by the Air Force Rescue & Coordination Center (AFRCC) and the FAA. During periods of non-Aviation Branch activation, the Operations Section of the SEOC or ESF #9 (SAR) coordinates with the AFRCC.

h. The Aviation Branch is the principal interface with the FAA for the incident area. The FAA is the final authority on air traffic management (ATM) matters, including the establishment and management of Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR), the development and implementation of incident response aviation operational coordination plans, coordination with active air traffic control (ATC) facilities, and the mitigation of impacts on the National Airspace System (NAS).

i. Flight safety is the paramount concern in complex air operations; it supports the requirement for a designated Aviation Branch to ensure the harmonization of aviation assets and the integration of safety considerations into operational planning and mission execution.

j. The Aviation Branch helps identify and resolve flight safety issues, primarily involving multiple departments and agencies, in coordination with the FAA, which retains ultimate aviation safety oversight authority.

k. The Aviation Branch works with Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2 Communications to help identify and resolve radio communications and frequency issues. Multiple departments and agencies will use different tactical radios and frequency bands; the Aviation Branch can facilitate communications and coordination among the FAA, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and departments/agencies.

3. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Disasters will result in the need for aviation assets to support operations in the impact areas.

(2) Adequate aviation assets (e.g., aircraft, crews, airports, servicing facilities) may not be available within a single agency or jurisdiction to support catastrophic disaster response operations, and statewide or regional assets may need to be coordinated for a response.

(3) Aviation resources may include aircraft and resources owned, chartered, or leased by the federal, state, tribal, or local governments or commercial and volunteer organizations.

Aviation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(4) Aviation assets used to support disaster operations in the state will be coordinated through the Aviation Branch. Still, they will remain under the command and control of their parent agency, owner, or operator.

(5) The Aviation Branch is the appropriate entity through which state leadership acts to initiate, coordinate, and direct aviation response operations that exceed the capability of the local governments.

(6) Airspace control and management rest solely with the FAA.

(7) The Aviation Branch provides trained and experienced staff to fill management positions in the SEOC upon activation.

(8) The role of state aviation entities involved in information and planning is to collect raw data in the field and provide it to their Aviation Branch Director or designated personnel of MEMA in the SEOC.

(9) The state Aviation Branch program assists and augments municipal, county, and tribal aviation capabilities. SMAC may be utilized if aviation operations overextend the resources and capabilities of local government officials. Requests can be made to participant counties for personnel, aircraft, equipment, etc. Requests for assistance from a Mississippi aviation asset must be made through WebEOC to the SEOC to assign the request to the Aviation Branch Director.

(10) At no point will state or local assets be considered federal assets. Federal aviation assets deployed within Mississippi shall fall under the operational control of the Mississippi Aviation Branch to augment state aviation assets.

(11) Mississippi Military Department (MMD) personnel can assist with aviation operations. However, before they can assist under the Immediate Response Authority (which allows them to be utilized if life, limb, or eyesight is at state), Soldiers or Airmen must be already in a duty status before Immediate Response Authority may be used. The Governor's Executive Order must put them on State Active Duty (SAD) if not already on some duty status.

(12) The ability of the State of Mississippi to effectively provide the requested assistance is contingent upon MEMA's capability to identify and request the appropriate state and/or federal agencies to support aviation efforts. It is also contingent upon the effective planning, coordination, and management of those aviation resources.

(13) All state and federal agencies responsible for supporting the Aviation Branch will communicate resource capability to the Aviation Branch Director at the SEOC. The Aviation

Branch Director will direct needed assets to the forward Aviation Base of Operations to check in with the on-scene Commander or liaison. The location of the initial forward Aviation Base of Operations and initial staging area for all incoming aviation assets will be established by the Aviation Branch Directors and communicated via the deployment order. For hurricane response and when possible, state aviation assets will be pre-deployed to a designated area(s) or a staging area within a safe operating distance of the Mississippi Gulf Coast 24 hours prior to the onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

(14) It is assumed that an incident severe enough to trigger a Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) response may occur with little (notice) to no warning (no notice). If/when this happens, the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) will approve civilian agency requests for DSCA, and the Department of Defense (DOD) will respond under the current policies and procedures. At the request of civil authorities, DOD forces may respond to the DSCA incident under immediate response authority. If those forces remain at the incident site, they will fall under United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) C2. Title 10 military personnel shall not be employed to enforce or execute civil law violating United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act), except as otherwise provided by law. Under extraordinary circumstances, the President may direct DOD to lead the federal response.

(15) National Guard forces will be involved in nearly all DSCA operations. Normally, National Guard forces deployed to the affected state or in response to an EMAC request will operate under the control of state authorities.

(16) If a JFO is established, Aviation Branch personnel may locate jointly with their federal counterparts in the JFO or other designated facility.

b. Planning Considerations.

(1) The Aviation Branch is activated when an incident is anticipated or occurs that may result in a request for a unified aviation response to an affected area.

(2) The Aviation Branch response is scalable to meet the specific needs of each incident, based upon the nature and magnitude of the event, the suddenness of onset, and the capability of local aviation resources.

(3) Aviation Branch coordination follows the National Response Framework (NRF) and the Mississippi CEMP.

(4) Aviation Branch planning and operations will be consistent with the Incident Action Plan (IAP) established by the Incident Commander (IC).

Aviation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(5) The Aviation Branch coordinates resource allocation and tasking through the SEOC. Missions are assigned through the MEMA mission assignment (MA) process, other procedures outlined in the CEMP, and applicable Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

(6) The Aviation Branch is the centralized conduit for state situation reports from the various aviation entities and is the informational link between aviation operations and the SEOC.

(7) All agencies will operate within the identified Incident Command System (ICS) structure established by the local IC and/or the Aviation Branch Director. Each supporting agency will maintain administrative command and control of its resources and others assigned to them.

(8) Federal aviation responders assist and support local, tribal, and state aviation capabilities in incidents requiring a coordinated federal response.

(9) As required, the Aviation Branch provides representatives to staff critical positions in the SEOC, State Emergency Response Team (SERT), or JFO, supporting the established Area Command Group (ACG).

(10) If Aviation Branch operations overextend the resources and capabilities of the state, then aviation resources from other states may be requested through EMAC. All requests for EMAC assistance will be processed and tracked through the MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator. Any aviation assets brought into Mississippi under an EMAC shall fall under the operational control of the Mississippi Aviation Branch to augment state aviation assets.

(11) The Aviation Branch staff establishes and provides necessary field facilities, supplies, and equipment to support state activities related to the management of incidents. These facilities include but are not limited to the Forward Area Command, mobilization centers, and state staging areas.

(12) For every incident, the Aviation Branch Director assesses the specific aviation requirements and assigns one of the primary agencies as the overall primary agency. The designation is dependent upon incident circumstances and the type of response required.

(13) When assigned as the overall primary agency for an incident, that organization conducts the following actions:

(a) Coordinates planning and operations between primary and support agencies.

(b) Coordinates resolution of conflicting operational demands for aviation resources.

(c) Provides representation to appropriate incident facilities in the JFOs and emergency operations centers (EOCs).

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. General.

(1) MEMA coordinates all state aviation operations in response to natural or man-made disasters. Through the Aviation Branch, the Aviation Branch Director is responsible for tactical deployment and providing support based on local jurisdictional needs. Local authorities will conduct initial aviation requirements and responses for unanticipated events.

(2) The Sheriff's Office in each county is responsible for conducting missing person searches within the state. MEMA and the Aviation Branch Director, working with the ESF #9 Primary ECO, may assist in coordinating searches with the AFRCC, county sheriffs, and other law enforcement agencies.

(3) If a state or federal emergency/disaster is declared, the Aviation Branch Director will coordinate support with the local IC. Each participating agency will coordinate its support with the Aviation Branch Director at the SEOC.

(4) Primary Agencies will designate an Aviation Branch Director at the SEOC and an Assistant Aviation Branch Director/Tactical Commander at the Forward Command Post. The Aviation Branch Director and Assistant Branch Director assemble and distribute aviation assets and equipment for mission assignments to support local aviation operations. The Assistant Aviation Branch Director/Tactical Commander (who can be at the Forward Command Post or any other location as needed) is also responsible for distributing the aviation communications plan and the logistical support of all aviation assets.

(5) If state aviation resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, the Aviation Branch Director or IC may recommend to MEMA that further assistance is required. MEMA may recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the EMAC or FEMA. Such requests to FEMA for assistance would prompt the implementation of the NRF.

b. Expectations.

(1) If available, local governments should organize, train, and properly equip aviation assets and personnel for all aviation operations within their identified jurisdictions.

(2) If available, local governments should conduct periodic evaluations of aviation capabilities and identify trigger points when aviation assistance from the state will be requested.

(3) Local governments will respond to and manage aviation incidents within their capability and call for assistance from the state when the incident overwhelms local capabilities.

(4) The local IC should identify the most qualified aviation official to serve as Aviation Branch Director during the local incident. The Aviation Branch Director will plan to coordinate state aviation resources into the IAP after a request for assistance has been made to the state.

(5) All Aviation Branch primary agencies support the designated primary agency as required.

c. Direction, Control, and Coordination.

(1) The Aviation Branch Director and the affiliated agency are the overall lead responsible for the program development and the tactical deployment of aviation assets to affected local agencies and for maintaining liaison with affected EMA Directors.

(2) During incidents involving primary participants within the aviation community or during periods of non-activation, coordination may be limited to the Aviation Branch primary agency through coordination with the SEOC.

(3) The Aviation Branch Director will typically coordinate from the SEOC, but a catastrophic situation may require establishing an additional forward coordination element near the impacted area.

(4) Each participating agency will coordinate its support with the Aviation Branch. This coordination is essential, whether from the SEOC or forward ICPs.

(5) Based on the disaster response requirements, all primary and supporting agencies are expected to provide the appropriate staffing level to meet the needs of the incident. This may require agencies to deploy personnel to the SEOC and/or forward command post(s) near the operational theater. Agency representatives must be knowledgeable about the resource capability of their agency procedures for acquiring those resources and have the authority to commit those resources.

d. Pre-Incident Operations. Pre-incident operations include various functions to ensure safe and efficient aviation operations after a disaster occurs. Pre-incident operations include but are not limited to:

(1) Planning Functions. Each state agency identified as a primary or support agency to the Aviation Branch should develop agency plans to cope with extended disaster operations. This includes the development of policies and procedures to ensure appropriate staffing and logistical support from their agencies throughout disaster response operations.

Specific staffing requirements will be based on the disaster's scope and the agency's roles and responsibilities. Agencies should plan to provide personnel on a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week basis for up to three weeks.

(2) Training. Based on the roles and responsibilities of agencies supporting aviation operations, agency managers are expected to ensure that deployed personnel are properly trained to perform their assigned functions. Those agencies are expected to maintain training records of those deployed personnel and provide the appropriate continuing education requirements to maintain their assigned and deployed personnel's knowledge, skills, and abilities. If technical skills-based training is required to maintain proficiency at the assigned position, agency managers will ensure that training is provided appropriately and timely. Participating agencies should enable their aviation personnel to attend joint training with the Mississippi aviation assets whenever possible.

(3) Exercises. Periodically and whenever appropriate, supporting agencies to the Aviation Branch should exercise the plan's elements within their agency and other supporting agencies. This may include tabletop exercises (TTX) designed to work through the specific activities encountered during aviation operations. Whenever possible, participating agencies should have their trained aviation personnel/teams participate in a Mississippi full-scale aviation exercise (FSE) annually.

e. Incident Operations. Once the local IC has requested aviation assistance from the state through the SEOC, MEMA officials will be activated for response coordination. The Aviation Branch Director will coordinate with MEMA to scale assets based on the type of assistance requested and the scope of the disaster. All responses will be scaled to meet the needs of the incident.

(1) Aviation operations should begin immediately after state-activated resources have been assembled. The initial state aviation representative on the scene will coordinate with the local IC and/or their designee to establish lines of authority, operational objectives, and reporting requirements.

(2) The Aviation Branch Director will coordinate with the local IC to establish an Aviation Base of Operations prior to the arrival of state aviation resources into the affected area. Simultaneously, the Aviation Branch Director will begin coordinating aviation operations from the SEOC. In an unforeseen incident, the first state aviation representatives on the scene shall

perform an immediate needs assessment and report critical needs to the SEOC. Activation of supporting agencies will depend on the type and scope of the disaster.

(3) If the initial reports indicate a need to activate federal and/or EMAC aviation resources, the Aviation Branch Director and the Assistant Aviation Branch Director/Tactical Commander will prepare to support and manage incoming aviation resources through the SEOC.

(4) If aviation operations require more than one operational period, a regular planning cycle will establish objectives, identify and acquire necessary resources, and deploy aviation resources in an organized and systematic manner. The planning cycle with meeting and briefing times will be established by the Aviation Branch Director and the Assistant Aviation Branch Director in coordination with local, state, tribal, and federal officials. The meeting and briefing times will be communicated to all concerned entities and personnel.

(5) After the aviation objectives established by the local IC have been accomplished, the Aviation Branch Director and the Assistant Aviation Branch Director/Tactical Commander will begin demobilizing aviation resources. Before demobilizing aviation resources, a debriefing will be conducted to maintain operations and/or after-action concerns.

f. Incident Management System. As state and federal directives require, incidents resulting in a declared State of Emergency or Federal Disaster will be managed using the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) and the ICS. NIMS and ICS provide flexibility to incident commanders in the structure and implementation of the management system.

In most cases, the state-activated aviation operations will be coordinated by the Aviation Branch Director, who reports directly to the Operations Section Chief at the SEOC. The on-scene direction of state aviation operations will be directed by the Assistant Aviation Branch Director/Tactical Commander, designated by the local IC as the Aviation Leader. The Aviation Branch Director and Assistant Aviation Branch Director/Tactical Commander will develop the organizational support and deploy the resources necessary to meet the operational aviation objectives of the local IC.

g. Reporting Requirements.

(1) To facilitate overall aviation C2 and situational awareness, aviation groups should maintain communications with the Assistant Aviation Branch Director/Tactical Commander. The Assistant Aviation Branch Director/Tactical Commander will coordinate reporting items and provide regular situation reports (SITREP) to the SEOC and the JFO Operations Section. Individual units within the aviation group will be responsible for maintaining their internal communications to ensure all personnel's safety and meet the reporting requirements established by the Assistant Aviation Branch Director/Tactical Commander.

(2) Per the reporting requirements established by the Operations Section Chief (OSC) and Aviation Branch Director, ICS Form 204 must be provided to the forward EOC and SEOC in a timely manner. Doing so will provide necessary information for logistics and planning of the next operational period. All aviation personnel must immediately report any exceptions, such as serious injury or death, to the Aviation Branch Director, the Assistant Aviation Branch Director/Tactical Commander, and the State Aviation Coordinator.

(3) All units assigned to the Aviation Branch must document all expenditures and other pertinent records to ensure reimbursement of expenses by the state and/or federal government.

5. ORGANIZATION AND SUPPORT.

a. Administrative and Logistical Support.

(1) All participating agencies will receive administrative support from their parent organizations; MEMA will coordinate additional assistance as needed.

(2) All participating agencies must attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings at the SEOC or elsewhere.

(3) Operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation will be maintained for future reference and historical perspective.

(4) Each agency will maintain its maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(5) Each Aviation Branch agency with an automated financial management system will utilize that system to capture the incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all associated costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.

b. State Emergency Operations Center. When activated, the Aviation Branch will manage and coordinate all aviation requests from the SEOC. The SEOC is located at 1 MEMA Drive, Pearl, MS 39288. Aviation operations will be accomplished by mobilizing state aviation resources to support the affected local jurisdiction (upon request by the local government).

c. Aviation Branch. The SEOC Aviation Branch is a state-level management asset coordinating aviation and airspace activities during response efforts supporting federal, state, local,

and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) during a disaster, emergency, or other designated event.

The primary responsibility of the Aviation Branch will be to coordinate the integration of aviation assets requested by the MEMA Operations Section Chief in response to a disaster or emergency. The Aviation Branch is not designed to provide direct C2 of aviation resources but coordinates aviation-specific missions and resources between federal, state, and local agencies for centralized planning with decentralized execution.

The Aviation Branch will produce an Aviation Branch Plan for each specific event. The plan identifies points of contact for Air Mission Requests (AMR), flight following procedures, emergency procedures, TFR, and communications requirements. The Aviation Branch will serve as a collection and dissemination point for crucial aviation coordination information. Specific operational area tactical information will be addressed as a local Incident Action Plan (IAP) component. The MEMA Aviation Branch is depicted in Figure 1 below.

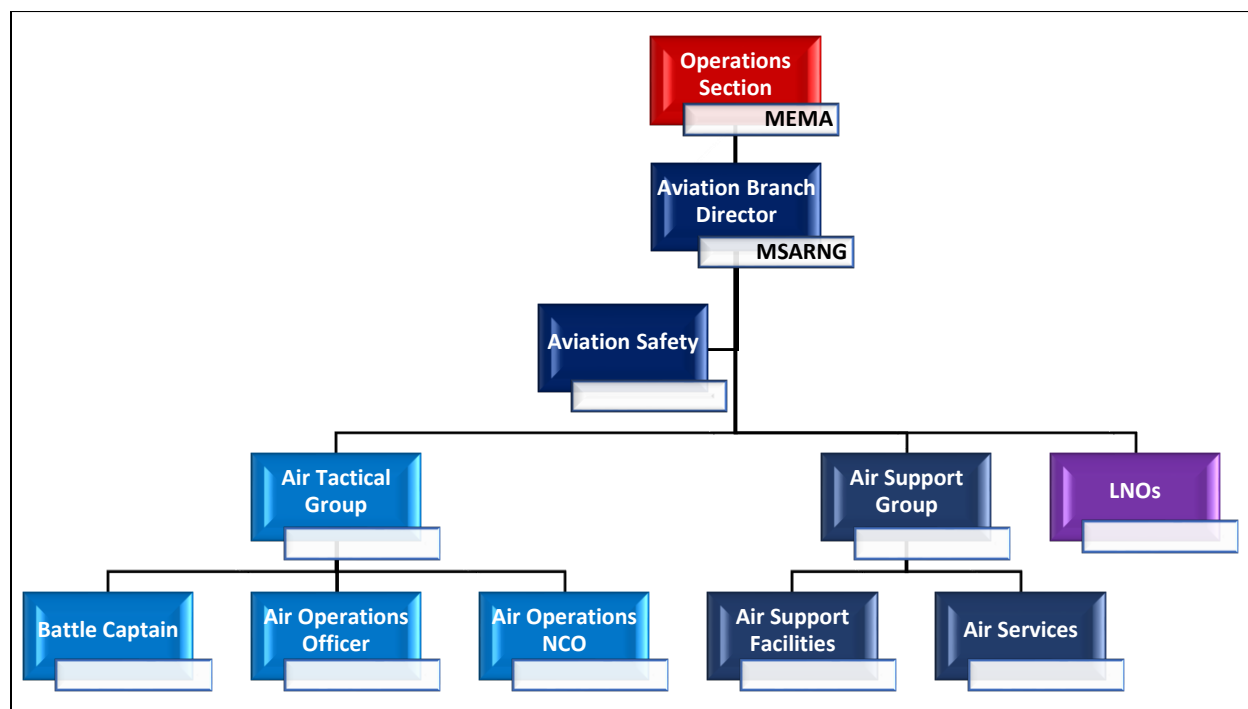


Figure 1: MEMA Aviation Branch Organization

(1) Aviation Branch Director. The Aviation Branch Director will develop priorities in accordance with the MEMA Executive Director's requirements, assign strategic and operational missions, allocate aircraft and other resources, track mission results, provide appropriate briefings, collect cost information, and identify and coordinate the resolution of flight safety issues,

particularly between agencies. The Aviation Branch Director should understand state and federal processes, procedures, and interagency roles and responsibilities.

(2) Aviation Safety Officer. The Aviation Safety Officer works directly for the State Safety Officer but resides in the Aviation Branch. The Aviation Safety Officer should have knowledge of all aspects of flight safety for the type of aircraft and missions to be flown. Safety is a paramount concern. An experienced airman should be designated to concentrate on safety issues, such as impending weather conditions, crew duty limitations, and any hazardous conditions in the operation.

(3) Air Mission Group. The Air Mission Group coordinates the employment of aviation assets performing response air operations. The Air Mission Group is responsible for conducting an initial review of requested air missions and assigning them to either the Air Support Group or the Air Tactical Group for processing, depending on available asset configurations from participating and supporting state and federal agencies and the magnitude or scope of the mission request.

(4) Aviation Partner Liaison Officer. The Liaison Officer (LNO) represents the Aviation Branch Director at a designated forward location for the duration of a specific operation or as detailed by the situation. Effective employment of LNOs is imperative for coordination and synchronization. Liaison Officers must be involved during the command estimate process to ensure the planned engagement is within aviation capabilities with the assets available and that the aviation assets are being utilized according to doctrine to maximize their potential.

d. Field Units. State entities that can provide aviation assets, including but not limited to fixed-wing, rotor-wing, Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), or technical specialties, include:

- (1) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Mississippi National Guard.
- (3) Mississippi Wing, Civil Air Patrol.
- (4) Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks.
- (5) Mississippi Department of Public Safety.
- (6) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security/SAR Task Forces.
- (7) Mississippi Insurance Department.

Aviation Support Annex to MS CEMP

- (8) Mississippi State Fire Academy.
- (9) Mississippi Forestry Commission.
- (10) Mississippi Department of Transportation.
- (11) Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration.
- (12) Non-governmental Aviation Entities.

The Aviation Branch will provide personnel or liaisons to the JFO to work closely with their federal counterparts.

e. Field Unit Logistical Support. Aviation Branch field personnel will be supported by their parent organizations, and logistical support may be provided by one or all of the following options:

- (1) Fixed Base of Operations (FBO).
- (2) Base camps.
- (3) Mobile kitchen trailers.
- (4) Local contracts.
- (5) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for housing.

(6) All Aviation Branch agencies will ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and complies with the applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

(7) All participating agencies are responsible for locating and setting up their operational work areas and maintaining logistical support.

f. State Aviation Support.

(1) **Aviation Branch Director Support.** Local governments are primarily responsible for aviation operations within their legally established jurisdictions. If additional aviation capability is necessary, the local government can request additional assistance from the state. When a request

has been made, the Aviation Branch Director will coordinate all state aviation resources. The Aviation Branch Director will work closely with local officials to ensure the most appropriate use of aviation resources to meet the operational objectives established by the local IC.

(2) State Agency Support. Several state entities have been identified and designated as primary and supporting agencies to the Aviation Branch during state-declared disasters. These entities will communicate directly with the SEOC Aviation Branch Director, who will maintain a continuously updated list of available resources to support the aviation efforts. Resources will remain assigned to their home agencies until called up by the Aviation Branch Director and assigned to an incident and operational area. Parent agencies will retain administrative and support responsibilities for their assets, even when employed in aviation operations. All agencies will support the established operational goals and objectives.

(3) EMAC Support. Currently, all 50 states belong to the EMAC system. These state-to-state agreements provide resources to the requesting state to support disaster operations. If a disaster overwhelms the state's aviation resources, MEMA, through the SEOC, may request additional aviation resources through the EMAC system. This may include aviation assets from participating states and/or other aviation entities. EMAC resources will be coordinated through the SEOC and assigned appropriately. State EMAC aviation assets will be assigned under the coordination of the Aviation Branch Director, Assistant Aviation Branch Director, and/or Tactical Commander.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Coordinating and Primary Agencies.

(1) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency.

- (a)** Provide UAS support to Aviation Branch operations.
- (b)** Coordinate with the Aviation Branch Director to assist and maintain overall State aviation resources.
- (c)** Assist with SMAC requests and coordinate all state EMAC requests as needed.
- (d)** Process mission assignments (MAs) as requested by Aviation Branch Director.
- (e)** Provide Mutual Aid support efforts to include managing Mission Ready Packets (MRP).

Aviation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(f) Coordinate support to SAR efforts as needed.

(g) All other duties as requested by Aviation Branch Director.

(2) Mississippi Military Department/Mississippi National Guard.

(a) Provide Aviation Branch Director and staff.

(b) Develop and maintain an Air Operations Plan and/or Air Operations Branch SOP.

(c) Provide rotor-winged aviation support to Aviation Branch operations.

(d) Provide fixed-winged aviation support to Aviation Branch operations.

(e) Provide UAS support to Aviation Branch operations.

(f) Provide Aviation Liaison Officers to Aviation Branch operations.

(g) Assist with SMAC and EMAC requests as needed.

(h) Provide the Aviation Branch Director with a comprehensive database of aviation assets and contact information.

(i) If deployed, provide command staffing for the SEOC, SERT, and other emergency response teams.

(j) Provide MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator with MRPs for deployable agency assets.

(k) Provide security teams to assist in the protection of aviation teams and equipment.

(l) All other duties as requested by the Aviation Branch Director.

(3) Mississippi Wing - Civil Air Patrol.

(a) Provide fixed-winged aviation support to Aviation Branch operations.

(b) Provide Aviation Liaison Officers to Aviation Branch operations.

(c) Provide CAP Technical Data and assistance to Aviation Branch operations.

Aviation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(d) Provide the Aviation Branch Director with a comprehensive database of aviation assets and contact information.

(e) If deployed, provide command staffing for the SEOC, SERT, and other emergency response teams.

(f) Provide MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator with MRPs for deployable agency assets.

(g) All other duties as requested by the Aviation Branch Director.

(4) Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks.

(a) Provide UAS support to Aviation Branch operations.

(b) Assist with SMAC and EMAC requests as needed.

(c) Provide the Aviation Branch Director with a comprehensive database of aviation assets and contact information.

(d) If deployed, provide command staffing for the SEOC, SERT, and other emergency response teams.

(e) Provide MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator with MRPs for deployable agency assets.

(f) Provide sworn officers to assist in the protection of aviation teams and equipment.

(g) All other duties as requested by the Aviation Branch Director.

(5) Mississippi Department of Public Safety.

(a) Provide rotor-winged aviation support to Aviation Branch operations.

(b) Assist with SMAC and EMAC requests as needed.

(c) Provide the Aviation Branch Director with a comprehensive database of SAR assets and contact information.

(d) Provide MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator with MRPs for deployable agency assets.

(e) Provide sworn officers to assist in the protection of SAR teams and equipment.

Aviation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(f) All other duties as requested by the Aviation Branch Director.

(6) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security/Mississippi SAR Task Forces.

(a) Provide UAS support to Aviation Branch operations.

(b) Coordinate Mississippi SAR Task Force aviation requirements through the Aviation Branch Director.

(c) Assist with SMAC and EMAC requests as needed.

(d) Provide the Aviation Branch Director with a comprehensive database of TF SAR aviation assets and contact information.

(e) If deployed, provide command staffing for the SEOC, SERT, and other emergency response teams.

(f) Provide the MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator with MRPs for deployable office assets.

(g) Provide sworn officers to assist in the protection of aviation teams and equipment.

(h) All other duties as requested by Aviation Branch Director.

(7) Mississippi Department of Marine Resources.

(a) Provide UAS support to Aviation Branch operations.

(b) Assist with SMAC and EMAC requests as needed.

(c) Provide the Aviation Branch Director with a comprehensive database of SAR assets and contact information.

(d) If deployed, provide command staffing for the SEOC, SERT, and other emergency response teams.

(e) Provide MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator with MRPs for deployable agency assets.

(f) Provide sworn officers to assist in the protection of aviation teams and equipment.

(g) All other duties as requested by the Aviation Branch Director.

b. Supporting Agencies.

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with primary and support agencies; • Provide specially trained personnel and equipment; • All other duties as requested by Aviation Branch Director;
Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with primary and support agencies; • Provide specially trained personnel and equipment; • All other duties as requested by Aviation Branch Director;
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with primary and support agencies; • Provide aviation assets and personnel to assist in Aviation Branch Operations; • Conduct post-disaster aerial reconnaissance; • Utilize and coordinate federal resources through the National Forest Services and USDA; • All other duties as requested by Aviation Branch Director;
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with primary and support agencies; • Provide specially trained aviation personnel and equipment; • Provide sworn officers to assist in the protection of aviation teams and equipment; • All other duties as requested by Aviation Branch Director;
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with primary and support agencies. • Provide specially trained personnel and equipment; • All other duties as requested by Aviation Branch Director;

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Civil Defense and Emergency Management Association (MCDEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with primary and support agencies; • Provide specially trained personnel and equipment; • All other duties as requested by Aviation Branch Director;
Non-Governmental Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with primary and support agencies; • Provide specially trained personnel and equipment; • All other duties as requested by Aviation Branch Director;

c. Federal Agency Support.

(1) Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA provides various support resources to states requesting assistance. FEMA is the primary agency responsible for the Aviation Branch. When local and state aviation resources have been exhausted, the state is expected to call for federal assistance.

(2) U.S. Department of Defense. DOD is a support agency for the Aviation Branch. It serves as the primary source of fixed-wing and/or rotary-wing transportation for incident response teams. USNORTHCOM was established on Oct. 1, 2002, to command and control DOD homeland defense efforts and coordinate military assistance to civil authorities.

USNORTHCOM's civil support mission includes domestic disaster relief operations during fires, hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes. Support also includes counter-drug operations and managing the consequences of a terrorist event employing a weapon of mass destruction. The command provides assistance to a primary agency when tasked by the DOD. Per the Posse Comitatus Act, military forces can provide civil support but cannot become directly involved in law enforcement.

In providing civil support, USNORTHCOM generally operates through established joint task forces subordinate to the command. An emergency must exceed the capabilities of local, state, and federal agencies before USNORTHCOM becomes involved. In most cases, support will be limited, localized, and specific. When the scope of the disaster is reduced to the point that the primary agency can again assume full control and management without military assistance, USNORTHCOM will exit, leaving the on-scene experts to finish the job.

(3) U.S. Air Force Rescue Coordination Center. As the United States' inland search and rescue, or SAR, coordinator, the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) serves as the single agency responsible for coordinating on-land federal SAR activities in the 48 contiguous United States, Mexico, and Canada.

The AFRCC operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The center directly ties into the FAA's alerting system and the U.S. Mission Control Center. In addition to the Search and Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking information, the AFRCC computer system contains resource files that list federal and state organizations that can conduct or assist in SAR efforts throughout North America.

(4) U.S. Coast Guard. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) develops, maintains, and operates staffing at Area/District/Sector Command Centers and promotes effective localized interaction, coordination, and communications with state, local, and tribal emergency managers during Incidents of National Significance. The USCG will generally require a mission assignment number from FEMA.

(5) U.S. Customs Border Protection, Air and Marine Operations. CBP operates the world's largest law enforcement air and marine fleet with 270 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft and 180 marine vessels from 45 locations throughout the United States.

(6) Transportation Security Administration. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is responsible for the security of all modes of transportation, including aviation, rail, bus, and maritime operations. TSA can provide security and law enforcement assistance during a mass evacuation. TSA may provide an LNO to the MEMA Aviation Branch during a disaster if needed. This LNO may assist in obtaining and deploying resources and coordinating safety and security operations at air evacuation operations.

(7) Federal Aviation Administration. The FAA is responsible for the safe and efficient movement of air traffic in the National Airspace System (NAS), the operation of the NAS, and civil aviation safety oversight during emergency and non-emergency situations.

(8) U.S. Marshals Service. The United States Marshal's Service (USMS) operates a fleet of 6 MD-80 passenger aircraft capable of transporting 140 passengers. Each aircraft is dispatched with a security team, airframe and power plant (A&P) mechanic, and a nurse. USMS aircraft will rapidly respond through a FEMA MA.

d. Non-Governmental Support. The Southeast Airport Disaster Operations Group (SEADOG) is a partnership of participating airports that assist each other in coping with and recovering from major disasters. SEADOG is a system that sets up coordinated emergency response, including a procedure for participating airports to activate a call center up to 72 hours

before a possible disruption to operations. SEADOG is a growing organization with participating airports throughout the central and south-central regions of the United States.

7. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 98-473, Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act, October 1984
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title34/subtitle5/chapter501&edition=prelim>
- c. United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/USCODE-2021-title18/USCODE-2021-title18-partI-chap67-sec1385>
- d. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- e. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- f. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- g. National Preparedness Goal, September 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_preparedness_goal_2nd_edition.pdf
- h. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- i. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf

- j. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- k. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- l. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA SharePoint/Response Framework](#)

8. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every five (5) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Climate Resiliency Support Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Support Agencies

University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)

Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)

Mississippi State Fire Marshall's Office (SFMO)

Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)

Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)

Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)

All other state Agencies, Departments, and Commissions

Non-Government Organizations

American Red Cross (ARC)

Salvation Army (SA)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Department of Education (ED)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

All Other Federal Agencies

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. SUPPORTING ANNEXES..... 2

3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS..... 2

 a. General..... 2

 b. Assumptions..... 3

4. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS 3

5. EXTREME HEAT & COLD..... 4

 a. Extreme Heat 4

 (1) Extreme Heat Watches, Warnings, and Advisories 4

 (2) Heat Index..... 5

 (3) Excessive Heat Health Emergencies..... 5

 b. Extreme Cold 6

 (1) Winter Weather Watches, Warnings, and Advisories. 6

 (2) Windchill..... 7

 (3) Cold Weather Health Emergencies..... 7

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 8

7. RESPONSIBILITIES 9

 a. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)..... 9

 b. Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) 10

 c. University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC) 11

 d. Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)..... 11

 f. Mississippi Department of Education (MDE) 12

 g. Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)..... 12

 h. Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)..... 13

 i. Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)..... 13

 j. Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC) 14

 k. Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)..... 14

Climate Resiliency Support Annex to MS CEMP

l. American Red Cross	15
m. Salvation Army	15
8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES	15
9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE	16

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Climate Resiliency Support Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Climate change is expected to profoundly affect weather patterns and temperatures worldwide in the coming decades, with severe implications for public health. Among the many ways global warming affects human health, few are more readily apparent than the trend of increasing heat waves, which are often regarded as the deadliest of all natural disasters. And despite current and future adaptation efforts, the overall health burden of heat waves could grow as average temperatures continue their upward tick and extreme heat events become more frequent, severe, and long-lasting.

But while isolated heat waves pose a significant health risk and grab headlines when they occur, recent research has uncovered a more complex and perhaps unexpected relationship between temperature and public health - on the whole, far more deaths occur in cold weather than in hot. This reality is obscured by the fact that, unlike heat-related health effects, which spike during discrete events, cold-related illnesses and deaths are diffused throughout the year, don't require extreme temperatures, and can lag well behind cold snaps.

Today's ever-changing and more severe weather threatens public health and safety, economic prosperity, communities, and natural systems. It also poses profoundly disproportionate consequences for the most vulnerable among us. To ensure that whole communities are properly prepared, this Annex must be in place to facilitate proactive consideration of all potential hazards and ensure the availability and coordination of necessary information and other resources used to respond to an event. A collaborative effort involving the expertise of all likely response organizations is essential to plan for and implement safety and health procedures.

a. Purpose. This Annex provides guidelines for developing and implementing climate resiliency and emergency support during extreme weather events. This Annex describes the actions needed to ensure emergency worker and public safety and health threats are anticipated, recognized, evaluated, and controlled consistently to help support citizens during incident management operations.

This Annex does not supersede but instead coordinates the efforts of multiple response organizations. The main objective is ensuring that the Incident Command/Unified Command, responding organizations, and responders receive coordinated, consistent, accurate, and timely safety and health information and technical assistance.

b. Scope. This Annex addresses those considerations to supporting and facilitating emergency workers and public safety and health protection during potential and actual extreme *heat and cold weather events*. However, all extreme weather hazards should be considered, including severe thunderstorms, drought, flooding, tornadoes, and tropical cyclones (hurricanes)

and tropical storms). Section 2, *Supporting Annexes*, will guide the reader to state-level policies and procedures for incidents associated with extreme heat and cold weather events.

2. SUPPORTING ANNEXES. As this Climate Resiliency Support Annex will focus on extreme heat and cold weather events, the following Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Annexes will provide additional information on other climate resiliency challenges and event response capabilities, limitations, and constraints:

- a. Evacuation Support Annex.
- b. Shelter Support Annex.
- c. Logistical Support Annex.
- d. Hazardous Material Incident Annex.
- e. Hurricane Incident Annex.
- f. Food and Agriculture Incident Annex.
- g. Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex.

3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) reports temperatures in Mississippi have risen by a minuscule 0.1°F since the beginning of the 20th century, but recent years have been very warm. The warmest consecutive 5-year interval was the most recent, 2016–2020. Mississippi is one of the few areas globally to experience little net warming.

Historically unprecedented warming is projected during this century. Even under a lower emissions pathway, annual average temperatures are projected to exceed historical record levels in most years by the middle of this century. Since the 1970s, Mississippi temperatures have generally been within the range, but on the low end, of model-simulated temperatures. The projected rate of warming over the next several decades is similar to the observed warming rate since the 1970s.

a. General. Extreme heat and cold weather incidents are generally considered local events in that the local authorities are responsible for supporting the citizens. This may include cooling and warming shelters, bottled water, meals, and other human services. Non-governmental organizations such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and faith-based organizations will often support them. The state may be called on to manage the effort if critical infrastructure is affected. In rare cases, the federal government will support the efforts.

Climate Resiliency Support Annex to MS CEMP

(1) Extreme Heat and Cold Weather incidents are executed locally, state-managed when necessary, and federally supported when necessary.

(2) Mississippi does not have a Department of Labor to liaise with the Federal Department of Labor (DOL).

(3) Mississippi is not an "OSHA state," meaning the state does not have a plan approved by OSHA to regulate occupational safety and health.

(4) Private-sector and government employers are responsible for the safety and health of their employees.

b. Assumptions.

(1) Organizations responding to the incident site have appropriately trained and equipped personnel. They have provided technical support and expertise to their responders per their agency's mission and expertise for the incident.

(2) On-scene incident management organizations have a safety officer(s) assigned to assess the health and safety risks and advise the on-scene incident commander of incident hazards and risks.

(3) This Annex does not replace the primary responsibilities of government and employers; instead, it ensures that response organizations plan and prepare consistently to fulfill these responsibilities and that interoperability is a primary consideration for worker and public safety and health.

4. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS. The following planning considerations include actions or circumstances relevant to response operations in the State of Mississippi:

a. Primary and Supporting Agencies identified herein may implement all or parts of this plan in the event of extreme heat or cold weather incidents.

b. Primary and Supporting Agencies will have supporting plans and SOPs to execute objectives.

c. Whether or not an entity is identified in this plan as a primary or supporting agency, it is understood that all Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) may have a role in supporting activation operations.

d. Due to potential infrastructure damage, power outages, and overloading or impaired communications systems, communications may be significantly hampered in the aftermath of a hazardous incident.

e. A hazardous incident may significantly impact the area's critical transportation infrastructure and hinder response operations.

f. This Annex will integrate with other existing local and state emergency plans to include those currently under development.

5. EXTREME HEAT & COLD.

a. **Extreme Heat.** Extreme heat is generally defined as one or more days of unusually hot or humid weather conditions that can potentially harm human health. The definition of extreme heat varies based on many factors, including location, weather conditions (such as temperature, humidity, and cloud cover), and the season or time of year.

(1) **Extreme Heat Watches, Warnings, and Advisories.** The National Weather Service (NWS) uses four heat categories to communicate the heat threat, and many of the jurisdictions that have extreme heat response plans tie activations to NWS heat threat categories. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) retransmits all NWS Watches and Warnings to emergency management stakeholders statewide.

(a) **Excessive Heat Outlooks.** An Outlook is issued when the potential exists for an excessive heat event in the next 3–7 days. An Outlook provides information to those who need considerable advanced warning to prepare for the event.

(b) **Heat Advisory.** A Heat Advisory is issued within 12 hours of the onset of extremely dangerous heat conditions. An Advisory is issued when the maximum heat index temperature is expected to be 100° F or higher for at least two (2) days, and nighttime air temperatures will not drop below 75° F; however, these criteria vary across the country, especially for areas that are not used to dangerous heat conditions. Take precautions to avoid heat illness. If people don't take precautions, they may become seriously ill or even die.

(c) **Excessive Heat Watch.** Heat watches are issued when conditions are favorable for an excessive heat event in the next 24–72 hours. A Watch is used when the risk of a heat wave has increased, but its occurrence and timing are still uncertain.

(d) **Excessive Heat Warning.** An Excessive Heat Warning is issued within 12 hours of the onset of extremely dangerous heat conditions. This Warning is initiated when the maximum

heat index temperature is expected to be 105° F or higher for at least two (2) days, and nighttime air temperatures will not drop below 75°F; however, these criteria vary across the country, especially for areas not used to extreme heat conditions. If people don't take precautions immediately during extreme conditions, they may become seriously ill or even die.

(2) Heat Index. The heat index is one way to measure how hot it feels outside. The heat index measures both temperature and humidity and accounts for the fact that sweat does not evaporate as easily when the air contains greater amounts of moisture. The combination of high temperature and high humidity is dangerous for human health, as illustrated in the chart below:

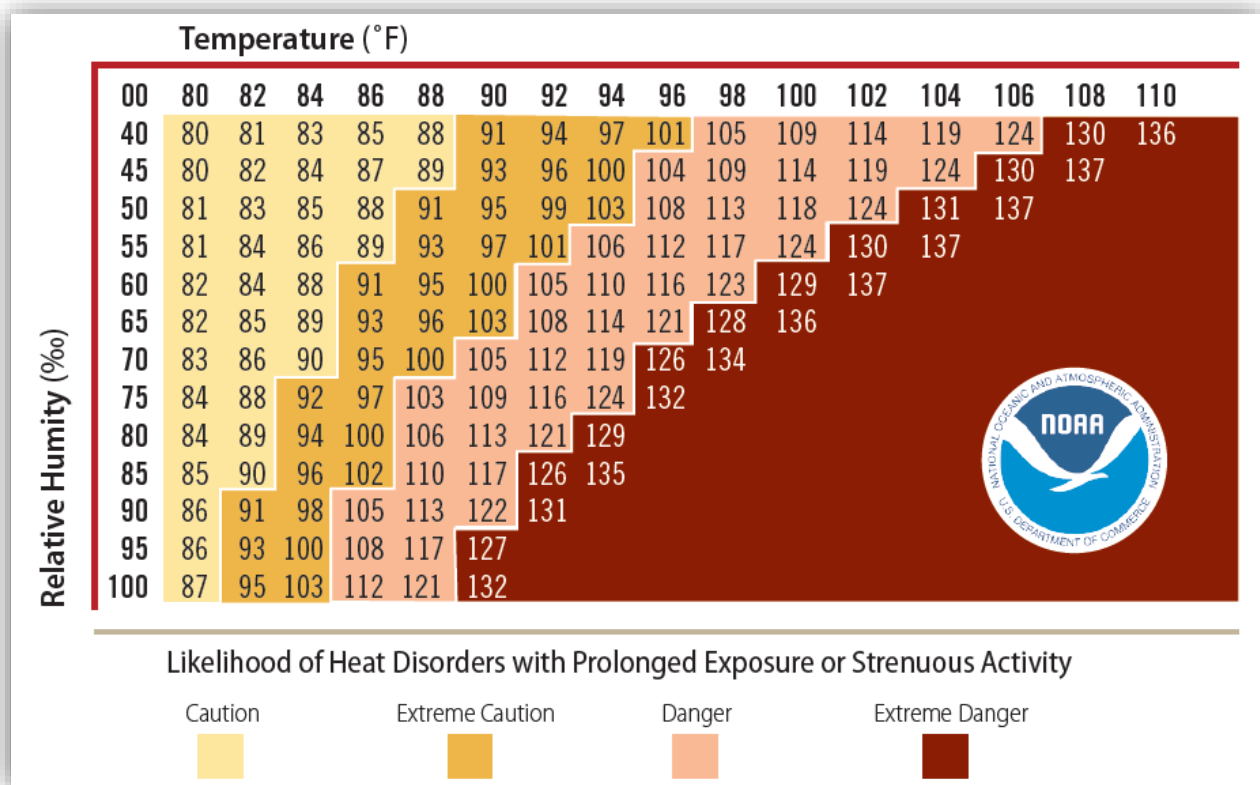


Figure 1. National Weather Service Heat Index

(3) Excessive Heat Health Emergencies. Heat emergencies have three stages: heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heatstroke. All three stages of heat emergency are serious. It is critically important for all to know how to spot the symptoms of a heat emergency.

(a) Heat Cramps. Heat cramps are painful, involuntary muscle spasms that usually occur during heavy exercise in hot environments. The spasms may be more intense and prolonged than typical nighttime leg cramps. Fluid and electrolyte loss often contribute to heat cramps.

(b) Heat Exhaustion. Heat exhaustion is a condition that happens when your body overheats. Symptoms may include heavy sweating and a rapid pulse. Causes of heat illness include exposure to high temperatures, particularly when there is high humidity and strenuous physical activity. Without prompt treatment, heat exhaustion can lead to heatstroke, a life-threatening condition. Fortunately, heat exhaustion is preventable.

(c) Heat Stroke. Heat stroke is the most serious heat-related illness. It occurs when the body can no longer control its temperature: the body's temperature rises rapidly, the sweating mechanism fails, and the body is unable to cool down. When heat stroke occurs, the body temperature can rise to 106°F or higher within 10 to 15 minutes.

For more information on heat emergencies and treatment, see the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website at: <https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/warning.html>

b. Extreme Cold. What constitutes extreme cold and its effects can vary across different areas of the country. Here in Mississippi, near-freezing temperatures can be considered "extreme cold." Heat can leave your body more rapidly whenever temperatures drop decidedly below normal and as wind speed increases. These weather-related conditions may lead to serious health problems. Extreme cold is a dangerous situation that can bring on health emergencies in susceptible people, such as those without shelter or are stranded or who live in poorly insulated homes or without heat.

(1) Winter Weather Watches, Warnings, and Advisories. Local National Weather Service offices issue winter weather-related Warnings, Watches, and Advisories. Each office knows the local area and will issue Warnings, Watches, or Advisories based on local criteria. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) retransmits all NWS Watches and Warnings to emergency management stakeholders statewide.

(a) Winter Weather Advisory. A Winter Weather Advisory will be issued for any amount of freezing rain or when 2 to 4 inches of snow (alone or in combination with sleet and freezing rain) is expected to cause a significant inconvenience but not serious enough to warrant a warning.

(b) Winter Storm Watch. A Winter Storm Watch is issued when there is the potential for significant and hazardous winter weather within 48 hours. It does not mean that significant and hazardous winter weather will occur...it only means it is possible.

(c) Winter Storm Warning. A Winter Storm Warning is issued when a significant combination of hazardous winter weather is occurring or imminent.

Additional winter weather alerts/definitions such as Blizzard Warning, Ice Storm Warning, and Freeze Warning may be used, geographically and situationally dependent.

(2) **Windchill.** The Wind Chill index is the temperature your body feels when the air temperature is combined with the wind speed. It is based on the rate of heat loss from exposed skin caused by the effects of wind and cold. As the speed of the wind increases, it can carry heat away from your body much more quickly, causing skin temperature to drop. When there are high winds, serious weather-related health problems are more likely, even when temperatures are only cool.

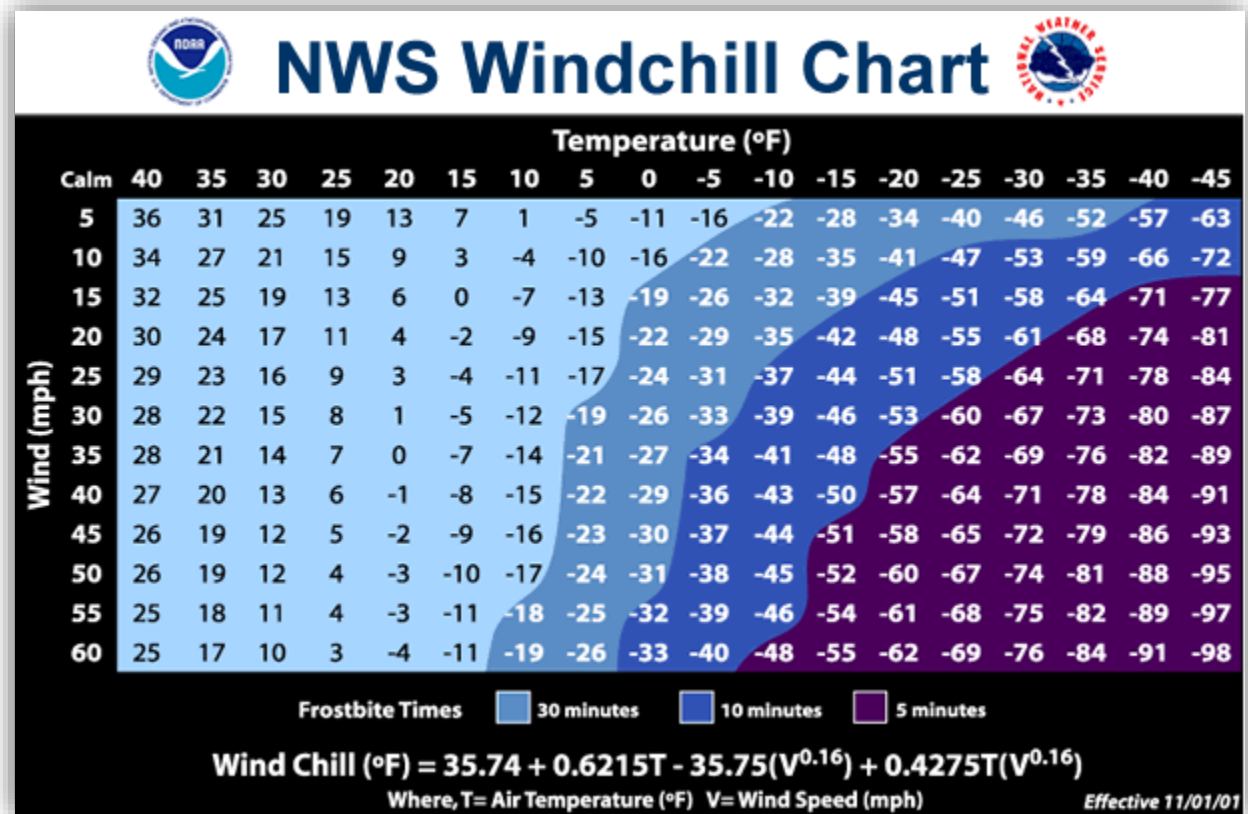


Figure 2. NWS Windchill Chart

(3) **Cold Weather Health Emergencies.** Serious health problems can result from prolonged exposure to the cold. The most common cold-related problems are hypothermia and frostbite.

(a) **Hypothermia.** When exposed to cold temperatures, your body begins to lose heat faster than it can be produced. Prolonged exposure to cold will eventually use up your body's stored energy. The result is hypothermia or abnormally low body temperature. Body temperature that is too low affects the brain, making the victim unable to think clearly or move well. This makes hypothermia particularly dangerous because a person may not know it is happening and

won't be able to do anything about it. Hypothermia is most likely at very cold temperatures, but it can occur even at cool temperatures (above 40°F) if a person becomes chilled from rain, sweat, or submersion in cold water.

(b) Frostbite. Frostbite is an injury to the body that is caused by freezing. Frostbite causes a loss of feeling and color in affected areas. It most often affects the nose, ears, cheeks, chin, fingers, or toes. Frostbite can permanently damage the body, and severe cases can lead to amputation. The risk of frostbite increases in people with reduced blood circulation and those not appropriately dressed for extremely cold temperatures.

For more information on extreme cold weather emergencies and preparedness, see the CDC website at: <https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/winter/pdf/extreme-cold-guide.pdf>

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. As the coordinating agency for this Support Annex, MEMA will convene appropriate agency representatives as soon as possible to develop a plan for providing the support required. The particular support provided will be dependent upon the size, scope, complexity, and specific hazards associated with the incident and the needs of the response and recovery organizations. This Climate Resiliency Support Annex supports the following functions within the Incident Command System (ICS):

- a.** Support state, tribal, and local jurisdictions as requested or required.
- b.** Provide occupational safety and health technical advice and support to Incident Command/Unified Command and Safety Officer(s) involved in incident management and, if appropriate, at all incident sites.
- c.** Assist with site-specific occupational safety and health plan development and implementation, ensuring that plans are coordinated and consistent among multiple jurisdictions and sites.
- d.** Assist with identifying and assessing health and safety hazards of the incident environment, including continued monitoring of incident safety.
- e.** Assist with task-specific exposure monitoring for physical stressors.
- f.** Assess safety and health resource needs and identify sources for those assets.
- g.** Collect and manage data, such as exposure data and accident/injury documentation, to facilitate consistent data formatting and data-sharing among response organizations.

- h.** Coordinate and provide incident-specific responder training.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES. Extreme heat and cold weather event responsibilities also include associated incidents such as extreme drought, flooding, excessive snowfall and/or icing, wildfires, wildlife insecurity, crop loss, government, business, and school closures, etc. Responsibilities for the agencies listed below include but are not limited to:

a. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) – Coordinating Agency.

(1) Activate and maintain the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC), and Joint Information Center (JIC) to the appropriate level, incident dependent.

(2) Alert applicable state and local government agencies through established warning procedures.

(3) Provides adequate emergency communications statewide.

(4) Maintain situational and operational awareness and disseminate alerts, warnings, and advisories for state and local governments.

(5) Provide continuity of technical, administrative, and material resources during response operations.

(6) Collaborate with MSDH on worker safety and health best practices for response and recovery.

(7) Collect initial assessments and provide information recommendations to key state and local elected officials for decision-making purposes.

(8) Process request for federal assistance provided by MSDH or designee.

(9) Provide logistical support for resource needs for assets identified in assessing responder safety and health.

(10) Gather and disseminate information specific to worker health and safety through the JIC.

(11) Provide for collecting and disseminating public information in coordination with state, tribal, and local governments, neighboring states, and other agencies.

(12) All other needs as deemed appropriate.

b. Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) – Primary Agency.

(1) Upon activation of the SEOC, provide a liaison to coordinate state and federal requirements.

(2) Provide coordination of technical support for response and recovery worker safety and health.

(3) Coordinate with ESF #6 in the provision of required medical services in emergency shelters using volunteers;

(4) Assist local emergency medical services in the evacuation of non-ambulatory patients to other medical facilities;

(5) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding supplemental health/medical re-supply issues;

(6) Provide occupational safety and health technical advice and support to Incident Command/Unified Command and Safety Officer(s) involved in incident management and, if appropriate, at all incident sites.

(7) Provide technical assistance with site-specific occupational safety and health plan development and implementation and ensure that plans are coordinated and consistent among multiple jurisdictions and sites, as appropriate.

(8) Provide technical assistance with identifying and assessing health and safety hazards and characterizing the incident environment, including continued monitoring of incident safety.

(9) If necessary, coordinate the resolution of technical, procedural, and risk assessment conflicts through formal recourse to the Incident Command/Unified Command.

(10) Coordinate capturing and managing incident exposure and injury/illness data to use resources during and after the incident effectively.

(11) Subtask cooperating agencies as deemed necessary to most effectively support the incident's needs and mission assignments' objectives.

(12) Coordinate occupational safety and health assets to be provided to state, tribal, county, and local response and recovery workers by OSHA to support the overall response and recovery operations.

(13) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

(14) Other duties specific to response and recovery efforts (as deemed appropriate and necessary).

c. University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC).

(1) Assist in evaluating the need for longer-term epidemiological medical monitoring and surveillance and appropriate immunization and prophylaxis for responders and recovery workers;

(2) Assist in assessing responder safety and health resource needs and identifying sources for those assets.

(3) Assist in collecting and managing data, such as exposure data and accident/ injury documentation, to facilitate consistent data formatting and data-sharing among response organizations.

(4) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

(5) All other needs specific to worker safety and health as required by MSDH.

d. Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS).

(1) As required, activate the Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan.

(2) As required, In coordination with ESF #7, support the request for resources for established feeding operations (including water, ice, and other essential commodities) at the designated shelter sites and other fixed sites through mobile feeding units and the bulk distribution of food at PODs.

(3) As safe shelters are identified, coordinate with ESF #1 to determine the status of safe routes to and around the shelter facility.

(4) As necessary, assist in the coordination of improvised emergency shelters.

(5) Assist in coordinating the reunification of families separated during the disaster.

(6) Coordinate mental health/crisis counseling services for disaster victims and emergency responders.

(7) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

(8) Coordinate the relief efforts with federal relief counterparts.

e. State Fire Marshal's Office.

(1) Determine and coordinate resources with local government to suppress wildfires.

(2) Coordinate debris clearance to support fire and rescue services.

(3) Assess building and infrastructure for fire hazards.

(4) Support SAR operations.

(5) Provide damage information on economic damage to public/private forests.

(6) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding procuring any specialized equipment, including heavy equipment needed for the firefighting effort.

(7) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

f. Mississippi Department of Education (MDE).

(1) Implement public school extreme heat and cold weather information campaigns.

(2) Assist local school districts with getting schools back open.

(3) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

g. Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC).

(1) Coordinate food safety response activities, including inspecting and verifying food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, products in distribution, and retail sites under the department's jurisdiction.

(2) Assist local farms and ranchers with the relocation of livestock.

(3) Assist local individuals with damage assessments to crops.

(4) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

(5) Assist ESF #6 with animal shelter needs.

h. Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH).

(1) Alert/activate any veterinary emergency personnel residing as provided by the current affected counties' CEMPs.

(2) Coordinate the provision of companion/service animal sheltering with ESF #6.

(3) If required, identify potential animal carcass disposal sites and collection and disposal methods in coordination with ESF #8 and ESF #10.

(4) In coordination with ESF #15, issue animal health and care advisories.

(5) Initiate the rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage, and treatment of domesticated animals in affected areas.

(6) As soon as possible, coordinate the identification of any supplemental animal health resources needed for the state from the federal level and provide them to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(7) Coordinate with the SEOC all domesticated animal response efforts with any MS Board of Animal Health (MBAH) field personnel who may have responded in the affected counties.

(8) Coordinate burial and/or disposal of animal carcasses.

(9) Review and authenticate out-of-state veterinary licenses and certification for in-state use as directed by the state licensing board.

(10) Coordinate emergency medical care for all animals;

(11) Coordinate support for the sheltering of pets for persons within medical needs shelters.

(12) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

i. Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).

(1) Survey impacted areas to assess the impact on critical facilities and locations where hazardous chemicals, flammable substances, and explosives are stored and/or used.

(2) Establish exclusion zones around hazardous material release sites and provide technical guidance on areas requiring evacuation.

(3) Provide directives and technical assistance to those removing contaminated materials or injured persons and evacuating people from hazardous areas.

(4) Provide decontamination and substance removal guidance and assistance.

(5) Identify logistical needs for hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.

(6) Assist ESF #3 by responding to emergency calls from dam owners and emergency response personnel to ensure the safety of dams that may have the potential to breach and impact the public.

(7) Coordinate with ESF #4 to identify fire situations threatening HAZMAT facilities or locations.

(8) Coordinate all HAZMAT response efforts with MDEQ field personnel who have responded in the affected counties.

(9) Assist ESF #3 with assessing, rehabilitating, and restoring public sewage collection and treatment systems.

(10) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

j. Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC).

(1) Coordinate with private companies to restore the affected areas' electricity, water, sewer, and communications.

(2) Assist ESF#10 to ensure the safety of dams that may have the potential to breach and impact the public.

(3) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

k. Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS).

(1) Determine damage impact and operating capabilities of utilities in the disaster area.

(2) Prioritize resource deployment to critical areas.

(3) Coordinate with private companies to restore the affected area's electricity, water, and communications.

(4) Coordinate logistical support requirements with utility restoration crews.

(5) Coordinate the use of state resources to support restoration efforts when applicable.

(6) Coordinate identifying any supplemental energy resources needed for the state from the federal level and provide SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(7) Continue to maintain an affected county's energy status report that reflects damage/outage information previously collected and projected power restoration dates.

(8) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

l. American Red Cross.

(1) Acts as the lead agency for shelter facility activities.

(2) Provides personnel and supplies to operate the shelter facilities.

(3) Provides SEOC support.

(4) Provides family member location service.

(5) Provides food for evacuees as needed.

(6) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

m. Salvation Army.

(1) Provides support to SEOC and shelter facility operations.

(2) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes,

internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 USC 5121 et seq., and Related Authorities
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15, Emergency Management and Civil Defense
[Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15](#)
- c. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- d. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- e. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- f. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- g. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- h. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery

Climate Resiliency Support Annex to MS CEMP

operations and support tribal and local emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining SOGs, SOPs, checklists, internal plans, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this plan. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this plan as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this plan on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This plan will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This plan will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the plan. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This plan applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Evacuation Support Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)

Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

All other state Agencies, Departments, and Commissions

Non-Government Organizations

American Red Cross (ARC)

Salvation Army (SA)

Private Transportation Providers (Motorcoach Vendors)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. SITUATION 2

3. KEY TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS 3

 a. Protective Measures 3

 b. Evacuee Types 3

 c. Evacuee Support Sites..... 4

 d. Ground Transportation Field Sites..... 4

 e. Sheltering 5

 f. Movement Control 5

 g. Transportation..... 5

 h. Other 6

4. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS 7

 a. General Planning Considerations..... 7

 b. Evacuation Timeline 9

 c. At-Risk Population..... 9

 d. Evacuation of People with Special Needs 10

 e. Emergency Medical Evacuations..... 11

 f. Care and Protection of Animals 11

 g. Transportation-Related Planning Considerations 11

 h. Contraflow Considerations 13

 i. Transfer Point-Related Planning Considerations..... 13

 j. Sheltering-Related Planning Considerations 14

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 16

 a. Local Evacuation Operation Overview..... 16

 b. State Evacuation Operation Overview 16

 (1) Ground Transportation Branch 16

 (2) Movement Control Team..... 17

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

c. Evacuation Types.....	18
d. Evacuation Support Levels	18
e. Evacuee Support Site Operations.....	20
f. Evacuee and Transportation Process/Flow	28
g. Ground Transportation Field Sites.....	31
6. TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT	36
a. Potential Ground Transportation Resources	36
b. Acquisition and Deployment of Ground Transportation Resources.....	37
c. Mission Request Process for Sheltering and Transportation	41
d. Management and Control.....	42
e. Air Evacuation Operations.....	47
7. OTHER EVACUATION PLANNING COMPONENTS	48
a. Emergency Communications	48
b. Pet Transportation Support	49
c. Door Knocker Program.....	50
d. State Public Information/Messaging.....	50
8. RE-ENTRY AND REUNIFICATION	52
9. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	52
a. Primary Agency - Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (ESF 2, 5, 7, 14, 14)...	52
b. State Support Agencies	52
(1) Transportation (ESF-1).....	52
(2) Communications (ESF-2).	53
(3) Mass Care, Emer. Assistance, Temp. Housing, and Human Services. (ESF-6).....	54
(4) Logistics Management and Resource Support (ESF-7).....	55
(5) Public Health and Medical Services (ESF-8)	55
(6) Search and Rescue (ESF-9)	55
(7) Animals, Agriculture and Natural Resources (ESF-11)	56
(8) Public Safety and Security (ESF-13).....	56
(9) Cross-Sector Business (ESF-14).....	56
(10) External Affairs (ESF-15)	57
(11) Military Support to Civil Authorities (ESF-16)	57

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

- c. Other Supporting Agencies/Organizations 58
 - (1) Undesignated Emergency Support Functions 58
 - (2) American Red Cross 58
 - (3) Salvation Army 58
 - (4) Private Transportation Providers (Motorcoach Vendors)..... 58
 - (5) Federal Emergency Management Agency 59
- 10. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 59
- 11. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 60

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Evacuation Support Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Prior to or in the aftermath of a major incident, residents in impacted counties may evacuate the area using their means of transportation. This population group is referred to as self-evacuees. There will also be residents who do not have personal transportation. They may require government assistance to evacuate the area. This segment of the evacuating population is referred to as *critical transportation needs* (CTN) evacuees, which are the focus of this Annex. These evacuees may have other access and functional needs (e.g., physical, programmatic, medical, communication, and supervision) that could affect their ability to function independently.

A significant incident will undoubtedly strain a county's limited pool of resources. State resources may be required. These resources may include but are not limited to transportation resources, sheltering, and staffing. This Annex relies on a unified planning approach to efficiently utilize these resources and effectively coordinate an evacuation of multiple counties. This includes identifying common functions and operational procedures among the impacted counties and districts.

This Annex provides the key tools required to implement a ground-transportation evacuation for the segment of the population requiring government-provided transportation assistance. It is incumbent upon state leadership to identify which tools are necessary to support effective operations. This requires officials to modify this Annex based on the incident circumstances and affects the timing of critical actions and access to resources (e.g., transportation, staffing, facilities/structures, etc.).

a. Purpose. As an integral component of the State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), this Evacuation Support Annex aims to outline the processes and procedures associated with a large-scale population evacuation that requires government-provided transportation assistance. The goal is to provide officials with the tools to develop internal plans and strategies and execute a successful evacuation in response to a natural, man-made, or technological hazard. This Annex includes general concepts, processes, and procedures associated with local, state, and federal evacuation operations.

b. Scope. This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

Specific operational policies, procedures, and guidelines developed by respective organizations to address the unique aspects of a particular incident or planning consideration will supplement this Annex and be intended to assist state, tribal, county, and municipal planners.

(1) This Annex *DOES*:

- (a)** Contain concepts designed around an all-hazards evacuation scenario.
- (b)** Account for the surge in population due to evacuees from other states.
- (c)** Provide a description and overview of the local, state, and federal process for transporting evacuees.
- (d)** Identify potential transportation resource requirements for transporting evacuees from at-risk areas to designated shelters.
- (e)** Describe the movement control system for managing and tracking evacuation transportation resources.
- (f)** Provide an overview of the potential types of federal support required (e.g., host-state sheltering, transportation resources, air assets);
- (g)** Include a description of the link between ground transportation and air operations.
- (h)** Outline the roles and responsibilities associated with key actions.

(2) This Annex *DOES NOT* account for the evacuation of:

- (a)** Self-evacuees (the population segment that can evacuate the at-risk area using their means of transportation).
- (b)** Individuals in healthcare facilities such as hospitals or long-term care facilities (i.e., nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and hospice centers) or other facilities that house critical needs residents. ESF-8 (Public Health and Medical Services) will coordinate all medical evacuations (see Mississippi State Department of Health Medical Surge Plan).
- (c)** Individuals in secure facilities such as jails, prisons, and juvenile detention centers.

2. SITUATION. The three significant events impacting Mississippi that could potentially require the evacuation of a large sector of the population are hurricanes/tsunamis, earthquakes, and an

incident at the Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS). Other evacuation events will generally be smaller in scale and localized but could still be managed using the planning concepts and considerations in this Annex. The specific evacuation planning efforts herein are not intended to modify or replace any evacuation policies and procedures in the Hurricane, Earthquake, or Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes. However, this Annex or portions thereof can be used to support or augment those incident evacuations.

3. KEY TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS. The following terminology and definitions are integral to this Annex and are provided to help the reader navigate this document. This information establishes the overall planning framework and helps ensure consistency with planning related to the CEMP and other applicable emergency plans.

Unless otherwise stipulated, all personnel positions identified in this Annex are "State-level."

a. Protective Measures.

(1) **Evacuation.** The movement of people away from an at-risk area to a safe location.

(2) **Shelter-in-Place.** Taking immediate shelter at a current location, provided it is in a safe area protected from hazardous elements.

b. Evacuee Types.

(1) **Evacuee.** An individual who relies on government-provided transportation assistance to evacuate. This may be necessary because:

(a) The individual:

- Is unable to drive.
- Does not own a vehicle.
- Has a vehicle, but it is damaged and undrivable.
- Cannot access their vehicle because of structural damage.
- Has limited financial resources to evacuate on their own.
- Is associated with the access and functional needs population.

(b) The road infrastructure is damaged or inaccessible.

(2) **Self-Evacuee.** An individual who can evacuate the at-risk area using their means of transportation.

(3) **Tourist.** A person traveling through or visiting the state for leisure or other purposes may require temporary sheltering or transportation assistance to an operational transportation hub.

c. Evacuee Support Sites.

(1) **Assembly Area.** Typically, a large outdoor area is used to stage evacuees who temporarily retreat from an at-risk area. This may be a pre-designated or spontaneous location. Most counties have a working list of shelters and saferooms identified in WebEOC that have flexible parking lots and open areas that allow for an assembly area, depending on the size and type of event.

(2) **Transfer Point.** An indoor facility co-located with a public shelter that temporarily stages and processes evacuees who require transportation to travel to a county shelter, state-identified shelter, host-state shelter, or transportation hub.

(3) **State Reception Center.** An indoor, stand-alone facility used to consolidate evacuees arriving from multiple locations to assign them to an appropriate state-provided evacuation vehicle.

d. Ground Transportation Field Sites.

(1) **Forward Staging Area.** A Forward Staging Area (FSA) is directly connected to or near the transfer point that can be used for staging evacuation vehicles and commodities, such as parking lots or streets. Counties/state may utilize properties such as fairgrounds, schools, and shelters as determined by the size and scope of the event.

(2) **Vehicle Staging Area.** A Vehicle Staging Area (VSA) is a central location for staging vehicles required to support a large-scale evacuation. Vehicles staged at the VSA are ultimately deployed to an FSA. Counties/state may utilize properties such as fairgrounds, schools, and shelters as determined by the size and scope of the event.

(3) **Vehicle Replenishment Point.** A Vehicle Replenishment Point (VRP) is a location for drivers to rest while staff clean, refuel (optional), replenish commodities (optional), and stage vehicles in preparation for another evacuation mission, an upcoming re-entry operation, and/or a demobilization operation.

e. Sheltering.

(1) **Local Shelter.** A facility within the affected area that serves as a safe haven for local evacuees. These shelters are managed and operated using local resources (i.e., staffing and logistical resources).

(2) **State-Identified Shelter.** A facility identified by the state that serves as a safe haven for evacuees. This facility is generally located in a distant and unaffected area of the state.

(3) **Shelter Structural Capacity.** The number of evacuees that a municipality, county, region, or state can shelter is solely based on the total square footage of the identified facilities.

(4) **Shelter Operational Capacity.** The number of evacuees a municipality, county, region, or state can operationally accommodate based on the shelter's structural capacity, staffing, and logistical requirements.

f. Movement Control.

(1) **Movement Control System.** A Movement Control System (MCS) is a management system that provides overall situational awareness and control of ground transportation evacuation by overseeing the deployment, employment, and tracking of evacuation-transportation resources.

(2) **Ground Transportation Branch.** The Ground Transportation Branch (GTB), under the Logistics Section in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), solely manages and controls ground vehicle movement during an evacuation.

(3) **Movement Control Officer.** The Movement Control Officer (MCO) is the state's single point of contact for moving transportation resources during an evacuation operation.

(4) **Assistant MCO.** An individual who reports to and works for the State MCO.

(5) **Field MCO.** An individual who oversees staffing, operations, and the movement of transportation resources at a state reception center, lily pad, VSA, FSA, VRP, and transit facility. The Field MCO assigned to the site is also known as the site manager (e.g., VSA Manager, FSA Manager, etc.).

g. Transportation.

(1) **Transportation Hub.** An entry point for accessing a functioning transit system, such as an airport, bus station, or rail station, is used to evacuate residents and tourists.

(2) Transportation Provider Liaison. An individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating transportation provider who provides a communications link and information sharing on matters affecting that transportation provider's participation in the incident. This individual does not have tasking authority.

(3) Transportation Provider Representative. An individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating transportation provider who has been delegated the authority to make decisions and provide tasking authority on matters affecting that transportation provider's participation in the incident. Examples include:

(a) Transit Division Representative. A designee identified by the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) Transit Division working within the MCS to facilitate coordination and communications between the state and transit-provider buses/drivers.

(b) Department of Education Representative. A designee identified by the Mississippi Department of Education (MDE) working within the Movement Control System (MCS) to facilitate coordination and communications between the state and school buses/drivers from Mississippi independent school districts.

(c) Motorcoach Vendor Representative. An employee from a motorcoach vendor works within the MCS to facilitate coordination and communication between the state and vendor-provided transportation resources.

h. Other.

(1) Deployment of Vehicles. The movement of vehicles from a transportation provider's facility to a VSA.

(2) Employment of Vehicles. The movement of vehicles from a VSA or transportation provider's facility to an FSA or other operational location, such as a lily pad.

(3) Host State. A state that has agreed to receive evacuees from the State of Mississippi.

(4) Household Pet. A domesticated animal (i.e., dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, turtle, etc.) traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes that can travel in commercial carriers and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.

(5) H-Hour. The time at which the no-notice incident occurred. H-Hour is equivalent to H minus 0 (H-0). For example, at H plus 2 (H+2), two hours have elapsed since the incident occurred.

(6) Level 1 Evacuation Support. A county requires no outside support.

(7) Level 2 Evacuation Support. A county requires state sheltering and transportation support.

(8) Level 3 Evacuation Support. The state requires host-state sheltering support, and state-provided transportation is used to transport CTN evacuees to a host-state shelter.

(9) Lily Pad. A hastily-identified location where evacuees arrive via helicopter to access a ground transportation vehicle.

(10) Service Animal. Service animals are defined as any guide dog, signal dog, or other animals individually trained to assist an individual with a disability, including but not limited to:

- (a)** Guiding individuals with impaired vision.
- (b)** Alerting individuals with impaired hearing to intruders or sounds.
- (c)** Providing minimal protection or rescue work.
- (d)** Pulling a wheelchair.
- (e)** Fetching dropped items.
- (f)** Emotional/comfort/therapy support.
- (g)** Psychiatric service dog (PSD).

4. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS. The following planning considerations include actions or circumstances relevant to all-hazard evacuation operations in the State of Mississippi:

a. General Planning Considerations.

(1) Primary and Supporting Agencies identified herein may implement all or parts of this Annex in the event of a large-scale evacuation.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(2) Primary and Supporting Agencies will have supporting plans and SOPs to execute evacuation objectives.

(3) Whether or not an entity is identified in this Annex as a primary or supporting agency, it is understood that all Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) may have a role in supporting evacuation operations.

(4) Local authorities are responsible for ordering evacuations; however, the Governor also has this authority.

(5) Before or in the aftermath of a hazardous incident, a coordinated evacuation may be necessary to protect the public from the hazards of being in an impacted area.

(6) Before or in the aftermath of a hazardous incident, the Governor will declare a State of Emergency and authorize the implementation of this Annex.

(7) The Governor will request a Major Disaster Declaration from the President.

(8) Due to infrastructure damage, power outages, and overloading or impaired communications systems, communications may be significantly hampered after a hazardous incident.

(9) A hazardous incident may significantly impact the area's critical transportation infrastructure and hinder evacuation operations.

(10) A portion of the evacuating population needing transportation assistance may have their household pets.

(11) Some people will refuse to evacuate regardless of the threat.

(12) This Annex is adaptable and allows for an increase or decrease in the number of evacuees requiring government-provided transportation assistance.

(a) In support of a CTN evacuation operation, the state may acquire staffing from the following:

- State government agencies
- Disaster Reservists (DR)

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

- Private contractors
- State Mutual Assistance Compact (SMAC)
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- Federal support

(b) This Annex will integrate with existing local and state emergency plans and Annexes to include those currently under development.

b. Evacuation Timeline. The following timeline is a practical guide for conducting a planned evacuation operation. "H hour" is defined as the estimated time the event takes place, or, for tropical weather, landfall.

Special Note: Preparatory activities for some incidents will require timeline modification. An example is a tropical storm. Activities prior to landfall of a tropical storm must cease at the onset of tropical-storm-force winds. The below-listed timeline may need to be adjusted depending on the location of the evacuation and staging points and the speed of the tropical storm.

(1) **H - 72 hours.** MEMA will alert evacuation partners to be on standby to support evacuation operations and provide a tentative timeline for the evacuation window.

(2) **H - 48 hours.** MEMA will issue the Mission Assignments (MAs) to participating entities.

(3) **H - 37 hours.** Transportation assets and law enforcement escorts arrive at the Staging Area for the convoy to the Evacuation Points.

(4) **H - 36 hours.** Local authorities begin evacuating citizens without transportation to their Assembly Areas.

(5) **H - 34 hours.** Transportation assets begin transporting citizens from all Assembly Areas to the Transfer Points.

(6) **H - 30 hours.** The last transportation asset leaves the Transfer Points for the Shelter destination.

c. At-Risk Population.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(1) In the aftermath of a major incident, there may be an influx of displaced persons from surrounding states into Mississippi to obtain shelter, food, water, medical assistance, and other necessities.

(2) There may be non-residents (e.g., students attending universities/colleges, tourists, etc.) that require evacuation out of the impacted area.

(3) After a hazardous incident, impacted individuals generally fall into one of the following groups:

(a) Individuals who want to leave the affected area immediately.

(b) Individuals that stay in the impacted area for a short period (e.g., 3 to 7 days).

(c) Individuals who do not want to leave the area regardless of the circumstances.

d. Evacuation of People with Special Needs. The special needs populations should be clearly defined to ensure inclusion in all plan components. People with special needs are defined as:

(1) Persons who are elderly.

(2) Persons who are disabled.

(3) Persons with medical conditions.

(4) Persons with hearing and sight impairments.

(5) Persons who are in institutions.

(6) Persons with limited English proficiency.

(7) Transient populations.

(8) Persons without access to private vehicles.

Plans must also include people with special needs who live independently, assuming they may need evacuation assistance.

Appropriate planning, coordination, and resources should be provided to ensure special needs populations can access accommodations for a smooth evacuation process.

e. Emergency Medical Evacuations. During emergency medical evacuations, all state agencies necessary will support ESF-8's Patient Movement Plan and local medical facility Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs).

f. Care and Protection of Animals. ESF-11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources) has an operational plan (Pet Evacuation and Transportation Contingency Plan) utilized during disasters. It is adaptable to an evacuation, managed by the Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH).

g. Transportation-Related Planning Considerations.

(1) For a large-scale evacuation, the state may employ various modes of transportation (i.e., ground, rail, and air).

(2) A ground-transportation evacuation operation may require multiple types of vehicles (e.g., school buses, transit buses, motor coaches, minibuses, para-transit vehicles, vans, etc.).

(3) School buses primarily transport evacuees within a county or between local jurisdictions. Approximately 20% of school buses within the state have air conditioning; however, none have storage or restrooms.

(4) Transit buses are primarily used for the intra-state transport of evacuees; these vehicles are equipped with air conditioning but do not have storage or restrooms.

(5) Motorcoaches are primarily used for transporting evacuees to a host-state shelter; these vehicles have large fuel tanks, air conditioning, storage capacity, and restrooms.

(6) The estimated maximum travel range for each evacuation vehicle is as follows:

(a) 300 miles for a school bus.

(b) 400 miles for a transit bus.

(c) 600 miles for a motorcoach.

(7) Before initiating evacuation operations, the Governor is anticipated to request and receive a commercial transportation hours-of-service waiver from the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(8) Commercial transportation providers will manage their fleet operation within the specified US DOT hours of service waiver guidelines.

(9) Evacuee site support staff will endeavor to assign evacuees with mobility limitations (e.g., individuals using a walker or wheelchair) to an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant vehicle. However, providing an appropriate ADA vehicle may not be possible during extreme circumstances and life-saving missions. Note: The evacuee's equipment (e.g., wheelchairs, walkers, scooters, etc.) will not be separated from the evacuee.

(10) State officials should consider transporting evacuees via air to a host-state shelter if it is more than 600 miles away.

(11) If there is significant damage to the ground transportation infrastructure, the state may require air transportation resources to facilitate evacuation. This may include, but is not limited to:

(a) Rotary-wing aircraft from the Mississippi Military Department (MMD).

(b) Rotary-wing aircraft obtained through EMAC.

(c) Department of Defense (DOD) Active Duty Title 10.

(12) Each participating host state is responsible for identifying VRP site(s) to stage evacuation vehicles to transport evacuees to designated host-state shelters.

(13) MEMA may submit a Resource Request Form (RRF) to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for federal support related to motorcoaches, staff to manage and control transportation resources, and field site staff to work at the VSA(s), FSA(s), state reception center(s), and VRP(s).

(14) Any evacuee experiencing life-sustaining/medical-support needs may be transported to a local hospital/medical facility or shelter, depending on the evacuee's needs.

(15) MDOT has pre-identified priority emergency routes that will be evaluated for damage and safety following a hazardous incident.

(16) If possible, MDOT will plan an initial inspection of pre-identified emergency routes within 24 hours following the initial incident. The priority routes are not designated as "official evacuation" routes but are the most likely for evacuation purposes. The affected local governments will be responsible for identifying alternate routes.

h. Contraflow Considerations. The Louisiana-Mississippi Contraflow Plan, managed by MDOT, could significantly impact planned evacuations from the Mississippi gulf coast. Planners should consider multiple contingencies when developing plans. Impacts include, but are not limited to:

(1) Evacuation routes will be congested if not impassable, causing significant delays and rerouting.

(2) Timelines will need to be adjusted.

(3) Primary, Alternate, Contingency, and Emergency (P.A.C.E.) evacuation routes will need to be planned.

(4) Shelters in the lower half of Mississippi may become overwhelmed.

(5) Planners may consider using shelters north of Interstate 20 (I-20), causing additional coordination for such things as:

(a) Additional rest stops for drivers and evacuees.

(b) Providing meals and water.

(c) Providing for medical contingencies.

(d) Vehicle fueling.

(e) Increased vehicle maintenance.

For more information on Contraflow, see the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Operations Section, Infrastructure Branch, or ESF-1 (Transportation).

i. Transfer Point-Related Planning Considerations.

(1) During the preparedness phase, the county, in coordination with municipalities, identifies which shelters can incorporate a transfer point.

(2) In the aftermath of the incident, county officials will determine which transfer point(s) to activate depending on a facility's structural integrity, road network accessibility, etc.

(3) The agency/organization responsible for shelter operations will assume responsibility for operating the co-located transfer point.

(4) The transfer point is earmarked solely for evacuees who require state-provided transportation assistance to relocate to a designated location (i.e., in-county shelter, state-identified shelter, host-state shelter, or transportation hub).

j. Sheltering-Related Planning Considerations.

(1) Local operational shelter capacity may not be adequate to meet the need for a major hazardous incident.

(2) Whenever possible, an evacuee should be assigned to a local shelter if they are:

(a) Limited in mobility.

(b) Electricity or oxygen-dependent.

(c) Frail or elderly.

(d) Traveling with young children and/or pets.

(e) They require personal care assistance from the local area.

(3) **State Medical Needs Shelter.** The State Medical Needs Shelter (SMNS) is utilized for:

(a) Evacuees with health or medical conditions that require professional observation or care.

(b) Evacuees with chronic conditions requiring assistance with daily living activities or skilled nursing care but do not require hospitalization.

(c) Evacuees who need supervised medication dispensing or vital signs monitored.

(d) Evacuees with physical, mental, or cognitive disabilities who cannot be sheltered in a general population shelter.

Only one caregiver may accompany the resident inside the shelter. All residents should bring any prescribed medication or equipment needed for care.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

ESF-8 will coordinate with ESF-11 and state agencies to support sheltering of pets for persons within State and Regional Medical Needs Shelters.

ESF-8 will coordinate with MEMA, Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS) Rehabilitation Services, Institutes of Higher Learning (IHL), the Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB), and the Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA) to identify additional SMNS throughout the state to accommodate event needs.

(4) Shelter personnel will register incoming evacuees using ARC registration forms or other applicable systems/forms to aid in evacuee tracking.

(5) After arrival at a shelter, some evacuees may identify another means of sheltering support (e.g., via family, friends, etc.) and may not remain at the general population shelter. Subsequent transportation to alternate self-identified sheltering is not government-provided.

(6) A local shelter is considered full when it reaches 75% operational capacity. This allows the remaining shelter capacity to accommodate evacuees who are frail, elderly, or traveling with young children or pets who are not well-suited for traveling to a more distant shelter.

(7) Designated county officials will notify state ESF-6 when they reach 50% of their operational shelter capacity to warn that they may exceed shelter capacity.

(8) Designated county officials will notify state ESF-6 when they reach 75% operational shelter capacity.

(9) **Contraflow.** Contraflow may require additional shelters that are not ordinarily open to accommodate the influx of out-of-state evacuees.

(10) **Sheltering Outside of the Originating County.** If county sheltering capability is overwhelmed, ESF-6 will be notified immediately. The originating county and ESF-6 will coordinate efforts to locate available shelters in other counties and direct the persons to those locations. The originating county, ESF-6, and ESF-15 (External Affairs), will coordinate to provide public messaging on the status of available shelters.

(11) If the state reaches 75% of operational shelter capacity or anticipates exceeding capacity, MEMA will submit an RRF to FEMA Region IV (RIV) requesting host-state sheltering support.

(12) If host-state sheltering support is required, evacuees will likely be transported via motorcoach or fixed-wing aircraft to one or more neighboring host states (e.g., Alabama or Florida).

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. Following a hazardous incident, numerous residents and tourists may require public sheltering. The primary reason for implementing this Annex is a lack of local shelter capacity within one or more evacuating counties. When this occurs, an affected county may request state sheltering support and transportation to move evacuees to a state-identified shelter.

As previously stated, local operational shelter capacity will not be adequate to meet the need for a hazardous incident. The intent is to utilize state-identified shelters in unaffected areas farthest away from the impact area. Others closer to the impacted area will open as these shelters fill up.

a. Local Evacuation Operation Overview. Evacuees who require government-provided transportation to evacuate will congregate at an assembly area after a hazardous incident. Local officials will coordinate with their school district to acquire school buses to pick up evacuees at designated assembly areas and transport them to a local shelter. If the county cannot obtain the required number of school buses for local operations, the county will submit a bus request to the SEOC.

When a local shelter reaches full capacity (75%), locally provided vehicles transport the overflow of evacuees to another local shelter within the county (if available). However, if a county reaches full shelter capacity, the county notifies the SEOC and requests state sheltering support. The county informs the state of the estimated number of evacuees requiring state shelter support and the number of evacuees requiring transportation support to relocate to a state-identified shelter. Authorized county officials will activate a transfer point at or near an existing local shelter to process evacuees and assign them to a state-provided vehicle.

b. State Evacuation Operation Overview. Upon determining that one or more counties require state sheltering and transportation support, state officials' immediate priorities include the following:

- Identifying available shelters (in response to a local request for shelter support or based on anticipated need).
- Acquiring and deploying evacuation transportation resources (vehicles/drivers).

(1) Ground Transportation Branch. The Ground Transportation Branch (GTB) coordinates the planning and operational requirements for transporting evacuees from a transfer

point to a designated shelter. The GTB will primarily dedicate transit and/or school buses for transporting evacuees to in-state shelters and contracted motorcoaches for transporting evacuees to host-state shelters (if necessary). Transit buses will typically deploy directly to an FSA from a local facility. Contracted motorcoaches will deploy directly to a designated VSA for check-in before deploying to an FSA. Upon request, vehicles deploy from an FSA to the nearby transfer point.

Transfer point and FSA staff regularly communicate and coordinate to ensure immediate access to vehicles when requested. When vehicles arrive at the transfer point, staff assign evacuees to a designated vehicle for transport to a specified shelter. After completing the mission, transit buses return to their respective transportation facility to await another transportation mission. Conversely, motorcoaches proceed to a VRP within the host state to either await another assignment or demobilize.

Because casinos operate in both northwest and southern coastal Mississippi and customarily have sizeable clientele, they may be used as independent reception centers and/or transfer points. Casinos will typically have a lower priority for evacuations due to their self-sustaining capability. However, if there is a need to evacuate tourists from a casino and the road network leading to the casino is intact, the casino and the local EMA will establish a transfer point to transport tourists to either a transportation hub or shelter. If the road network leading to the casino is not intact, the state will use rotary aircraft to lift evacuees to a lily pad and transport them to a safe location via ground transportation.

(2) Movement Control Team. The Movement Control Team (MCT) is a component of the GTB. Movement control is an essential subordinate function of transportation, ensuring that the right equipment and personnel arrive at the right location at the right time. Effective movement control has operational and strategic implications for the state's ability to identify and deploy assets and sustain evacuation operations rapidly.

The principles of movement control include centralized control and decentralized execution, fluid and flexible movements, effective use of assets and carrying capacity, and forward support. For movement control to successfully meet the incident commander's intent, movement control principles must be considered in the execution of operations.

The MMD will provide an MCT for Level 2 or 3 evacuation support operations. In coordination with the SEOC and GTB, MCT tasks include but are not limited to:

- (a) Manage and track transportation requests and movements.
- (b) Personnel and evacuee accountability.

- (c) Scheduling, timelines, and convoy clearance.
- (d) Route planning and synchronization.
- (e) Diverting and rerouting.
- (f) Transportation movement release.

The following subsections describe the key operational concepts, functions, and procedures associated with local and state evacuation operations.

c. Evacuation Types. An evacuation associated with a hazardous incident may include multiple evacuation types depending on the magnitude of the incident. For purposes of this Annex, we will focus on the following three types:

(1) Type 1. A spontaneous evacuation mission supported by local and/or state officials for individuals immediately evacuating the impacted area. Based on the incident, the individual may experience physical property damage and/or emotional distress and choose to evacuate immediately. Weather conditions may also compel residents to leave the impacted area immediately, depending on the time of year.

(2) Type 2. A coordinated evacuation mission supported by local and/or state officials for individuals evacuating the impacted area several days (e.g., 3 to 7 days) after the incident occurred. During this type of situation, individuals typically choose to evacuate because they perceive the recovery process to be long-term and are no longer physically able to sustain themselves.

(3) Type 3. A prolonged evacuation support mission supported by local and/or state officials for individuals evacuating several weeks after the initial incident. During this situation, individuals typically do not want to leave; however, local and state officials compel them to leave because of the logistical difficulties linked to supporting them.

Depending on the evacuation phase, there will be a direct correlation between the type of transportation resources acquired and the level of coordination associated with the evacuation transportation mission.

d. Evacuation Support Levels. State and local officials use a tiered system to determine the anticipated level of evacuation support necessary. The escalation to each subsequent level coincides with the extent of evacuation support required to shelter and transport the required population. In general terms, the levels are summarized as follows:

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

Level 1 – A county requires no outside support.

Level 2 – A county requires state sheltering and transportation support.

Level 3 – The state requires host-state sheltering support for an evacuation.

Consequently, the state will implement this Annex when conditions reach Level 2 or 3. All three levels (see Summary of Evacuation Support Levels table below) may operate concurrently in a hazardous incident.

(1) Level 1 Evacuation Support: In-County Shelter Operations.

(a) In-county shelters can include county-run and shelters run by other organizations such as the American Red Cross (ARC) or faith-based organizations,

(b) In-county shelter capacity is available to accommodate the anticipated evacuees.

(c) Local transportation resources are typically available to transport CTN evacuees to in-county shelters; however, a county may sometimes require state transportation support.

(d) Transit or school buses are the primary transportation mode for moving CTN evacuees to in-county shelters.

(2) Level 2 Evacuation Support: In-State Shelter Operations.

(a) A county exceeds its in-county shelter capacity and requires state shelter support.

(b) A county exceeds its in-county transportation resources and requires state-provided transportation to transport CTN evacuees to in-state shelters.

(c) County officials establish transfer point operations.

(d) Transit or school buses are the primary transportation mode for moving CTN evacuees to in-state shelters.

(e) State officials establish an MCS to coordinate transportation missions.

(3) Level 3 Evacuation Support: Host-State Shelter Operations.

(a) The state exceeds its in-state shelter capacity and requires host-state shelter support.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(b) The federal government has a significant role in coordinating host-state operations.

(c) State-provided transportation is required to transport CTN evacuees to host-state shelters.

(d) County officials establish transfer point operations.

(e) Motorcoaches are the primary transportation mode for moving CTN evacuees to host-state shelters.

(f) State officials continue using the MCS to coordinate transportation missions.

Summary of Evacuation Support Levels			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
In-county sheltering capability is available.	X		
In-county transportation resources (e.g., school buses) are available to transport CTN evacuees to a designated shelter.	X		
County requires state shelter support.		X	
County requires state-provided transportation to transport CTN evacuees to in-state shelters.		X	
County establishes transfer point operations.		X	X
State establishes a Movement Control System.		X	X
State requires host-state shelter support.			X
State-provided transportation is required to transport CTN evacuees to host-state shelters.			X

Figure 1: Summary of Evacuation Support Levels

e. Evacuee Support Site Operations. The three evacuee support sites forming this Annex's foundation include the assembly area, transfer point, and state reception center. This section outlines the primary functions and characteristics of each site. Furthermore, each site will accommodate the general public and the access and functional needs community.

(1) Assembly Area Operations. The primary function of the assembly area is to provide an initial and temporary gathering location for evacuees. It will also serve as a place for evacuees to receive information regarding response actions, transportation assistance, and shelter/transfer point locations. Assembly areas may include pre-designated locations (identified by the County EMA) and spontaneous locations (identified by an on-scene first responder).

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Characteristics of an assembly area include:

- Temporary location for evacuees to gather (the goal is to move evacuees to a local shelter or transfer point as quickly as possible and prevent an overnight stay at the assembly area).
- A large, open outdoor area (e.g., neighborhood park, sports field, large parking lot, etc.) in a safe location.
- A nearby location within a reasonable walking distance for evacuees.
- An accessible ingress/egress road network.
- An area where a rotary aircraft can land and transport evacuees if necessary.

(b) Given the temporary nature of an assembly area, there are minimal on-site local staffing requirements and virtually no logistical resource requirements.

(c) Initially, local officials will provide overall coordination at an assembly area. Coordination tasks may include:

- Informing their respective dispatch center of the assembly area locations.
- Dispatching law enforcement officer(s) to assembly areas as needed.
- Communicating vital information to evacuees regarding response actions.
- Obtaining situational awareness and relaying information back to their home agency.
- Providing security and traffic control.

• Providing the following information to the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC):

- Medical support needs (in coordination with Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel).
- Sheltering support needs.
- Government-provided transportation needs.

(2) Transfer Point Operations.

(a) A transfer point is a site that temporarily stages and processes evacuees who require state-provided transportation to travel to a designated location (i.e., an in-county shelter, state-identified shelter, host-state shelter, or transportation hub).

(b) Establishing a transfer point becomes necessary when local or state-identified shelters reach 75% operational capacity.

(c) A transfer point is co-located with an activated shelter.

- This enhances efficiency since existing shelter resources (i.e., staffing, equipment, supplies, etc.) may temporarily support transfer point operations.

- Although co-located, the two areas should remain separate and distinct.

Note: There may be other support stations co-located with the shelter/transfer point, such as first aid, commercial transportation (e.g., rideshare services, taxis, etc.), and family reunification.

(d) If a county exceeds its operational shelter capacity and Level 2 evacuation support is necessary, county officials will specify which activated shelter(s) will serve as the local transfer point(s).

(e) State ESF-6 will designate up to three state-identified shelters to serve as transfer points if Level 3 evacuation support is necessary.

(f) Officials are advised to select the transfer point location(s) based on specific physical and geographical criteria.

(g) The agency responsible for local shelter operations also assumes responsibility for establishing and managing a transfer point; however, additional staff may be acquired from one or more of the following entities:

- Local government agencies.
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
- Volunteer groups (e.g., Community Emergency Response Team [CERT] members).
- State government agencies (including the MEMA Disaster Reservist Program).

(h) Transfer point functional areas include:

- Sorting Area
- Queuing and Manifesting Area
- Departure Area

(i) Transfer point process (see Figure 2):

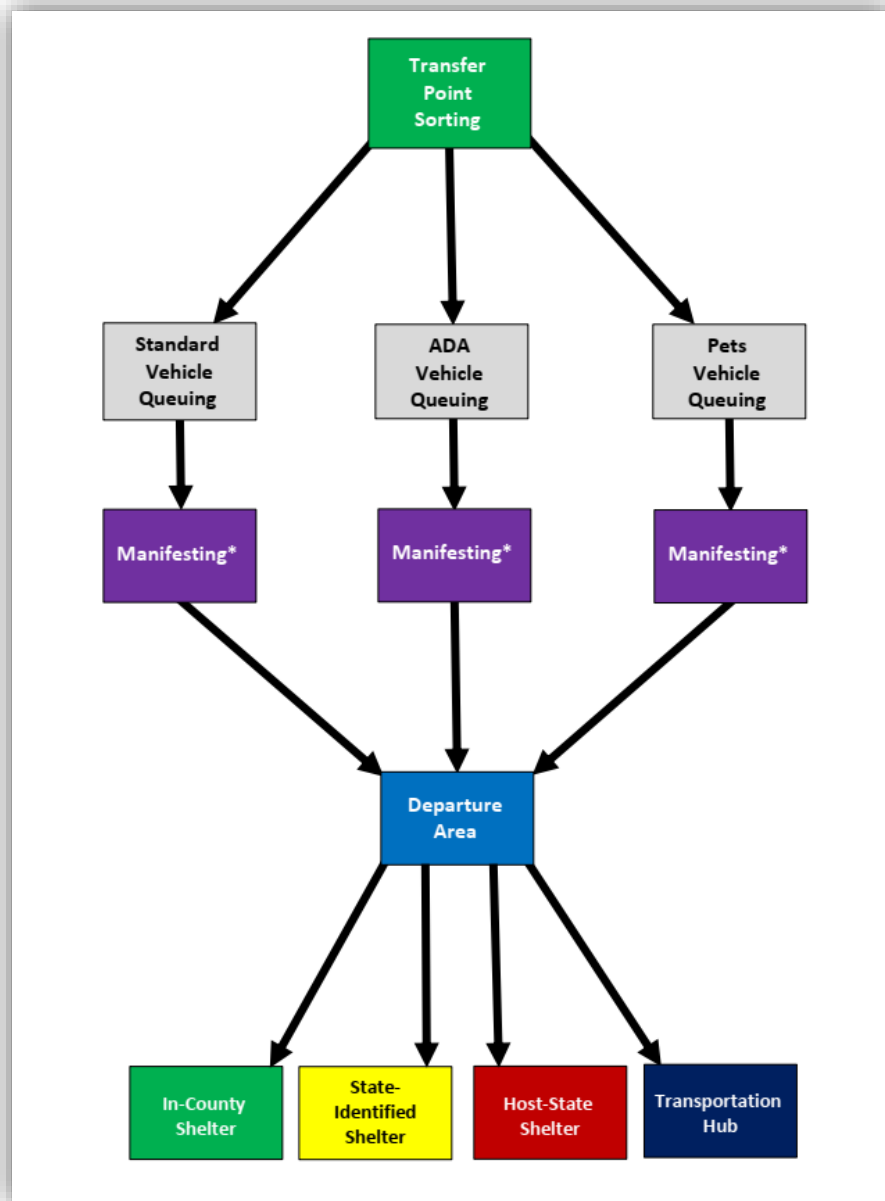
- Transfer point personnel will initially sort evacuees into groups based on the transportation support required (i.e., standard, ADA, or pet vehicle)
- Personnel will direct groups of evacuees to the queuing/manifesting area, where staff members perform the following functions:
 - Obtain shelter destination from ESF-6.
 - Queue the appropriate number of evacuees based on the number of seats in the vehicle.
 - Prepare a manifest of the queue of evacuees assigned to a specific vehicle.

Note: While manifesting is an essential function and should be a high priority, it may not always be feasible to carry out the manifesting process, depending on the evacuation circumstances and existing time constraints.

- The manifest should include pertinent identifying information (i.e., name, phone number, and whether the individual is traveling with other family members). *Note:* State officials are advised to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that document how the state will safeguard Personally Identifiable Information (PII) related to the manifesting process and the collection of evacuee information.

- Include the shelter destination/address at the top of each manifest.

- Personnel typically create a handwritten manifest and produce a copy using a copy machine or smartphone camera.



*Manifesting will occur if time permits during the evacuation

Figure 2: Transfer Point Process/Flow

- At the departure area, staff members perform the following duties:
 - Request appropriate vehicles from the FSA based on the shelter destination and other pertinent requirements (e.g., standard vehicle, ADA, or pets' vehicle):
 - Assist with loading CTN evacuees, luggage, and pets (if applicable) onto vehicles.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

- Provide a copy of the manifest to the driver and transfer point manager.
- Evacuees embark on a designated vehicle to transport them to an appropriate destination.

(j) In coordination with the transfer point manager, the county Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will coordinate the demobilization of transfer point operations.

(3) State Reception Center Operations.

(a) A state reception center is an indoor, stand-alone facility that consolidates evacuees arriving from multiple locations and assigns them to an appropriate evacuation vehicle. The vehicle transports evacuees from the reception center to a state-identified host-state shelter or transportation hub.

(b) Consolidation of CTN evacuees at a state reception center may become necessary under various circumstances that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Evacuees are inbound from a lily pad in a lightly loaded bus (below passenger capacity).
- The incoming vehicle cannot travel the distance required to reach the shelter destination.

(c) ESF-6 officials are advised to select the state reception center location(s) based on specific physical and geographical criteria.

(d) State reception center functional areas include:

- Sorting Area.
- Queuing and Manifesting Area.
- Departure Area.

(e) The state is responsible for staffing the state reception center; as such, personnel may be acquired from one of the following entities:

- State government agencies.
- NGOs.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

- Volunteer groups.

(f) Reception Center Process (see Figure 3):

- Reception center personnel will initially sort evacuees into groups based on the transportation support required (i.e., standard, ADA, or pet vehicle)

- Personnel will direct groups of evacuees to the queuing/manifesting area, where staff members perform the following functions:

- Obtain shelter destination from State ESF-6.

- Assign evacuees to the appropriate evacuation vehicle depending on the assigned shelter destination:

- School bus—for in-state shelter destinations.
- Transit bus—for in-state shelter destinations.
- Motorcoach—for in-state and/or host-state shelter destinations.

- Queue the appropriate number of evacuees based on the number of seats on the vehicle.

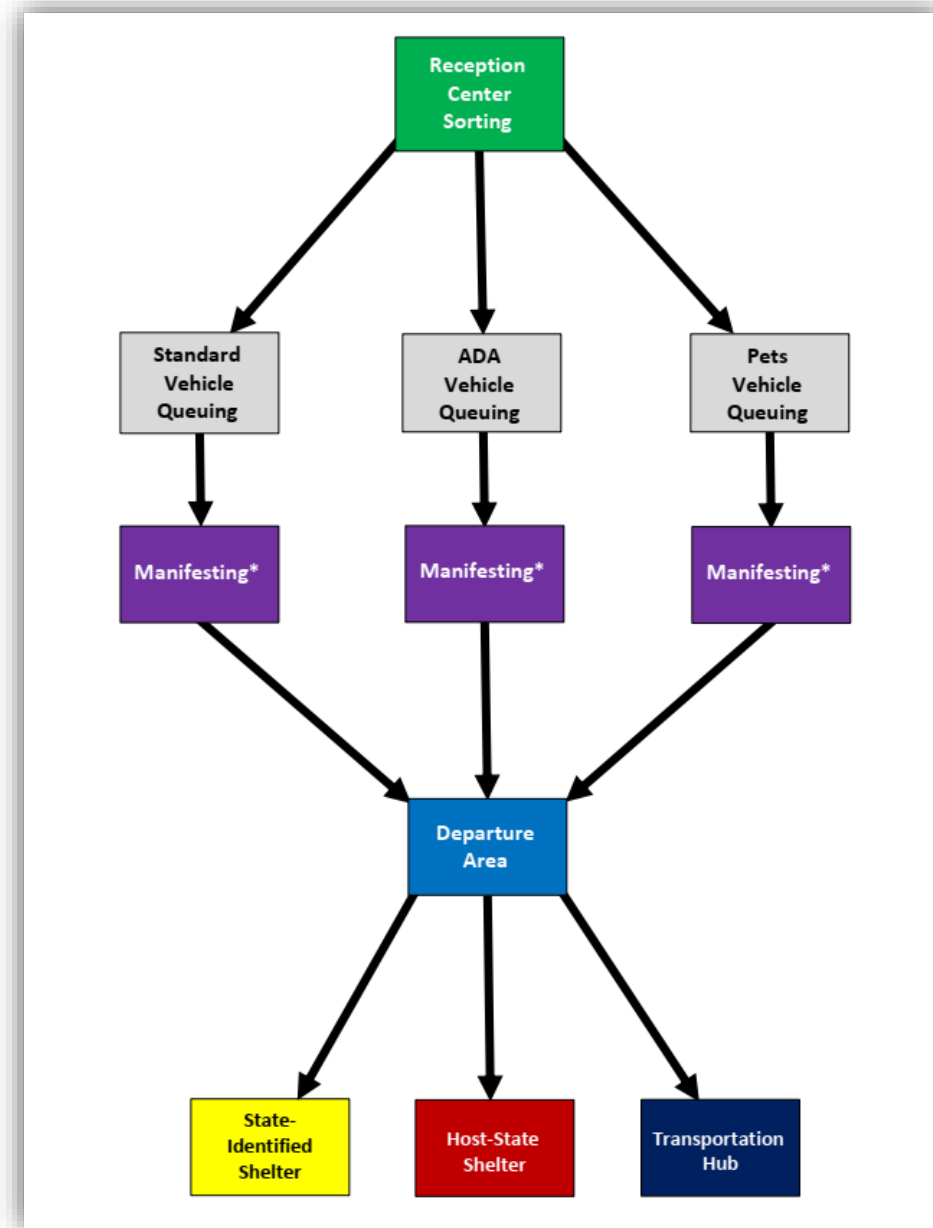
- Prepare a manifest of the queue of evacuees assigned to a specific vehicle.

Note: While manifesting is an essential function and should be a high priority, it may not always be feasible to carry out the manifesting process, depending on the evacuation circumstances and existing time constraints.

- The manifest should include pertinent identifying information (i.e., name, phone number, and whether the individual is traveling with other family members). *Note:* State officials are advised to develop SOPs documenting how the state will safeguard PII related to the manifesting process and collecting evacuee information.

- Include the shelter destination/address at the top of each manifest.

- Personnel typically create a handwritten manifest and produce a copy using a copy machine or smartphone camera.



*Manifesting will occur if time permits during the evacuation

Figure 3: State Reception Center Process/Flow

- When time permits, send a copy of the manifest to County OEM and State
- ESF-6.
- At the departure area, staff members perform the following duties:
 - Request vehicles from the FSA.

- Assist with loading CTN evacuees, luggage, and pets (if applicable) onto vehicles.
- Provide a copy of the manifest to the driver and reception center manager.
- CTN evacuees embark on a designated vehicle to transport them to an appropriate destination.

(g) The SEOC, in coordination with the reception center manager, will coordinate the demobilization of reception center operations.

f. Evacuee and Transportation Process/Flow. This section describes and illustrates the evacuee and transportation process/flow based on the three evacuation support levels outlined in section 6.d. Local officials are responsible for identifying the evacuees within their jurisdiction that require government-provided transportation assistance to evacuate and must have a plan for transporting evacuees to a local shelter.

(1) Level 1 Evacuation Support.

(a) Planning Assumptions:

- Evacuees require transportation to a local shelter.
- The local road network is open, and air operations are not required.

(b) Steps:

- **Step 1:** Evacuees proceed to the nearest assembly area.
- **Step 2:** A government-provided vehicle (school bus is the primary option/transit bus is the secondary option) transports evacuees from an assembly area to a local shelter.

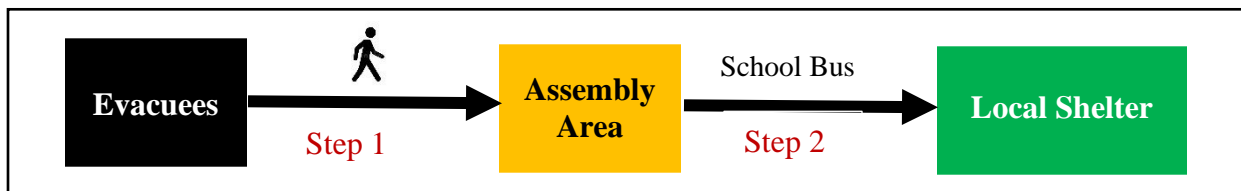


Figure 4: Sample Evacuee Flow for Level 1 Evacuation Support

(2) Level 2 Evacuation Support.

(a) Planning Assumptions:

- A county exceeds its shelter capacity, and evacuees require transportation to a state-identified shelter.
- The local road network is open, and air operations are not required.

(b) Steps:

- **Step 1:** Evacuees proceed to the nearest assembly area.
- **Step 2:** A government-provided vehicle (school bus is the primary option/transit bus is the secondary option) transports evacuees from an assembly area to a local transfer point (co-located with a designated local shelter).
- **Step 3:** A state-provided vehicle (transit bus is the primary option/contracted motorcoach is the secondary option) transports evacuees from the local transfer point to a state-identified shelter.

Note: Some evacuees may only require state-provided transportation to a Mississippi transportation hub (if available).

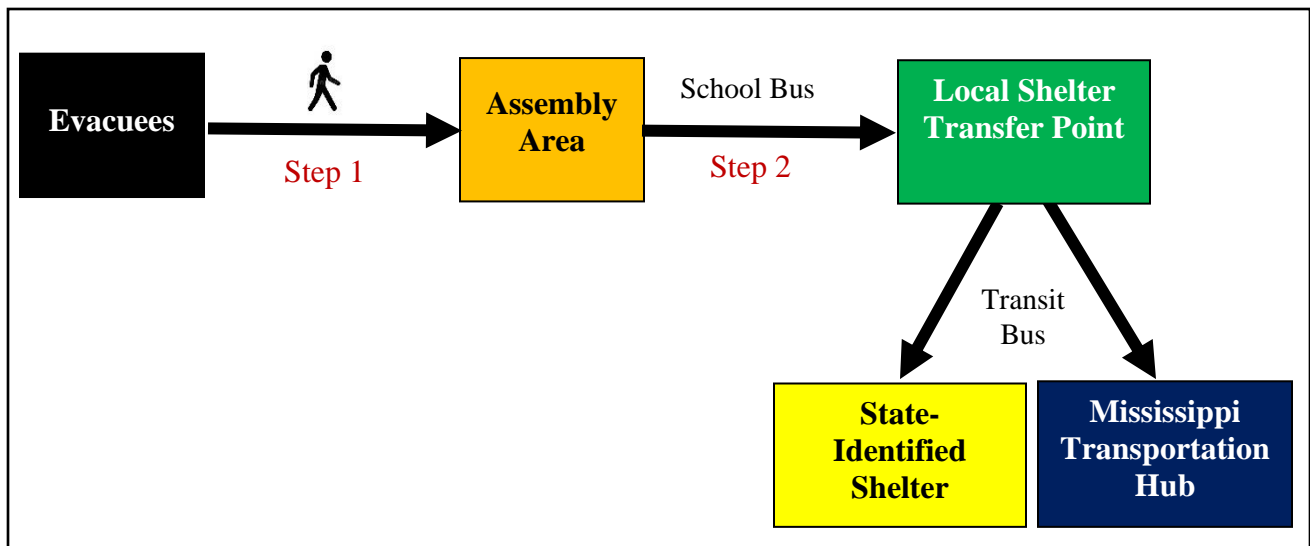


Figure 5: Sample Evacuee Flow for Level 2 Evacuation Support

(3) Level 3 Evacuation Support.

(a) Planning Assumptions:

- The state exceeds its shelter capacity and requires host-state shelter support.
- The local road network is open, and air operations are not required.

(b) Option 1: A government-provided vehicle (contracted motorcoach is the primary option/transit bus is the secondary option) transports evacuees directly from a local transfer point to a host-state shelter.

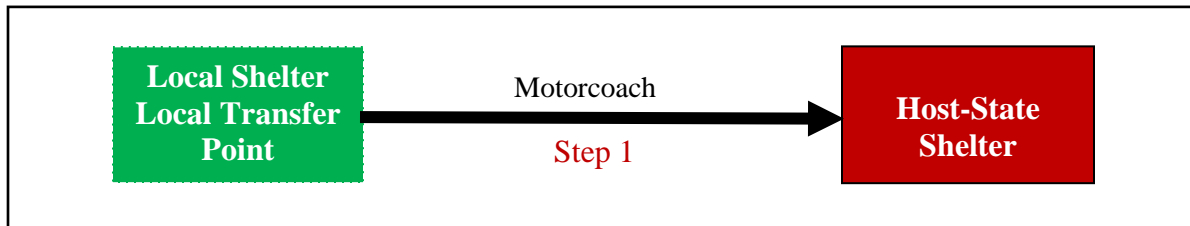


Figure 6: Sample Evacuee Flow for Level 3 Evacuation Support – Option 1

(c) Option 2:

- **Step 1:** A government-provided vehicle (contracted motorcoach is the primary option/transit bus is the secondary option) transports evacuees from a local transfer point to a state reception center.

- **Step 2:** A government-provided vehicle transports evacuees from a state reception center to a host-state shelter.

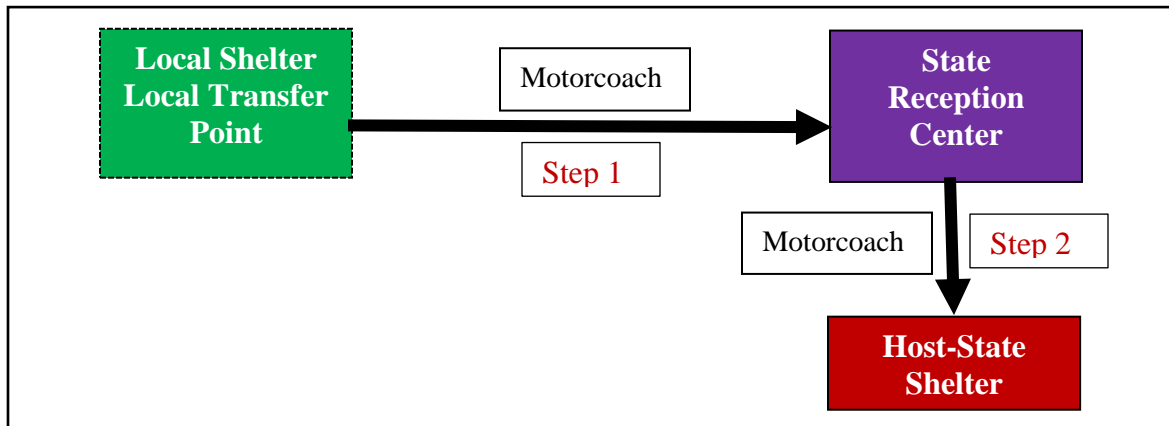


Figure 7: Sample Evacuee Flow for Level 3 Evacuation Support – Option 2

Note: For Level 2 and Level 3 evacuation support, there may be a requirement to transport evacuees from a local transfer point to a state reception center before transporting evacuees to a designated shelter. This may be necessary to consolidate evacuees arriving from multiple locations/lightly loaded vehicles.

g. Ground Transportation Field Sites.

(1) Vehicle Staging Area Operations. State officials may implement VSA operations to support a Level 2 or 3 evacuation. This section outlines the primary characteristics and functions associated with a VSA.

(a) A VSA is a location where personnel process and stage state-provided transportation resources that are later employed to support a large-scale evacuation. The VSA primarily includes motorcoaches but could also have some school and transit buses.

(b) A VSA may also be a demobilization location if designated transportation resources are no longer required for evacuation or re-entry.

(c) VSA personnel will send the appropriate number of vehicles from the VSA to an FSA supporting a transfer point or state reception center.

(d) ESF-1 officials are responsible for identifying and coordinating the use of VSA locations that include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Identifying a field site to support VSA operations in Mississippi.
- Negotiating an agreement to use the identified site/facility in the event of a mass evacuation.
- Coordinating security and other required logistics.

(e) Site-selection criteria:

- Roadway access includes:
- Roadway width allows for a turning radius of a bus or motorcoach.
- Hard surface roadway for ingress and egress.

(f) Staging-area access includes:

- Large open area for parking motorcoaches or other transportation resources.
- Hard-stand surface (asphalt or concrete).

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

- Adequate lighting.

(g) The VSA will typically include the following functional areas:

- Check-in. VSA personnel obtain specific information from each driver and record the data using a pre-established form.
- Fuel (optional). The area where fuel is dispensed to evacuation vehicles.
- Parking. VSA personnel stage/park incoming vehicles prepared to support the evacuation mission.
- Commodities (optional). VSA staff may include food and water on vehicles anticipated to travel long distances (typically greater than 4 hours).
- Vehicle Ready Line and Driver Briefing. The area where a driver positions his vehicle immediately before being employed for a mission and where VSA personnel provide a cursory mission briefing.
- Dispatching. The area where VSA personnel conduct dispatching duties, including processing requests for vehicles and dispatching vehicles to designated locations.

(h) The SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), in coordination with the GTB Director, will determine when it is necessary to implement VSA operations.

(i) State ESF-1 is responsible for establishing and staffing the VSA.

(j) The number of staff members required at the VSA is commensurate with the number of incoming vehicles (for example, every 100 vehicles may require approximately five VSA staff members).

(k) State ESF-1 may acquire VSA staff via support from the following:

- State government agencies.
- EMAC agencies.
- Federal support.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(l) A State ESF-7 Logistics representative is required at the VSA to provide oversight of evacuation support vehicles for financial/accounting purposes.

(m) Contracted evacuation support vehicles will generally begin arriving at the VSA within 24 hours after implementing a contract/agreement to acquire vehicles.

(n) VSA staff will check in and process the incoming vehicles before directing them to a designated FSA.

(o) The VSA Field MCO will coordinate with the State MCO regarding vehicle destinations.

(p) The VSA Field MCO will coordinate with VSA support staff regarding vehicle destinations.

(q) The VSA will maintain 24-hour operations until the GTB Director deems it necessary to demobilize the VSA.

(2) Forward Staging Area.

(a) The FSA aims to stage vehicles arriving from the VSA to facilitate a timely response to the transfer point.

(b) The FSA is an extension of the transfer point and state reception center for staffing and management purposes; however, the FSA will also establish and maintain communications with the VSA to ensure the timely response of evacuation vehicles.

(c) Key FSA characteristics include:

- A location near the transfer point.
- Minimal staffing requirements (typically one person per shift) depending on the number of vehicles at the FSA

(d) Local officials will:

- Identify the FSA location.
- Establish and staff the FSA.

- Coordinate with the SEOC to implement FSA operations.

(e) FSA staffing may be acquired from one of the following:

- Local government agencies.
- State government agencies.
- Federal support.

(f) FSA staff receive requests from transfer point personnel when additional vehicles are required at the transfer point (departure area).

- The FSA manager must create a direct communications link to the VSA manager to ensure the timely movement of vehicles from the VSA to the FSA.

(g) Ideally, activation of the FSA will occur before the transfer point to move vehicles from the VSA and pre-position them at an FSA. While this may be difficult for a spontaneous evacuation, it is feasible during a coordinated or prolonged evacuation mission.

(h) The FSA will maintain 24/7 hours operations until the associated transfer point is officially deactivated.

(3) Vehicle Replenishment Point.

(a) A VRP is a staging location where drivers report after completing an extended mission. This allows drivers to rest and await additional mission assignments while staff clean and refuel (optional) the vehicles. A VRP may also serve as the location for:

- Replenishing commodities (e.g., food and water) if vehicles are assigned to a re-entry mission (i.e., returning evacuees to Mississippi).
- Staging a pre-identified number of vehicles assigned to convenience-run missions transporting evacuees from a shelter to designated locations (e.g., pet shelters, grocery stores, pharmacies, etc.).
- Demobilizing designated transportation resources that are no longer required for the evacuation mission.

(b) State ESF-1 officials are responsible for identifying and coordinating the use of an appropriate VRP field site.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

- A VRP may be located within Mississippi and/or a host state, ideally in the same general area as the designated state-identified shelters or host-state shelter(s).

- State ESF-1 will negotiate an agreement to use the identified site/facility in the event of a mass evacuation.

(c) Site-selection criteria:

- Roadway access includes:

- Roadway width allows for a turning radius of a bus or motorcoach.
- Hard surface roadway for ingress and egress.

- Staging-area access includes:

- Large open area for parking motorcoaches or other transportation resources.
- Hard-stand surface (asphalt or concrete).
- Adequate lighting.

(d) The VRP functional areas typically include:

- Check-In.
- Cleaning.
- Communications Kit/Global Positioning System (GPS) Unit Check/Exchange (if applicable).
- Fuel (optional).
- Waste Disposal.
- Ready Line and Mission Briefing.
- Commodities (if assigned to a re-entry mission).
- Demobilization of GPS Units (if applicable).

- Parking/Driver Rest Area.

(e) The SEOC OSC, in coordination with State ESF-1/GTU, will determine when it is necessary to implement VRP operations.

(f) State ESF-1 is responsible for establishing and staffing the VRP.

(g) The number of staff members required at the VRP is commensurate with the number of incoming vehicles (for example, every 100 vehicles may require approximately five VRP staff members).

(h) The State may acquire VRP staff via support from the following:

- State government agencies.
- EMAC agencies.
- Federal support.

(i) At an in-state VRP, a State ESF-7 representative is required at the VRP to provide oversight of evacuation support vehicles for financial/accounting purposes.

(j) At a host-state VRP, a host-state emergency management representative is required at the VRP to coordinate vehicle movement for re-entry and demobilization operations.

(k) The VRP will remain operational 24 hours daily until state officials issue the demobilization order.

6. TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT.

a. Potential Ground Transportation Resources. Various transportation providers will require multiple transportation resources in a large-scale evacuation. These resources may be acquired from one or more of the following entities:

(1) School District.

(a) School buses are a local resource that could transport evacuees relatively short distances within a small geographical area (e.g., from an assembly area to a local shelter or between local shelters).

(b) There are 152 school districts in Mississippi.

(c) The average fuel tank capacity for the most common school bus in the fleet ranges between 60 – 100 gallons.

(2) Mississippi Department of Transportation, Transit Division.

(a) The Transit Division of the Mississippi Department of Transportation is the lead agency coordinating with 60 independent transit agencies to acquire transportation resources.

(b) The state will rely primarily on transit buses for the intra-state movement of evacuees to a designated state-identified shelter or transportation hub.

(c) Approximately 80% of transit buses have ADA capability.

(3) Contracted Motorcoach Vendor.

(a) The state will rely primarily on contracted motorcoaches to move evacuees to a designated host-state shelter.

(b) A contracted motorcoach vendor may supply the state with one or more of the following vehicles:

- Motorcoaches.
- Minibuses.
- 15-passenger vans.

b. Acquisition and Deployment of Ground Transportation Resources. If a county exceeds its local sheltering capacity, the state may need transportation resources to transport evacuees from an at-risk area to a more distant state-identified shelter. State ESF-1 is responsible for obtaining transportation resources for a state-supported evacuation.

State ESF-1 may acquire transportation resources for an evacuation based on the following situations:

- An evacuating county submits a request for transportation assistance to move evacuees within the county.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

- An evacuating county submits a request for shelter support that requires transportation to a state-identified shelter.
- The state anticipates local sheltering and transportation needs.

Listed below is the process for acquiring and deploying a blended fleet of vehicles for a state-supported evacuation:

(1) School Buses.

(a) The Ground Transportation Unit (GTU) Leader notifies the MDE Emergency Point of Contact (POC) by phone (with a follow-up e-mail) to request school buses for evacuation operations. (Note: the MDE has a seat in the SEOC, so communication between the GTU and the MDE may be face to face).

(b) The MDE POC will contact the Safe and Orderly Schools Director to request school buses.

(c) MDE reaches out directly to applicable school districts and/or public safety answering points (PSAPs) to obtain emergency contact information for those with authority to dispatch school buses.

(d) The priority is to acquire school buses from school districts in unaffected counties; however, as necessary, MDE may request school buses from affected counties if the school district agrees to release their buses for evacuation purposes outside the district.

(e) In response to the GTU Leader's request for transportation resources, MDE shall:

- Provide a deployment schedule of school buses (i.e., Incident +6 hours, +12 hours, +18 hours, etc.) for the evacuation mission.
- Send a transportation provider representative to the SEOC to support the GTU and coordinate the acquisition and deployment of school district buses.

(f) School buses may initially deploy to a VSA for check-in and staging before being employed for a mission. However, school buses may sometimes stage at their transportation facility, and the GTU may direct these vehicles to an FSA (see Figure 12 below).

(g) Upon being allocated to the evacuation mission, all school buses/drivers fall under the management and control of the GTU.

(h) Logistical support for school buses may remain the responsibility of the respective school district.

(2) Transit Buses.

(a) The GTU Leader notifies the MDOT Transit Division Emergency POC by phone (with a follow-up e-mail) to request transit buses for evacuation operations.

(b) The MDOT Transit Division will contact local transit agencies for resources.

(c) When the state is in Level 2 Evacuation Support operations, all transit buses become a state-provided resource; therefore, all local requests for transit resources must funnel through the SEOC.

(d) In response to the GTU Leader's request for transportation resources, the Transit Division shall:

- Send a transportation provider representative to the SEOC to support the GTU and coordinate the acquisition and deployment of transit buses.
- Provide a deployment schedule of transit buses (i.e., Incident +6 hours, +12 hours, +18 hours, etc.) for the evacuation mission.
- Coordinate with local transit agencies using one of the following approaches:
 - **Option A:** If a local transit agency is providing a large fleet of buses to support the evacuation mission, it may be helpful for the transit agency to send a representative to the SEOC for enhanced communication and coordination. The transit agency representative would coordinate with the MDOT Transit Division representative, the dispatcher, and/or drivers from their respective transit agencies.
 - **Option B:** The MDOT Transit Division representative would remotely communicate and coordinate with local transit agency representatives to support the evacuation mission. The transit agency representatives would coordinate with drivers from their respective transit agencies. Option B may be used if numerous transit agencies support the evacuation mission, and it's impractical to have every transit agency send a representative to the SEOC.
 - **Option C:** A combination of Option A and B.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(e) Transit buses may initially deploy to a VSA for check-in and staging before being employed for a mission. However, transit buses may sometimes stage at their transportation facility, and the GTU may direct these vehicles to an FSA (see Figure 12 below).

(f) Upon being allocated to the evacuation mission, transit buses/drivers fall under the management and control of the GTU.

(g) Logistical support for transit buses may remain the responsibility of the local transit agency.

(3) Contracted Motorcoaches.

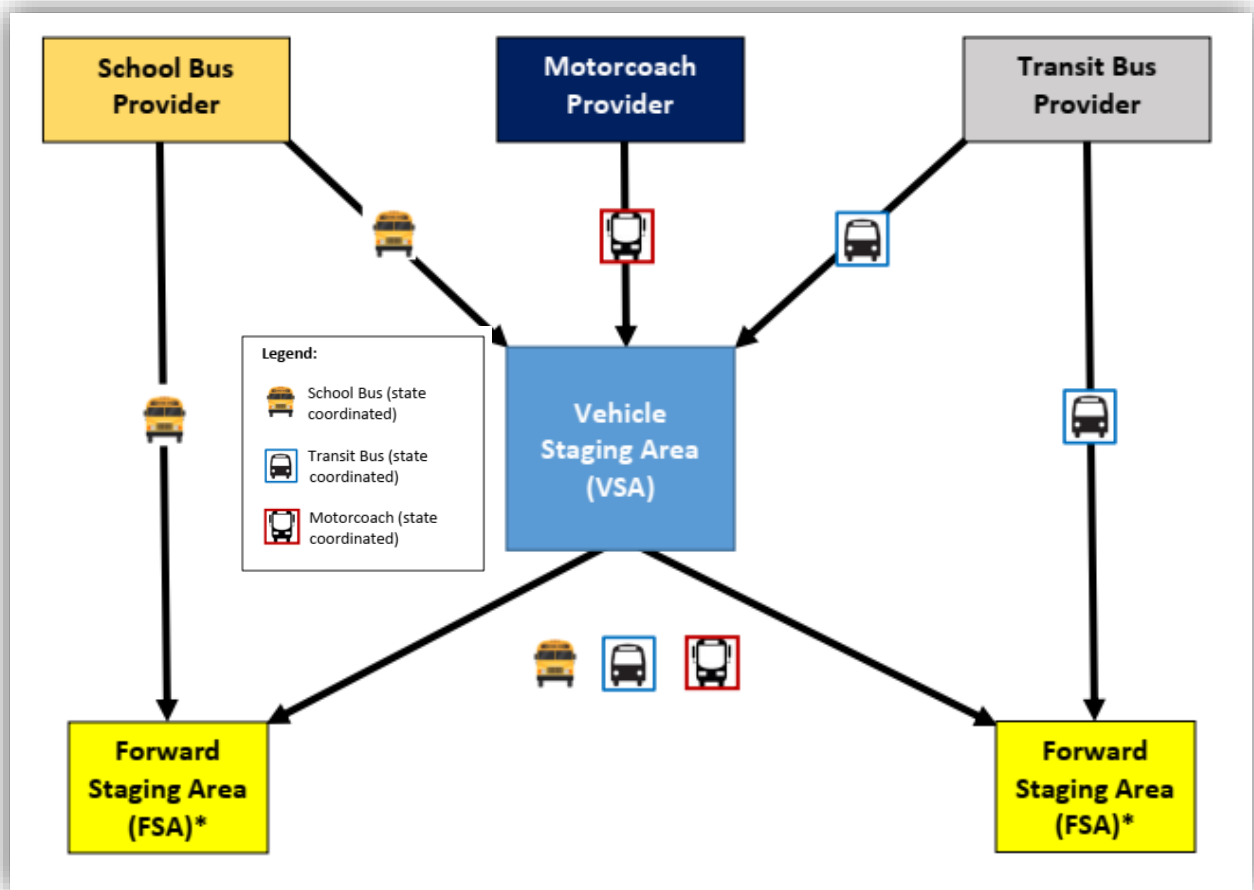
(a) In support of a Level 3 evacuation (host-state mission), State ESF-1 coordinates with the Logistics Section Chief (LSC) and ESF-7 (Department of Finance and Administrative [DFA]) to acquire motorcoaches and operational support staff by entering into an emergency contract.

Special Note: FEMA **DOES NOT** have access to or provide transportation assets, only transportation planning assistance.

(b) Upon execution of the emergency state contract, the motorcoach vendor shall:

- Provide a deployment schedule of motorcoaches (i.e., Incident +6 hours, +12 hours, +18 hours, etc.) for the evacuation mission.
- Deploy the contracted number of vehicles to a designated VSA before receiving mission assignments (see Figure 8 below).
- Send a transportation provider representative to the SEOC to support the GTU and coordinate the acquisition and deployment of transportation resources.

(c) Upon being allocated to the evacuation mission, the motorcoaches/drivers fall under the management and control of the GTU.



*An FSA could be associated with a transfer point (collocated with a local shelter) or a state reception center.

Figure 8: Sample Deployment/Employment Flow for State-Provided Vehicles

c. Mission Request Process for Sheltering and Transportation. This Annex is predicated on Level 2 evacuation support. Transportation support is also required when a county requires state shelter support. The mission request process is represented in Figure 9 on the next page:

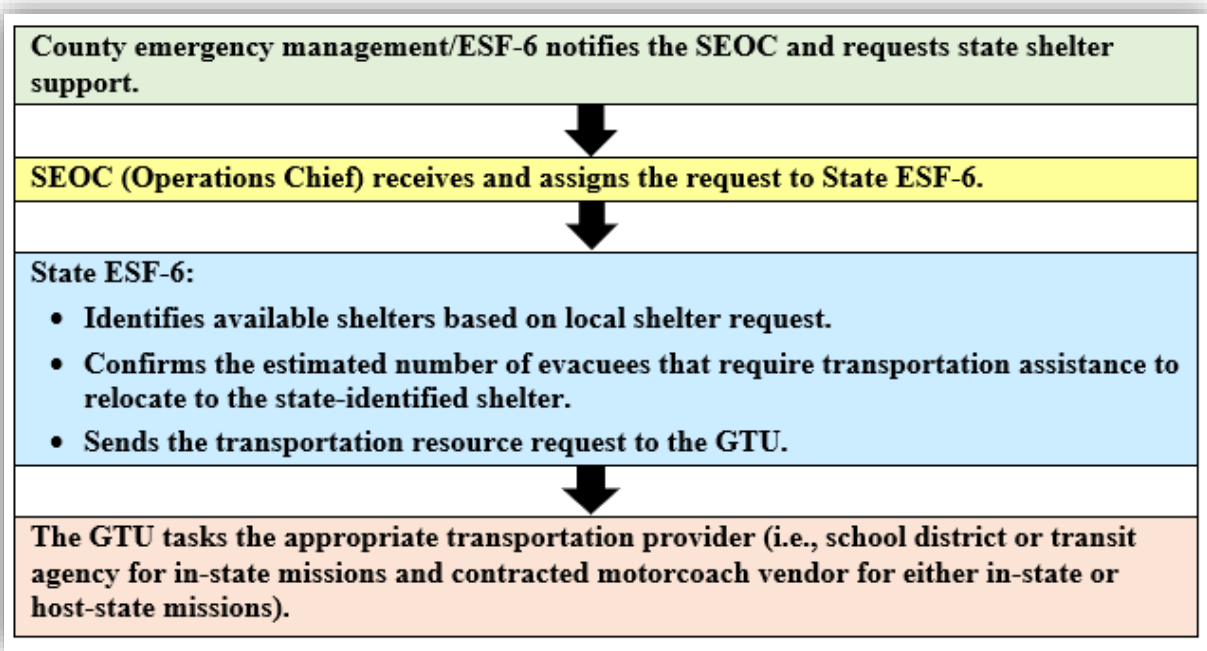


Figure 9: Mission Request Process for Sheltering/Transportation

d. Management and Control. MEMA will activate the SEOC in the event of a no-notice, large-scale evacuation to coordinate the state's overall emergency response. In addition to coordinating with county officials in response to local requests for resources, state officials will coordinate with FEMA RIV for any state requests for federal resources. If necessary, federal officials will activate the FEMA RIV Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) in Atlanta and the FEMA National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) in Washington, D.C.

All evacuation transportation resources acquired by ESF-1 shall fall under the command and control of the GTU. All transportation providers who have accepted a State mission assignment via a mission request from ESF-1 shall operate under the authority of the State and integrate into the overall state command structure. The State of Mississippi shall direct all decisions related to the mission (including setting priorities).

(1) Transportation Movement Control Systems. The Transportation MCS (see Figure 15) is a point-to-point coordination and communication system associated with evacuation-transportation resources. The MCS is a management system that provides overall situational awareness related to ground transportation evacuation by overseeing the deployment, employment, and tracking of evacuation-transportation resources. The MCS supports strategic decision-making regarding the number of vehicles at key locations throughout the evacuation. Moreover, the MCS tactically controls the movement of evacuation-transportation resources from the point of mobilization through demobilization.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Primary MCS locations include:

- SEOC.
- FSA.
- State Reception Center (if applicable).
- VSA.
- VRP.

(b) State ESF-1 coordinates all transportation requirements to support the evacuation, including overseeing the MCS and identifying personnel to serve as the GTU Leader, State MCO, and Field MCO positions.

(c) The MCS is comprised of the following key personnel who will assist in the coordination and/or movement of vehicles at primary MCS locations during a large-scale evacuation:

- **Ground Transportation Unit Leader.** The individual working for ESF-1 executes the MCS, coordinates the acquisition of transportation resources, and oversees the evacuation transportation mission.

- This position must be skilled in managing transportation assets during an evacuation.

- There shall be one GTU Leader per shift assigned to the SEOC.

- ESF-1 may fill the GTU Leader position using personnel from a state agency or other identified organization.

- The GTU Leader reports to ESF-1.

- **State MCO.** The State's single point of contact for moving transportation resources during an evacuation operation.

- Regardless of which organization provides the transportation resources, the MCO initiates the tactical employment of vehicles and is responsible for delivering the appropriate vehicle to a specified location at the proper time.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

- There shall be one MCO per shift assigned to the SEOC.
- ESF-1 may fill the MCO position using personnel from MDOT or a transportation contractor skilled in managing transportation assets during an evacuation.
- The MCO reports to the GTU Leader.
- **Field MCO.** An individual who oversees staffing, operations, and the movement of transportation resources at an FSA, VSA, and VRP (if required).
 - There shall be one Field MCO per shift assigned to each designated location.
 - ESF-1 may fill the Field MCO positions using personnel from MDOT or a transportation contractor skilled in managing transportation assets during an evacuation.
 - Each Field MCO reports to the GTU Leader.
- **Transportation Provider Representative.** An individual assigned to the SEOC has the authority to make decisions and provide tasking authority on matters affecting the transportation provider's participation in the evacuation operation.
 - Each transportation provider shall provide one representative per shift to the SEOC.
 - The transportation provider representative reports to the GTU Leader.

See Figure 10 on the next page for a summary of the key MCS roles and responsibilities for the GTU Leader, MCO, Field MCO, and Transportation Provider Representative.

Key MCS Roles & Responsibilities			
GTU Leader	MCO	Field MCO	Trans Provider Rep
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish communications with SEOC, ESF-1, MCO, Field MCO, and transportation provider representative(s). • Execute the MCS • Strategically oversee the acquisition, deployment, and tracking of evacuation transportation resources. • Oversee the staff with the GTU. • Execute priorities as directed by state leadership. • Provide ongoing situational awareness to SEOC, ESF-1, and other entities/staff as necessary regarding the transportation mission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish communications with the GTU Leader, Field MCO, and transportation provider representative(s). • Tactically manage the allocation and status of state evacuation transportation resources. • Maintain operational control of state-provided vehicles for the duration of the evacuation. • Provide ongoing situational awareness to SEOC officials and Field MCOs related to the coordination and movement of vehicles. • Coordinate with transportation provider representative(s). • Dispatch and track all evacuation vehicles. <i>Note: Assistant MCO(s) may be required to support the MCO with this task.</i> • Obtain shelter destinations from ESF-6 and relay the information to the appropriate transportation provider representative. • Provide direction to all Assistant MCOs and Field MCOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish communications with the GTU Leader and MCO. • As necessary, provide ongoing situational awareness to MCO, other Field MCOs, and other entities/staff. • Facilitate the movement of vehicles from a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ VSA to FSA ○ FSA to transfer point. ○ Lily pad to a reception center. ○ Reception center to a state-identified shelter, host-state shelter, or transportation hub. ○ VRP to a transfer point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to the SEOC when requested to coordinate directly with the MCO. • Serve as a conduit between the MCO and transportation provider to coordinate vehicle requests, provide information on vehicle availability, and assist with identifying the most appropriate vehicle for the mission. • During the evacuation, authorize transportation resources (from the representative's transportation organization). • Facilitate the movement and tracking of vehicles from the provider's transportation yard to a VSA or FSA throughout the evacuation and re-entry process. • Coordinate shelter destinations with the MCO.

Figure 10: Key MCS Roles & Responsibilities

(2) **MCS Structure.** The proposed MCS organizational structure (see Figure 11) includes the following key elements:

(a) ESF-1 coordinates with the GTU Leader.

(b) The GTU Leader oversees and continually coordinates with the MCO, which operates outside the SEOC.

(c) The MCO continually coordinates with the following:

- Each transportation provider representative(s) who operates out of the SEOC
- All field MCOs to ensure vehicle accountability

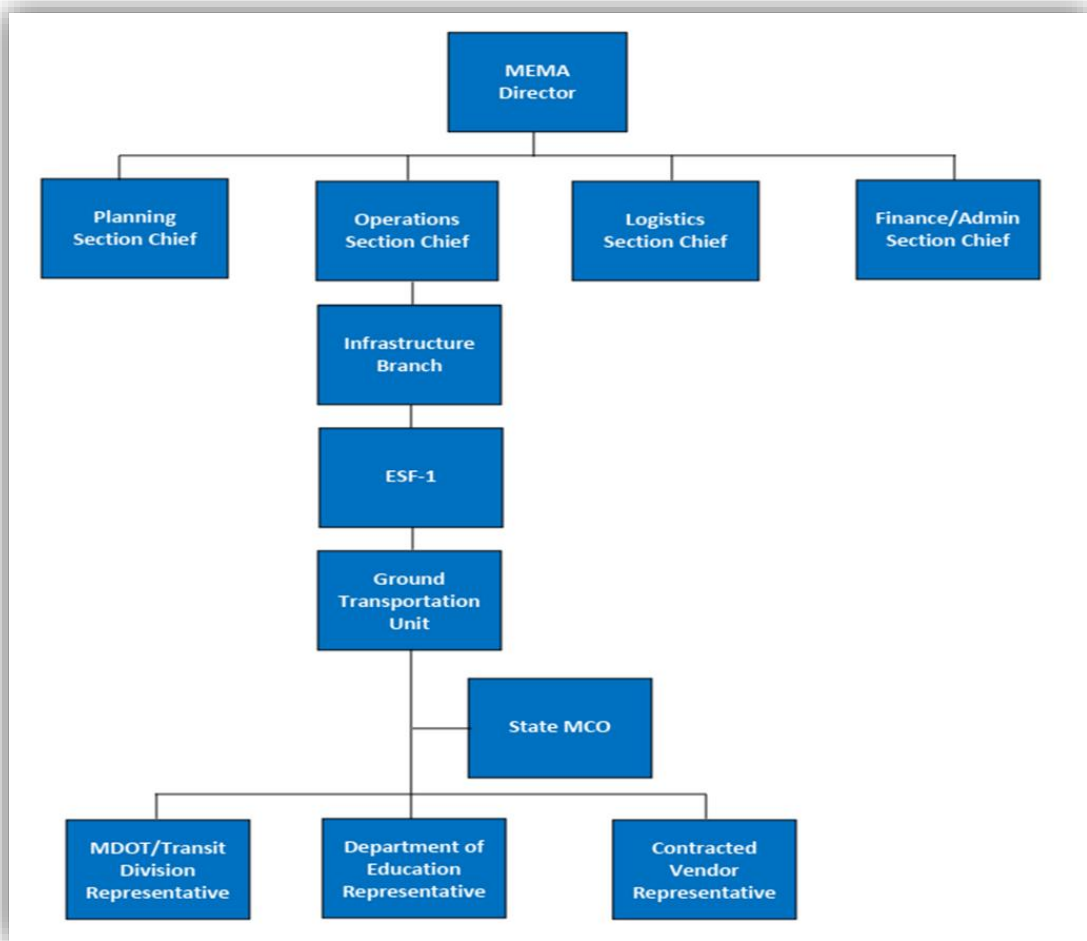


Figure 11: MCS Organizational Structure

(3) **MCS Coordination and Communications Flow.** Figure 12 below represents the coordination and communications flow among the key elements of the MCS.

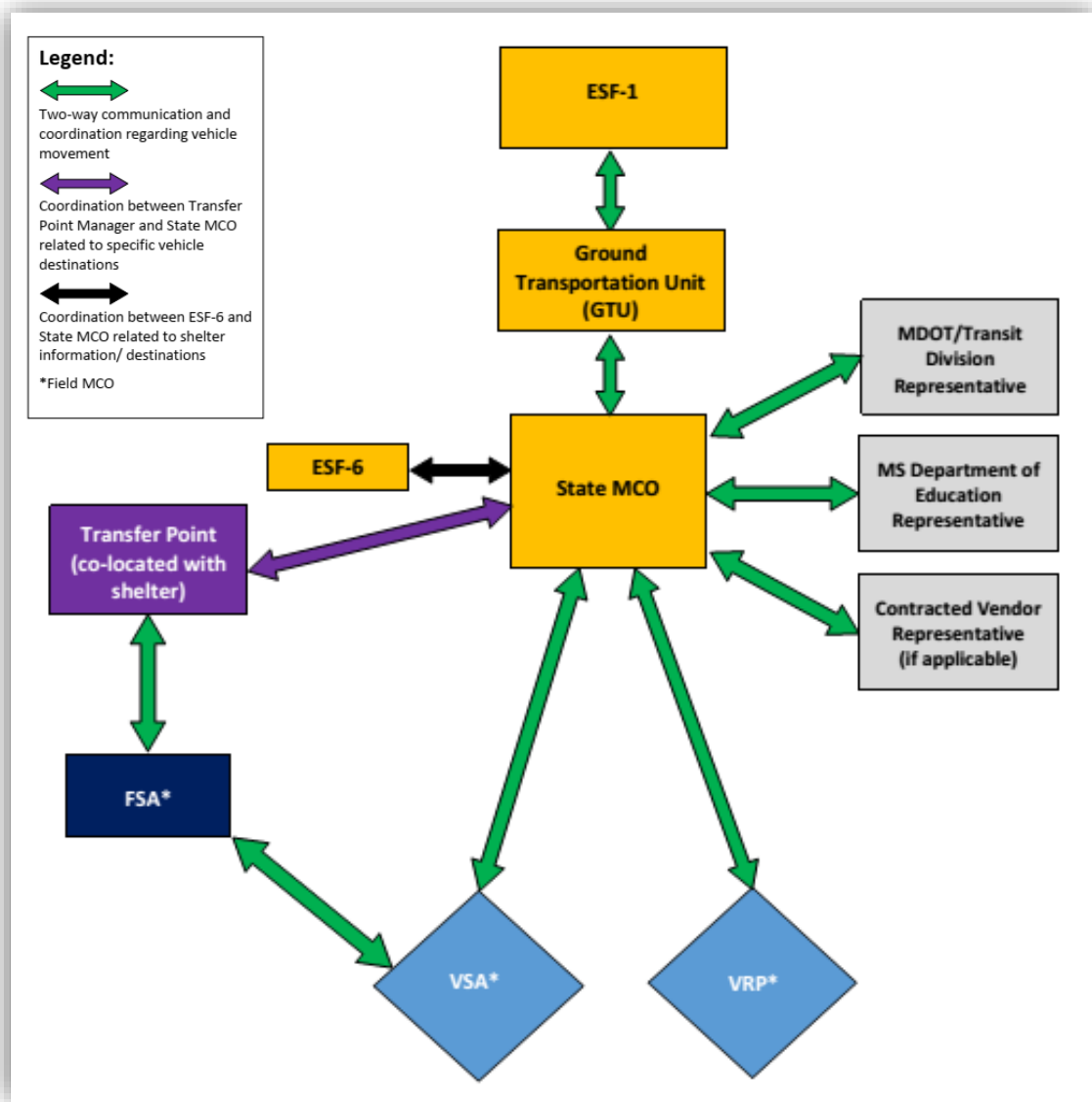


Figure 12: MCS Coordination and Communications Flow

e. Air Evacuation Operations. Air operations may be necessary to facilitate the movement of evacuees if the road network is damaged or obstructed and ground transportation cannot enter the impacted area.

A lily pad may be incorporated as a component of rotary-winged aircraft operations to minimize an aircraft's flight time. A lily pad location is generally hastily identified and may become a necessary component along various points of the evacuation process. For example, a helicopter may transport evacuees a short lift from Point A (e.g., residence, assembly area, transfer point) to

a designated lily pad location. Upon arrival at the lily pad, evacuees exit the helicopter, and on-site officials quickly assess the physical condition of the evacuees. Officials transfer the evacuees to either a bus or ambulance that transports them to Point B (e.g., evacuees with injuries or health/medical conditions may be transferred via ambulance to a hospital, and all other evacuees may be transferred via bus to a transfer point, state reception center, or shelter). See Figure 13 for the Sample Lily Pad Diagram.

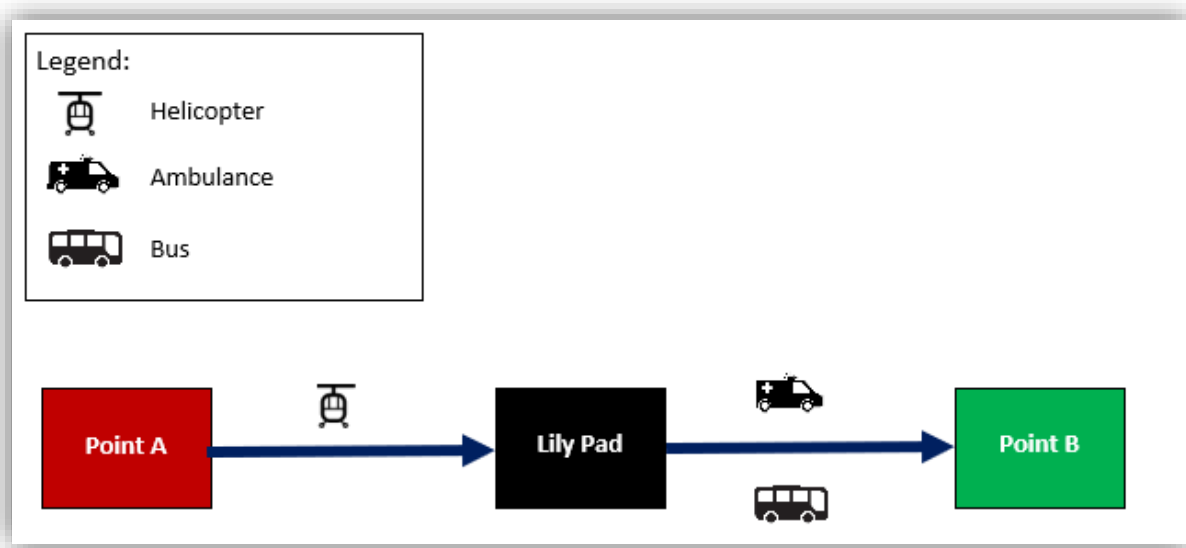


Figure 13: Sample Lily Pad Diagram

Note: Staff from local government, state government (Urban Search and Rescue, National Guard, etc.), or the DOD may be asked to assist with lily pad operations.

See the CEMP Aviation Support Annex, under a separate cover, for more information regarding aerial evacuations.

7. OTHER EVACUATION PLANNING COMPONENTS.

a. Emergency Communications. In the aftermath of a significant incident, there could potentially be communication challenges resulting from infrastructure damage, power outages, and overloaded systems. Access to operable communications is essential to successfully executing this Annex despite these challenges. For example, it is critical for personnel to effectively manage and control transportation resources throughout the evacuation mission by moving the correct type/number of vehicles to the proper location at the appropriate time. In anticipation of this requirement, officials should consider using the following emergency communications systems (in order of priority) at each key node of the CTN evacuation process:

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(1) 800 MHz radios – Line-of-site radio communication should be effective even if the system infrastructure is down.

(2) Ham radio/operator.

(3) Satellite phone.

Regardless of the incident, first responders, government officials, and other supporting organizations rely on having operable communications to execute their response mission. A robust emergency communications plan will support all officials in their critical missions to save lives and protect property after a catastrophic incident.

b. Pet Transportation Support. An undetermined number of evacuees will evacuate with their pets. Therefore, this Annex incorporates introductory concepts and guidelines for pet transportation to support an overall pet-sheltering plan. MEMA will support ESF-11, which has an operational plan in the event of disasters.

(1) For purposes of this Annex, the definition of a pet is equivalent to a domesticated animal (i.e., dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, turtle, etc.) that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, that can travel in commercial carriers, and that can be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.

(2) A service animal may accompany its handler anywhere, including during an evacuation. Each local jurisdiction is responsible for emergency pet transport and sheltering. This includes, but is not limited to, providing the following resource support:

(a) Staffing

(b) Pet transportation

(c) Animal emergency-response supplies

(3) Mississippi Animal Response Teams (MARTs) may assist with transporting and sheltering pets.

(4) Assigning evacuees with pets to a local shelter whenever possible is best.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(5) Evacuees and their pets may be transported to a state-identified shelter that accepts pets if all local pet shelters are full.

(6) Evacuees with pets will not be transported to host-state shelters unless the host state gives prior approval.

(7) Evacuees and their pets are authorized to travel on local and state-provided vehicles if the following conditions are met:

- (a) The pet remains in the custody of the evacuee.
- (b) The transportation provider allows for animals in vehicles.
- (c) The vehicle has proper ventilation and maintains a controlled temperature.

(8) Transportation providers may have restrictions for transporting pets on vehicles. These may include but are not limited to:

- (a) The pet is inside a portable pet carrier.
- (b) The pet carrier will fit under the bus seat or on the owner's lap.

Note: A transportation provider may waive these restrictions during an evacuation.

(9) Encourage the transport of pets using rotary-wing transport; however, this decision is ultimately at the pilot's discretion.

c. Door Knocker Program. A "Door Knocker" program may be instituted for large-scale evacuations, given appropriate time. A door knocker program is a group of individuals who knock on doors and provide evacuation orders and/or information about an impending situation. Door knocker operations are scaleable, flexible, and targeted depending on the need. Local OEMs generally organize door knocker operations, requesting personnel and transportation support as necessary to meet the demand.

d. State Public Information/Messaging. The timely and accurate dissemination of information/messaging to the public and the media is imperative to a successful evacuation operation. Therefore, as the lead agency for ESF-15, MEMA will play a critical role in acquiring evacuation-related information and relaying that information to the public. Key tasks include but are not limited to the following:

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(1) Develop public education information tools for a CTN evacuation in coordination with local emergency management officials.

(2) Coordinate public information messaging for a state-supported CTN evacuation.

(3) Establish the Joint Information Center (JIC) to coordinate messaging with local JICs/Public Information Officers (PIOs).

(4) Disseminate information to the public using all necessary tools including, but not limited to:

(a) Mass commercial media (radio, television, newspapers)

(b) Public media or alert systems:

- Highway advisory radio.
- Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- Call centers (i.e., 2-1-1) or direct telephone (hotline) number(s).

(c) Internet/social media.

Note: When disseminating information, consider adding accessible communication methods such as audio warning, closed captioning, and large-print media for those individuals with access and functional needs.

(5) Assist local government with identifying critical citizen requirements, including those needing transportation to evacuate.

(6) Examples of CTN evacuation-related information that may be included in the dissemination of information by the JIC are:

(a) Location of assembly areas, shelters, transfer points, and state reception center(s).

(b) Bus pickup schedules.

(c) Shelter status information.

(d) Instructions regarding evacuation of pets.

8. RE-ENTRY AND REUNIFICATION. As with operational demobilization from an incident, re-entry and reunification of evacuees must be planned for during an evacuation. Evacuee accountability, residency, family unity, health and welfare, finances, pets, and mobility must all be considered during evacuation to ensure a successful re-entry/reunification. See the MEMA Office of Housing and Individual Assistance for more re-entry and reunification planning information.

9. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES. There are multiple components to a ground-transportation evacuation support operation that will involve extensive coordination by numerous agencies and organizations. This section profiles the state agencies and other support organizations that have a key role in developing and executing this Annex.

a. Primary Agency - Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (ESF 2, 5, 7, 14, 14). As the lead agency for coordinating the implementation of this Annex, MEMA will:

(1) Coordinate with the following entities:

(a) All state ESFs that have a designated role in evacuation operations.

(b) The Governor's Office on all aspects of disaster response.

(c) Outside state and federal agencies in acquiring emergency assistance.

(2) Identify transportation field sites (i.e., VSAs and VRPs) and establish agreements/contracts.

(3) Coordinate the implementation of transportation field site operations to include staffing and logistical support.

(4) Designate personnel to serve in the MCS positions (i.e., GTB Director, MCO, and Field MCO positions).

(5) Acquire, deploy, and employ transportation resources supporting an evacuation.

(6) Manage and control transportation resources during an evacuation.

b. State Support Agencies.

(1) **Transportation (ESF-1).**

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Primary Agency: Mississippi Department of Transportation

(b) Support Agencies:

- Mississippi Department of Education.
- Mississippi Military Department.
- Transit agencies within Mississippi.

(c) In support of this Annex, ESF-1 will:

- Assist with ensuring routes are prepared in advance of the notification/warning for safe and efficient flow.
- Position message boards and resources to help facilitate warnings on routes and exchanges.
- Identify transportation field sites (i.e., VSAs and VRPs) and establish agreements/contracts.
- Acquire and deploy transportation resources in support of an evacuation.
- Working with the MMD MCT, manage and control transportation resources during an evacuation.
- Staff designated positions in the SEOC to include the GTU Leader, State MCO, and Field MCOs.
- Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(2) Communications (ESF-2).

(a) Primary agency: Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission.

(b) Supporting Agency: Mississippi Information Technology Services.

- Provide and maintain equipment and processes necessary to ensure interoperable communications.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

- Mississippi Information Technology Services (ITS) provides telecommunications systems, services, and support to state government agencies.
- Operates the Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN) 700 MHz P-25 statewide communication network and deploys Master Site-On-Wheels (MSOW) and Site-On-Wheels (SOWs) as necessary to the affected area.
- Maintains a cache of portable radios to be distributed during emergencies, training exercises, or special events.
- Coordinate with private-sector companies to maintain communications networks and update SEOC with network status.
- Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(3) Mass Care, Emer. Assistance, Temp. Housing, and Human Services. (ESF-6).

- (a) Primary Agency: Mississippi Department of Human Services.
- (b) Supporting Agency: Mississippi Department of Education.
- (c) In support of this Annex, ESF-6 will:
 - Identify available in-state shelter and state reception center facilities.
 - Coordinate the activation and operation of state-identified shelters and state reception center(s) (as required).
 - Identify shelter capacity shortfalls and recommend shelter options.
 - Coordinate with ESF-1/GTU and MMD MCT on the following:
 - Transportation requirements for evacuees.
 - Shelter destinations for evacuees.
 - Coordinate with local school districts outside the disaster area to provide school bus equipment, as feasible, to support emergency transportation to reception centers and shelter sites (MDE).

- Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(4) Logistics Management and Resource Support (ESF-7).

(a) Primary Agency: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency.

(b) Supporting Agencies:

- Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration.
- Mississippi Military Department.

(c) Coordinate and acquire resource requests associated with a large-scale evacuation (e.g., motorcoaches, staff to manage and control the movement of vehicles, etc.).

(d) Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(5) Public Health and Medical Services (ESF-8).

(a) Primary Agency: Mississippi State Department of Health.

(b) Identify and acquire the medical resources and requirements to support a ground transportation evacuation, primarily at evacuee support sites.

(c) Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(6) Search and Rescue (ESF-9).

(a) Primary Agency: Mississippi Office of Homeland Security.

(b) Supporting Agency: Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks.

(c) Provide staffing and operational support as required (Safety, security, escort, door-knocking).

(d) Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(7) Animals, Agriculture and Natural Resources (ESF-11).

(a) Primary Agency: Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

(b) Support Agency: Mississippi Board of Animal Health.

(c) In support of this Annex, State ESF-11 will:

- Serve as the statewide coordinator for pet transport and sheltering during an evacuation.
- Assist county/local emergency management officials in supporting an evacuation involving service animals and household pets.
- Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(8) Public Safety and Security (ESF-13).

(a) Primary Agency: Mississippi Department of Public Safety

(b) In support of this Annex, State ESF-13 will:

- Establish primary and alternate mass-evacuation routes in coordination with MDOT, MEMA, and MMD MCT.
- Develop and coordinate traffic-management plans.
- Utilize resources from all state agencies with law enforcement responsibilities and provide law enforcement personnel for door-knocking, route patrol, security, and bus escort for mass evacuation (i.e., public transit buses).
- Provide overall safety, security, and traffic control at designated field sites [e.g., state reception center(s), VSA(s), and in-state VRP(s)].
- Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(9) Cross-Sector Business (ESF-14).

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Primary Agency: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

(b) In support of this Annex, State ESF-14 will:

- Activate the State BEOC and establish communications to disseminate evacuation updates and requests for support.
- Work with the private sector to support evacuation and sheltering resource needs.
- Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(10) External Affairs (ESF-15).

(a) Primary Agency: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

(b) In support of this Annex, state ESF-15 will:

- Develop public education tools for a mass transportation evacuation education program.
- Develop statewide information announcements regarding evacuation procedures.
- Activate the State JIC and establish a Joint Information System (JIS) to disseminate public and media information and unify messaging.
- Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(11) Military Support to Civil Authorities (ESF-16).

(a) Primary Agency: Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi Army National Guard (MSNG), Mississippi Air National Guard (ANG)

(b) Provide overall staffing and operational support as required.

(c) Provide MCT element, as required.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(d) Provide overall Air Operations Branch staffing and operational support to aerial evacuation as required.

(e) Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

c. Other Supporting Agencies/Organizations.

(1) Undesignated Emergency Support Functions. Provide overall staffing and operational support as required.

(2) American Red Cross.

(a) Acts as the lead agency for shelter facility activities.

(b) Provides personnel and supplies to operate the shelter facilities.

(c) Provides EOC support.

(d) Provides family member location service.

(e) Provides food for evacuees as needed.

(f) Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(3) Salvation Army.

(a) Provide support to shelter facilities and other feeding operations.

(b) Coordinate evacuation efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(4) Private Transportation Providers (Motorcoach Vendors). MEMA may acquire transportation resources (i.e., vehicles and drivers) from one or more private transportation providers (motorcoach vendors). As such, each transportation provider will provide support that includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Supply the number of vehicles and drivers to support an evacuation according to the agreement/contract terms.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

(b) Send a transportation representative (one person per shift) to the SEOC to support State ESF-1/GTU and coordinate the provider's acquisition, deployment, and employment of transportation resources.

(c) Serve as a conduit between the State MCO and the transportation provider to coordinate vehicle requests, provide information on vehicle availability, and assist with identifying the most appropriate vehicle for the mission.

(d) Maintain ongoing coordination and communication with MEMA officials and State ESF-1/GTU before, during, and after the evacuation.

(5) Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA is the lead agency that coordinates the federal response to an emergency or disaster. FEMA will designate a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to work with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to coordinate relief operations for state and local government agencies and affected individuals. FEMA processes incoming state requests for support via a Resource Request Form. In support of this Annex, FEMA may be required to coordinate the following types of support on behalf of the State of Mississippi:

(a) Host-state shelter operations.

(b) Transportation/Evacuation planning resources.

(c) Field site staffing/operations at the VSA(s), FSA(s), state reception center(s), and VRP(s).

(d) Staffing for management and control of transportation resources.

10. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Evacuation Support Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf

b. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]

[MS Code 33-15](#)

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

- c. National Preparedness Goal, September 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_preparedness_goal_2nd_edition.pdf
- d. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- e. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- f. FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- g. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- h. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- i. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA SharePoint/Response Framework](#)

11. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

Evacuation Support Annex to MS CEMP

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Financial Management Support Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Revenue (MDR)

Office of the State Auditor (OSA)

Office of the State Treasurer (OST)

Office of the Attorney General (AGO)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

All state agencies, departments, and commissions

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Support Agencies

All federal agencies

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

2. SCOPE 1

3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS 1

 a. Situation 1

 b. Assumptions..... 2

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 2

 a. Overview 2

 b. Relationships between Levels of Government 3

 (1) Federal..... 3

 (2) State..... 3

 (3) Local 3

5. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES 4

 a. Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration – Coordinator 4

 b. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency – Coordinator 4

 c. Support Agencies 4

6. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 5

7. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 6

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Financial Management Support Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. The Financial Management Support Annex provides essential financial management guidance to state departments that assist communities in responding to and recovering from disasters. The intent is to ensure that funds are provided expeditiously and that those operations are conducted in accordance with established laws and policies.

2. SCOPE. Due to a catastrophic event's devastating and widespread effects, this Annex expands upon the general concepts and operational procedures already detailed in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) that would be required for any disaster or emergency event.

This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination to all State of Mississippi governmental functions. This is accomplished through a detailed tasking of response actions according to the sixteen (16) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) detailed in the state CEMP. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

a. Situation.

(1) Disasters immediately impact local and state resources, resulting in shortages that may require state and local governments' unplanned expenditure of funds. In addition, coordination may be required between local, state, and federal organizations to administer funding designed to assist in responding to and recovering from disasters.

(2) State funding may be made available to a local jurisdiction when a Governor's Emergency Declaration that includes that jurisdiction is issued.

(3) Supplemental federal assistance for eligible response and recovery expenses incurred by governmental entities and/or the private sector may be available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) once a state agreement has been signed.

(4) Local governments are responsible for the first response to emergencies impacting their jurisdictions, including applying fiscal procedures and remedies for various applications during local emergencies.

(5) The State Individual Assistance Program (IA) may be made available for limited private sector losses when an event has been declared locally by the Governor and the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), and declaration criteria have been met.

(6) State agencies may receive emergency funding from their federal peer organizations or state funding sources. These agencies will provide the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) with reports of their ongoing costs and emergency finance activities.

(7) Following an agency declaration, SBA may provide supplemental federal disaster funds for the private sector.

b. Assumptions.

(1) Local jurisdictions will seek emergency supplemental response and recovery funding when funding resources within their jurisdiction have been exhausted.

(2) The state will seek supplemental response and recovery funding from the federal government when event-related costs meet or exceed federal thresholds and declaration factors.

(3) The state will follow federal laws, regulations, applicable policies, and grant guidance when federal grants are made to Mississippi.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Overview.

(1) The primary and support agencies to this Annex will act as a team to address emergency finance issues to ensure the flow of funds during and after disasters. MEMA is the lead in coordinating emergency finance information and facilitating with other state agencies on the state's share of federal grants and related budgetary concerns.

(2) The Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) may form and lead a finance team composed of personnel from various state agencies as needed to coordinate fiscal activities related to the emergency.

(3) In cooperation with the Finance/Administrative Branch Director, FEMA may establish a mechanism for electronically transferring federal funds to the state following a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

(4) As the designated grantee for federal disaster funds, MEMA executes the FEMA/State

Agreement with FEMA following a Presidential declaration. This grant agreement between FEMA and the State of Mississippi identifies state staff with the legal authority to obligate disaster funds to eligible recipients according to specific laws, Executive Orders, and regulations applicable to a grant administered by the state.

(5) Other federal grants may be awarded during emergencies that other state agencies coordinate with their federal counterparts under separate laws and regulations. State agencies will pre-identify funds and programs available from federal peers that may be applied during disasters. MEMA will coordinate and exchange information with these organizations to develop a comprehensive overview of available federal, state, and local funds.

(6) MEMA will conduct its disaster procurement and budget activities and may request assistance from other agencies if needed.

b. Relationships between Levels of Government.

(1) Federal.

(a) FEMA will coordinate with MEMA regarding finance issues when federal resources are activated to respond to Mississippi's emergency and recovery operations.

(b) FEMA will provide MEMA with supplemental financial assistance to address incident-related needs upon request.

(2) State.

(a) The Finance and Administrative Section Chief (FSC) is responsible for employing and activating the provisions of this Annex.

(b) The financial team maintains a working relationship throughout the emergency response and recovery operations to follow policies and procedures.

(3) Local.

(a) Spend grant funds appropriately and effectively to alleviate the effects of a disaster.

(b) Take necessary steps to ensure that citizens are aware of all available grants. During a disaster, efforts will be made to ensure that all federal, state, and local finance organizations maintain consistent and timely communication and coordination to ensure adequate funding is available to disaster victims.

5. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration – Coordinator.

(1) Coordinate with MEMA to determine the need, availability, and identify the source of the state funds in response to a disaster and during recovery.

(2) Coordinate with MEMA to determine the percent of non-federal match funds for the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs.

(3) Coordinate with MEMA on the availability of grant programs and funds.

(4) Provide recommendations for identifying financing during disaster response and recovery.

(5) Provide support and guidance to state agencies during disaster response and recovery.

b. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency – Coordinator.

(1) Coordinate with DFA to determine and provide funding.

(2) Gather information on total disaster costs from state agencies and local jurisdictions.

(3) Assemble the finance team as needed.

(4) Provide information, recommendations, and technical advice to the Office of the Governor.

c. Support Agencies.

Agency	Functions
Office of the State Auditor (OSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support and guidance to state agencies and local authorities during disaster response and recovery;
Department of Revenue (MDOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information regarding the financial impact of incidents on tax obligations;
Office of the State Treasurer (OST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with MEMA, serve as a liaison to banking and financial institutions during incidents; • Provide support and guidance to state agencies during an incident;

Agency	Functions
Office of the Attorney General (AGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address issues related to consumer protection during disaster response and recovery; • Provide information to disaster victims regarding consumer protection against fraud;
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/ Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide budgetary estimates and projections to MEMA regarding costs of activation and deactivation;

6. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Financial Management Support Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- d. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- e. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>

Financial Management Support Annex to MS CEMP

- f. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- g. MEMA Response Framework, March 2023
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)
- j. MEMA Policy Letter 23-01.1, Mission Assignment Policy, May 2023
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Policy Letters](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

7. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs), Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), checklists, internal plans, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster supporting this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Logistics Support Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Office of the State Treasurer (OST)

Office of the Attorney General (AGO)

All other state departments, agencies, and organizations, as required

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Support Agencies

All federal agencies

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

- 1. INTRODUCTION 1
 - a. Purpose..... 1
 - b. Scope..... 1
- 2. POLICY AND AUTHORITY 1
- 3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS..... 1
 - a. Situation 1
 - b. Assumptions..... 2
- 4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 3
 - a. Mission..... 3
 - b. Execution 3
 - c. Coordination 3
- 5. ORGANIZATION AND FACILITIES 3
 - a. Logistics Section Chief..... 3
 - b. Logistics Section..... 3
 - c. Support Branch/Supply Unit..... 4
 - (1) SEOC Commodity Management Team 4
 - (2) SEOC Acquisition Management Team..... 4
 - (3) SEOC Log Resource Management Team 4
 - d. Service Branch 5
 - (1) Ground Support Unit..... 5
 - (2) Facilities Unit..... 5
 - (3) Logistics Facilities 5
 - (a) State Staging Area (SSA) 5
 - (b) County Staging Area 6
 - (c) Joint Reception, Staging, Onward-Movement, and Integration Site..... 6
 - (d) Base Camp..... 6
 - (e) Helibase 7
 - (f) Temporary Refueling Point 7
 - (g) Mississippi Business Emergency Coordination Center..... 7

6. RESOURCE FULFILLMENT CYCLE OVERVIEW	8
a. The Push System.....	8
(1) Logistics Section SEOC Log Acquisition Management Team.....	8
(2) Logistics Section Commodity Management Team.....	8
(3) Logistics Section Resource Management Team.....	9
b. The Pull System	9
c. Steps in the Resource Fulfillment Cycle.....	9
7. OVERVIEW OF THE LOGISTICS OPERATIONS CYCLE.....	10
a. Preparedness and Readiness Phase	10
b. SEOC Activation and Response Phase.....	11
c. Demobilization and Return to Preparedness Phase	12
8. POLICIES	12
a. Acquisition Management	12
b. Resource Management.....	12
c. Facility Management	13
d. Transportation Management	13
9. RESPONSIBILITIES	14
a. Counties	14
b. State Agencies, Departments, and Commissions.....	15
10. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES	18
APPENDICES	20
Fuel Management Appendix.....	1-1
Transportation Appendix	2-1

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Logistics Support Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. The Logistics Annex to the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) provides the overarching framework for coordinating and expedient logistics operations to support the Mississippi CEMP implementation.

a. Purpose. This Annex describes the logistics mission, operational organization, and functions when operating in accordance with the CEMP. It provides an overview of logistics operations and defines key logistics management responsibilities. This document does not describe the specific mechanisms, facilities, or locations through which the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and its partner agencies will execute various logistics functions in response to an emergency. Such details will be included in plans developed for specific events and the Logistics Section standard operating guidelines (SOGs).

b. Scope. This Annex applies to all state, local, and tribal government, private, and volunteer agencies involved in emergency response and recovery phases when the CEMP is activated. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

2. POLICY AND AUTHORITY. The authority to plan and execute such a system is vested in that portion of the Official Code of Mississippi known as The Mississippi Emergency Management Law, Title 33, Chapter 15 Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated, and § 33-15-11, Emergency Management Powers of the Governor 2006. "In accordance with such plan and program for emergency management of this state, to ascertain the requirements of the state or the political subdivisions thereof for food or clothing or other necessities of life in the event of an attack or natural or man-made or technological disasters and to plan for and procure supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment, and to use and employ from time to time any of the property, services, and resources within the state, for the purposes outlined in this article; to make surveys of the industries, resources, and facilities within the state as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this article; to institute training programs and public information programs, and to take all other preparatory steps, including the partial or full mobilization of emergency management organizations in advance of an actual disaster, to ensure the furnishing of adequately trained and equipped forces of emergency management personnel in time of need."

3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

a. Situation. MEMA coordinates and controls the state response to any emergency following the Governor's declaration of a "State of Emergency," which activates the CEMP. The MEMA

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is activated and functions as a Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC). Logistics management is a vital function of the SEOC.

b. Assumptions.

- (1) A catastrophic incident may occur with little or no advance notice.
- (2) The Governor of Mississippi will declare a State of Emergency before or shortly following a disaster event.
- (3) At the request of the Governor, a Presidential Emergency and/or Major Disaster Declaration will be issued if conditions warrant.
- (4) An event projected to be catastrophic will trigger the issuance of a pre-disaster Presidential Disaster Declaration, allowing federal assistance to be integrated into the preparedness phase of operations.
- (5) Local and state-level resources will be overwhelmed, necessitating the use of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and federal resources.
- (6) Multiple events may coincide or following the initial incident that would adversely affect the availability of resources, personnel, and commodities for a response effort.
- (7) A catastrophic incident may result in significant casualties, possibly in the tens of thousands.
- (8) A massive evacuation of populations in the hundreds of thousands may have national implications, necessitating long-term sheltering and housing assistance.
- (9) The availability of air and ground transportation assets and the post-event condition of the transportation infrastructure will affect response timing.
- (10) Extreme and widespread structural damage could result in significant and long-term disruptions of critical infrastructure such as health and medical services, utilities, transportation networks, and communications.
- (11) Environmental impacts resulting from a catastrophic incident may slow response and recovery efforts.

(12) Catastrophic incidents may not be limited to terrorism-related chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high explosive attacks (CBRNE), man-made hazards such as a chemical plant explosion, disease epidemic, or major predictable or unpredictable natural events such as a hurricane or hurricane tornado.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Mission. MEMA coordinates and manages a comprehensive logistics operation within the State in accordance with the CEMP to save lives, minimize human suffering, and restore State and local government operations to a normal operating state.

b. Execution. Logistics operations will be coordinated and managed by the Logistics Section within the SEOC. This includes planning, implementing, and controlling the flow of goods and services, non-medical commodities and equipment information, and other resources from the point of origin to the point of consumption and establishing the logistics management structure in the field that will enable the delivery of resources. The logistics section will coordinate with the county emergency management agency (EMA) Director or the designated representative for supplies and equipment shipped to the county staging area.

c. Coordination. State agencies, departments, and commissions should coordinate directly to prepare for the execution of logistical support operations for any disaster event.

5. ORGANIZATION AND FACILITIES.

a. Logistics Section Chief. The Logistics Section Chief (LSC) is a member of the Crisis Action Team (CAT), Unified Coordination Group (UCG), and Command & General Staff (C&GS) in the SEOC. The LSC is the person charged with coordinating and controlling the logistics management system during an operational period. The LSC reports to the MEMA Incident Commander (IC).

b. Logistics Section. The Logistics Section comprises personnel from various state agencies, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), MEMA Disaster Reservists, and private sector representatives. The section is an “ad hoc” organization with no official structure within MEMA; therefore, staffing of the section will vary depending upon the type and scope of the emergency event and the discretion of the LSC. The Support Branch will be organized into three teams: Commodity Management, Resource Management, and Acquisition Management. Logistics management during operations is primarily conducted in the Logistics Section of various National Incident Management System (NIMS) structured organizations.

Although the organizational structure for logistics management is NIMS-based, it is modified as follows to better support the complex logistical management requirements of a catastrophic event. The teams will synchronize internal logistics operations and coordinate with the various ESFs to ensure unity of effort and efficient operations. The core of the section is comprised of the personnel/ESF representatives listed below:

- (1) Mississippi Military Department (MSNG) G-4 (Logistics) Officer representative.
- (2) MSNG G-4 Logistics Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) representative.
- (3) Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC) Logistics Specialists.
- (4) MEMA Disaster Reservists.
- (5) ESF #7 (Logistics) Contracting Specialist representative.
- (6) ESF #7 Assistant Contracting Specialist representative.
- (7) MSNG Movement Control NCO representative.
- (8) MEMA selected staff.

c. Support Branch/Supply Unit. The Support Branch/Supply Unit supervisor will manage the following teams:

(1) **SEOC Commodity Management Team.** MFC will support this team and manage assets procured by the acquisition management team (water, rations, and ice). This includes requirements processing, maintaining asset visibility (resource tracking), accountability, inventory, distribution, recovery, and disposition.

(2) **SEOC Acquisition Management Team.** This team will consist of personnel from the MEMA Office of Finance and Accounting, the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA), and other qualified personnel. They will provide procurement expertise and locate supplies and services to support operational requirements. This includes requirements for processing, requisitioning, purchasing, maintaining asset visibility, accountability, inventory, distribution, recovery, and disposition for all non-expendable, durable, and expendable property.

(3) **SEOC Log Resource Management Team.** This team will manage and monitor the equipment and services that Plans and Operations require. The team will use existing state and county supply and equipment stocks. Resources will be reviewed within the WebEOC Resource

Request and Deployment Module (RRDM) for available items as the system receives a resource request from a county or state agency. If the needed items are non-existent or insufficient, the team will determine whether it is most expedient to purchase or lease the items with the acquisition management team, use the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC), EMAC, or request federal assistance.

(4) SEOC State Staging Area. Mississippi's State Staging Area (SSA) management team is the MFC Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) staff that will establish, manage, and operate the SSA as required to receive, store, dispatch, and account for commodities.

d. Service Branch. The Service Branch will have NIMS teams to support the SEOC at its Pearl location. The teams are SEOC Medical, SEOC Food Unit, SEOC Security, and SEOC Communication Unit.

(1) Ground Support Unit. Coordinates support transportation through state assets and vendor contracts to support the operations.

(2) Facilities Unit. The Facilities Unit will support the SEOC in Pearl through the MEMA Logistics Office Facility manager. All external facility requests will be approved by operations and forwarded to ESF #7 for action. DFA, Building, and Grounds will locate and negotiate contracts for the required facilities. DFA will also notify the Mississippi Tort Claims Board for leased or rented real estate. The SEOC Log Acquisition Management Team will request base camps to meet the operational needs of the IC.

(3) Logistics Facilities. Depending on the type of event and the necessary response, various state facilities may be set up and operated in the field. This will require logistical infrastructure to support response and recovery operations. This may include the following:

(a) State Staging Area (SSA). The SSA site receives and organizes resources from various locations and then deploys those resources to impacted areas or counties. An SSA will be established at the direction of the SEOC IC. The SSA Manager reports directly to the LSC at the SEOC. Two types of SSAs could be established in the State as follows:

- **Type I SSA (Joint State and Federal Sites).** This site should have approximately 150,000 square feet of covered and secured space. The site may be required to store unloaded resources; a minimum of 350,000 square feet of hardstand (asphalt or concrete) space to accommodate commercial vehicle parking, outdoor storage, and material movement; four to six loading docks or ramps, and sufficient runway length and tarmac space to accommodate fixed-wing aircraft up to and including C-130 and C-17 aircraft and temporary landing zones for rotary-wing aircraft up to and including two CH-47 helicopters.

- **Type II SSA (State Site).** This site should have at least 100,000 square feet of covered and secured space that may be required to store unloaded resources; a minimum of 200,000 square feet of hardstand (asphalt or concrete) space to accommodate commercial vehicle parking, outdoor storage, and material movement; four to six loading docks or ramps, and adequate temporary landing zones for rotary-wing aircraft up to and including two CH-47 helicopters.

(b) County Staging Area. Each county may establish a County Staging Area (CSA) to receive all commodities and other property requested through WebEOC RRDM. This site will provide property accountability to support the county emergency operations and ensure the County EMA Director can direct resources to required locations. Counties will ensure trucks with commodities will be offloaded at the CSA or forwarded to CPOD sites. State or federal trailers will be offloaded promptly to deliver follow-on trailers, and the empty trailer will be picked up and returned to the SSA. All truckloads of commodities redirected to a CPOD site will have the State or federally-leased trailer dropped on site, excluding ice trucks; this commodity will be completely offloaded. Immediately releasing the truck and trailer back into the supply system will assist in prompt re-supply.

(c) Joint Reception, Staging, Onward-Movement, and Integration Site. Typically, only one Joint Reception, Staging, Onward-Movement, and Integration Site (JRSOI) is established per incident. This is where primary logistics and administrative functions are coordinated and administered. JRSOI activities for incoming military and civilian resources are conducted at this site. This site also provides emergency responders with sleeping, food/water, shower/bath, laundry, and recreational and administrative support. The facility is also staffed and equipped to fuel emergency worker vehicles (gas and diesel). The site should have permanent or temporary facilities (tents) for personnel support and a hardstand (asphalt or concrete) area for vehicle parking. The site should be located near a major highway. It should have enough space to accommodate a landing zone for at least one rotary-wing aircraft, including a UH-60 Blackhawk military helicopter. It is typically activated for a minimum of 30 days. It should be de-mobilized when local resources can support the needs of emergency responders without adversely impacting disaster survivors. The JRSOI will initially be at Pearl's Mississippi Law Enforcement Officer Training Academy (MLEOTA) and Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA). Primary ESFs must coordinate, credential, and receive EMAC resources. A JRSOI site will be established at the direction of the SEOC IC.

(d) Base Camp. This facility is a small camp version of a base where resources may be kept supporting incident operations if a base is not accessible to all resources. Camps are usually established near the impacted area and equipped and staffed to provide emergency responders with food, water, sleeping areas, and sanitary services. As deemed necessary, multiple camps may be established at the direction of the SEOC IC. Camp managers will report to the Base Manager or LSC at the SEOC.

Eight types of Base Camps could be established:

- Type I Support (2001 + persons).
- Type II Support (1501-2000 persons).
- Type III Support (1001 - 1500 persons).
- Type IV Support (751 - 1000 persons).
- Type V Support (501-750 persons).
- Type VI Support (251-500 persons).
- Type VII Support (101-250 persons).
- Type VIII Support (0-100 persons).

(e) Helibase. This facility is the location from which helicopter air operations are conducted. It is generally located at an airport near the impacted area. It provides helicopter fueling, maintenance, and air and ground crew support, including food/water, sleeping areas, and sanitary services.

(f) Temporary Refueling Point. A Temporary Refueling Point (TRP) is a site where emergency workers can refuel their vehicles. A TRP may be established along a major route used by emergency workers or co-located at one of the facilities described above. The site will usually consist of one or more fuel trucks with diesel and/or gasoline outfitted with pumps to enable direct refueling of vehicles. Additional fuel procedures are outlined in Appendix A (Fuel Management).

(g) Mississippi Business Emergency Coordination Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Coordination Center (MS BECC) will provide a virtual portal for local businesses and business associations to register and provide information during a disaster. The unmet requests will be posted for solicitation for quotes for goods and services required if standby, State, and General Services Administration (GSA) contracts are unavailable.

(h) Commodity Point of Distribution Site. A CPOD is a site where life-sustaining supplies such as water, food, ice, and tarps are distributed to the public. CPODs are typically established and operated by county personnel or as required by state resources. Counties may establish multiple CPODs as required to serve their population. MEMA logistics will provide an open CPOD list from the WebEOC POD board to ESF #15 (External Affairs) to facilitate news

releases and support the impacted area's non-English-speaking population. Four types of CPODs could be established:

- **Type I** – Serves 20,000 people per day.
- **Type II** – Serves 10,000 people per day.
- **Type III** – Serves 5,000 people per day.
- **Non-Typed** – Serves rural areas (less than a truckload).

6. RESOURCE FULFILLMENT CYCLE OVERVIEW. The sourcing, requisitioning, transportation, and issuing of state resources generally follow the steps outlined below. This section of the Annex addresses the overall methodology used to anticipate and subsequently fulfill the requirements of survivors during an Incident of State Significance. For this overview, the term “survivors” includes individuals, local jurisdictions, and counties. The state logistics operation may consist of a “push” and a “pull” system. Resource fulfillment operations may begin with a “push” system and convert to a “pull” delivery system. Both methods may operate simultaneously.

a. The Push System. A “push” system is defined as a delivery of State resources to a predetermined location before requests for state assistance. After an initial situational assessment, the SEOC Incident Commander decides what logistics facilities will be established and whether to “push” response supplies, equipment, and services to a location closer to the impacted area. This decreases the time it takes to fulfill a validated request for state assistance.

(1) Logistics Section SEOC Log Acquisition Management Team. The Logistics Section SEOC Log Acquisition Management Team (AMT) will coordinate the required logistics facilities, equipment, and services. This will be accomplished through a combination of State and contracted assets. The team will track requests from counties and fill requests approved by the Operations Section through all available means. The team will account for non-expendable property owned and leased to support the current operation. Expendable items approved by the operation section will be procured through appropriate procedures. The AMT will coordinate the service required in logistical operations (i.e., forklifts, hand trucks, port-e-lets, etc.).

(2) Logistics Section Commodity Management Team. The Logistics Section Commodity Management Team (CMT) coordinates and obtains initial emergency supplies, primarily water, food, and ice, to meet the estimated requirement for the first 72 hours. These supplies are then “pushed” to the SSA located outside the impacted area. This aims to prevent unneeded resources from creating a demand on the support structure in the affected area. By marshaling all anticipated state resources outside the impacted area, the response time for fulfilling

validated requests for state resources decreases. At the same time, the draw on already stretched capabilities is minimized.

(3) Logistics Section Resource Management Team. The Logistics Section Resource Management Team (RMT) will maintain a comprehensive resource tracking system using WebEOC RRDM, which will provide the status of all county and state resources that have been input within the system. The RMT will coordinate with counties and municipalities that have input equipment resources to meet the needs of a Request. The RMT will document the request as a SMAC and coordinate through Mississippi Civil Defense Emergency Managers Association (MCDEMA) staff for the recipient and provider to document and account for the property through proper reimbursement procedures.

b. The Pull System. A “pull” system is defined as delivering state resources to the impacted area to fulfill a validated request for state assistance. Upon the Governor’s State of Emergency Declaration, the SEOC staff receives and processes requests for state assistance. This is the beginning of the “pull” system of resource fulfillment. The process of fulfilling requirements from identifying the need to deliver the state resource is explained below. For this overview, the discussion begins the cycle at the individual survivor level. In state response operations, the cycle starts when a county submits a request for state assistance and ends when the state resource is delivered to an official county representative at the CSA.

c. Steps in the Resource Fulfillment Cycle.

(1) A survivor identifies a need for a resource. This can be a type of supply, equipment, or service. The victim contacts their local jurisdiction with a Request for Assistance (RM REQUEST) to meet the need.

(2) The local jurisdiction tries to fill the need from existing resources. They submit an RM REQUEST to their county EMA if they do not have the resource. The county attempts to fill the need from existing resources or local vendors. If they do not have the resource or cannot obtain it, they submit the RM REQUEST to the SEOC through WebEOC RRDM.

(3) When the State receives and processes the RRDM REQUEST, the State attempts to fill the need via the most expedient source. This may be done from existing, on-hand resources or through commercial sources. If the State cannot fulfill the RRDM REQUEST, it may submit the RRDM REQUEST to the EMAC coordinator for assistance from another state or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through a Resource Request Form (RRF) for federal assistance or both.

(4) Once the source is identified and the resource is obtained, transportation to the needed location is accomplished. This will entail direct shipment from the origin to a county CSA or indirect shipment from the origin to the state SSA with subsequent shipment to a County CSA. The RRDM request is fulfilled when the resource is delivered and received by the requesting county. This completes the request cycle. If the resource was filled from existing state resources, replenishment activities begin to replace the resource.

(5) MEMA will use the Emergency Operation Supply Tracker (EOST) to document the goods receipt, allocation, inventory, and delivery of commodities. The delivery receipt will have a statement: “The undersigned agrees that upon taking delivery of MEMA furnished items, they will ensure equitable distribution to individuals in need, without consideration of race, sex, gender, or income.”

(6) All equipment loaned or leased to a county must be recovered and returned to the vendor or other agency when the incident is completed. Upon equipment termination, reimbursement can be made to vendors and agencies as required. The county will notify the Logistics Section as the equipment is recovered and brought to a redeployment or vendor retrieval location.

(7) Procedures and types of resources are identified in *Appendix 2 (Transportation)*. The resources and procedures for property owned by the State, county, city-owned, and/or leased from a vendor are also identified in *Appendix 2*.

7. OVERVIEW OF THE LOGISTICS OPERATIONS CYCLE. When an event or threat causes response personnel to organize an event, the state logistics officers are brought together. The logistical management personnel engage in preparedness activities such as planning, managing resources, and interagency coordination to increase efficiency and effectiveness in delivering goods and services.

a. Preparedness and Readiness Phase.

(1) The Logistics Section conducts preparedness and training activities with WebEOC and develops commodity management programs to support agency personnel and MEMA Disaster Reservists.

(2) Establishes a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with local, tribal, State, and Federal agencies to support operational readiness.

(3) Maintain vendor relationships and standby contracts with vendors to support operational requirements.

(4) Review anticipated needs with the Response Director for various hazard types and possible quantities needed to support requirements.

(5) Establish shortfalls and Gap Analysis of possible disasters will be conducted based on estimated needs. Identify available assets in the MEMA warehouse, local and State resources maintained in WebEOC RRDM, and available through standby, multi-agency state contracts, and GSA contracts.

(6) In conjunction with the National Response Framework (NRF), MEMA logistics will:

(a) Identify logistics requirements through the after-action process for incidents and operational requirements for anticipated incidents from the IC.

(b) Identify logistics resources of state-owned supplies, equipment, and services to meet anticipated requirements.

(c) Establish and communicate logistics policies, procedures, and plans.

(d) Coordination with FEMA Region IV.

b. SEOC Activation and Response Phase.

(1) Directed agencies and Disaster Reservists (DRs) will staff the logistics Section to perform required logistical functions to meet response needs.

(2) Upon activation, the logistics section will locate goods and services required to support the RRDM request approved by the Request Assignment Coordination (RAC) officer.

(3) The MFC will be directed to activate the SSA based on the IC's initial disaster assessment.

(4) Logistics staff from MEMA and cooperating state agencies begin to transition from day-to-day operations into active disaster logistics management activities:

(a) Anticipate initial requirements.

(b) Participate in coordination, planning, and decision-making meetings.

(c) Develop recommendations of logistical quantities for procurement and lease to support the IC's Intent.

(d) Establish communications and coordination with identified vendors and state agencies for needed goods and services.

(e) Identify the location and requirements of an SSA.

(f) Coordinate with FEMA Logistics Section Chief with the FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT).

c. Demobilization and Return to Preparedness Phase.

(1) Based on the directives of the IC and the nature of the incident, the Logistics Section will begin termination of required contracts upon completion, demobilizing personnel and equipment.

(2) County representatives will assist vendors in ensuring that delivered leased property is retrieved and returned as appropriate.

(3) Complete logistics operational activities and return to day-to-day logistics preparedness activities.

8. POLICIES.

a. Acquisition Management.

(1) Acquisition management personnel will find appropriate, time-sensitive, and cost-effective ways to fill the material requirements developed by operations personnel through financial and procurement expertise and document all funds expenditures in the MEMA Procurement Portal <https://my.msema.org/index.cfm>.

(2) Resource requests are submitted through WebEOC and approved by the duty operations officer for purchases through the Disaster Trust Fund (DTF) for state cost-share of a declared disaster.

(3) All appropriate state contracting laws pertaining to purchasing and leasing supplies and equipment during a State of Emergency shall be followed.

b. Resource Management.

(1) All state departments and agencies acting within the scope of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act account for property in accordance with the State

Statutes, Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 44), and existing agency property management policies. This occurs whether the property is acquired from an agency's stock or available federal excess.

(2) Agencies must receive approval for the purchase of property required to conduct mission assignments from MEMA, and ownership of the property after the incident will revert to MEMA if the procurement cost exceeds five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or is listed on the State of Mississippi's Property Exception List as promulgated by the State Auditor (OSA).

(3) Agencies may purchase items that will enable them to complete mission assignments and retain them by submitting required documentation through public assistance and managing the State's cost share of purchased items.

(4) Expendable equipment and supplies purchased with DTF funds and issued to support responders and field facilities are recovered and located at the county staging area. The logistics section will coordinate to pick up usable items for use in other incidents. Nonstandard or non-mission-capable items will be excess or disposed of at the incident site.

(5) Leased property will be consolidated within the county staging areas to secure equipment before the vendor's arrival. The vendor may require items to be picked up at the location where the items were delivered. This is based on equipment and vendor requirements.

(6) State agencies should be familiar with Mississippi Code 31-7-13(K) requirements.

c. Facility Management.

(1) DFA supports the requirements for obtaining facilities, space management, building services, and general facility operations to meet disaster requirements. The Bureau of Building and Grounds will notify and coordinate with Tort Claims when facilities are leased to support operations.

(2) MEMA Logistics Office Facility Management Officer will maintain the SEOC.

d. Transportation Management.

(1) Transportation of commodities will be F.O.B from the vendor to the State's standby contract for transportation services. The vendor will provide cross-docking operations to leased trailers and movement to the SSA as an option. The vendor will provide power units to support the movement to and from the SSA to the CSA or CPOD.

(2) Commodities purchased or on consignment will be coordinated with a contracted transportation company for transportation management in line haul to leased trailers.

(3) Commodities received from FEMA via Incident Command Base (ICB) on federal leased or procured trucks will be received at the SSA and released to the CSA or CPOD for unloading and distribution. Identified counties will move commodities to CPOD sites to stage and unload commodities, then release trucks for further mission requirements (counties will not hold ice trucks for storage reasons).

(4) Transportation for the donation management warehouse to move donated goods into the incident area will be coordinated through voluntary organizations then local vendors.

(5) To the extent possible, transportation services are acquired from state resources, commercial/private resources, and the Military Department, respectively. Military Department assets are requested through the SEOC MSNG Liaison Officer (LNO) and are subject to availability and approval.

9. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Counties.

(1) Plan for CPOD operations in advance of a disaster. WebEOC will have a CPOD board for maintaining CPOD locations and be available to counties for updating, opening, and closing during an event. The county will identify safety equipment barricades, dumpsters, restroom facilities, security, and communications. The county will coordinate forklifts and pallet jacks from local businesses as appropriate to support CPOD operations. If these are unavailable, a request for required equipment will be submitted to the WebEOC Resource Request and Deployment Module. Ensure CSA and CPOD sites expedite the offloading of commodities from transportation assets.

(2) Identify critical facilities needing emergency electrical power due to a disaster and provide this information to the SEOC Logistics Chief. If there is more than one facility, list facilities in priority order. Include facility name, location (street address and GPS coordinates), description, size and type, unloading capabilities, Build of Material (BOM) required for connection, personnel to make electrical connections, point of contact, and telephone numbers. Use WebEOC RRDM to request a generator. Electricians do generator assessments to identify the proper generator requirement and BOM to increase the response time. The counties can provide the above information to the SEOC Logistics Chief to maintain a list at the EOC before the event to estimate the need for FEMA and vendors.

Logistics Support Annex to CEMP

(3) Prepare to be as self-sufficient as possible during the first 72-96 hours following a disaster. This includes having on-hand consumable supplies and readily available sources of water, food, and portable electrical generators.

(4) Identify any critical resource shortfalls of supplies, equipment, manpower, or services to the SEOC Director before a disaster event to facilitate planning at the state level.

(5) Appoint personnel before an event to support county operations as the County Resource Coordinator or Logistics Officer, County Staging Manager, CPOD site coordinator/Managers, and others as required.

b. State Agencies, Departments, and Commissions. All agencies, departments, and commissions will:

(1) Assist MEMA with developing logistical annexes to the CEMP and specific contingency plans.

(2) Provide typical/non-typical NIMS resources (i.e., box trucks, equipment, teams) into the Resource Management database available for disaster response. These resources are outside the equipment and teams the agencies, departments, and commissions support their designated disaster response.

(3) The table on the pages below outlines additional roles and responsibilities of the Annex’s primary and supporting agencies:

Agency	Functions
<p>Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As ESF #5 primary agency, coordinate the establishment of a communications network, including radio, telephone, satellite telephone, and Internet connectivity between the SEOC and all State logistical facilities that may be established to support the operation; • Obtain emergency supplies of water, food, and roofing tarps to meet the estimated requirement for the first 72 hours following a disaster event through available vendors. Supplies will be purchased upon funds being available at the Declaration of Emergency. DFA maintains a contract list of Emergency Goods and Services, and commodities will be requested for delivery as soon as possible. Coordination with FEMA will be ongoing to ensure Pre-Positioned Commodities are available for initial distribution after a declared disaster; • Establish MOU to use identified federal and local government or

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) cont.	<p>private facilities in support of State response and recovery operations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a prioritized list of critical state and county facilities that may require emergency electrical power as a result of a disaster event to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Coordinate USACE site surveys of these facilities to determine and validate detailed generator size, type, and installation requirements.
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an experienced logistician to serve as a member of the CMT in the SEOC Logistics Section for each operational period when the SEOC is activated; • Provide personnel to manage and operate the SSA; • Provide equipment and supplies as required to support and operate the SSA.
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administrative (DFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide contracting and procurement specialists to serve in the SEOC Logistics Section for each SEOC activated period; • Ensure expedient, streamlined contracting and procurement procedures are in place to facilitate quick response to any RRDM request; • Provide an experienced property auditor/assistant to serve as a member of the AMT in the SEOC Logistics Section for each operational period when the SEOC is activated.
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist and provide the Logistics Section with routes to move commodities and supplies to the affected county’s staging areas; • Assist the Logistics Section with coordination and planning transportation assets to meet operational needs.
Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will provide a fuel report to the Logistics Section daily to assist in supplying fuel to support response and recovery operations.
Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Training Academy (MLEOTA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as a State Mobilization Site of Search and Rescue and law enforcement personnel as required to include hardstand parking for vehicles, helipads or areas for helicopter landing zones, vehicle refueling point for fuel support, vehicle maintenance facility, and mechanics for emergency vehicle repair, showers, restrooms, and dining facility for personnel support and auditorium, chapel, and

Agency	Functions
MLEOTA cont.	classrooms for meetings/briefings. If food service operation is required, MEMA will provide a contract caterer to support operations.
Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the backup State Mobilization Site of Search and Rescue personnel, with a primary staging area for ESF #4 firefighting. Provide as required, including hardstand parking areas for vehicles, helipads or open areas for helicopter landing zones, vehicle refueling point for fuel support, vehicle maintenance facility and mechanics for emergency vehicle repair, showers, restrooms, and dining facility for personnel support, and auditorium, chapel and classrooms for meetings/briefings. If food service operation is required, MEMA will provide a contract caterer to support operations; • The MSFA will provide enough space to locate a 100-man base camp if the incident warrants this action to support MEMA response operations.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On order, provide workforce and equipment to assist affected counties with CPOD operations; • Provide two senior logisticians to serve as members of the RMT in the Logistics Section when the SEOC is activated; • Provide one senior movement control specialist to serve as a member of the Ground Support Unit in the SEOC Logistics Section for each operational period when the SEOC is activated; • Establish a radio and/or satellite telephone and IP network between the forward EOC and rear SEOC; • Conduct JRSOI of all military equipment arriving to provide response and recovery support for the State, including resources obtained via EMAC, in support of the Base Manager and the SEOC; • Be prepared to provide and operate Temporary Vehicle Refueling Points along routes used for response and recovery operations and at all state logistical facilities as required to support the SEOC Logistics Section and ESF #12 (Energy); • Be prepared to provide ground and air transport of supplies, equipment, and personnel to support the AMT, Logistics Section, and ESF #1 (Transportation); • Provide Mississippi Air National Guard (ANG) facilities at the Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC) to serve as a Forward Logistical Support Area (LSA);

Agency	Functions
MMD/MSNG cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be prepared to provide MSNG facilities at Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center (CSJTFC) and Camp McCain, as staging areas are required; • Provide MSNG Armories and other facilities to serve as Forward Staging Areas (FSAs) and Camps as needed; • Be prepared to manage and operate a second-state staging area supporting the distribution of commodities and equipment based on event requirements.
Office of the State Treasurer (OST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with MEMA, serve as a liaison to banking and financial institutions during incidents; • Provide support and guidance to state agencies during an incident.
Office of the Attorney General (OSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address issues related to consumer protection during disaster response and recovery; • Provide information to disaster survivors regarding consumer protection against fraud.

10. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- d. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)

Logistics Support Annex to CEMP

- e. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- f. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- g. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- h. FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- i. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- j. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- k. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

11. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

Logistics Support Annex to CEMP

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 (Fuel Management)

Appendix 2 (Transportation)

Fuel Management Appendix

Primary Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Department of Finance and Administrative (DFA)

Mississippi Development Authority

Energy Division (MDA/ED)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

All other state departments, agencies, and organizations, as required

1. INTRODUCTION.

a. Purpose. The Fuel Management Appendix to the Logistics Support Annex of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) provides the overarching framework for supplying fuel in an affected area of operations.

This appendix describes the fuel operations, concepts, and guidelines. It provides an overview of fueling operations and defines key logistics management responsibilities. This document does not describe the specific mechanisms, facilities, or locations. The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and its partner agencies will execute various logistics functions in response to a particular emergency.

b. Scope. This appendix applies to all tribal, state, and local government, private, and volunteer agencies involved in an emergency event's response and recovery phases when activated by the CEMP.

2. POLICY AND AUTHORITY. The authority to plan and execute such a system is vested in that portion of the Official Code of Mississippi known as the Mississippi Emergency Management Law, Title 33, Chapter 15 Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated, and § 33-15-11, Emergency Management Powers of the Governor 2006. *"In accordance with such plan and program for emergency management of this state, to ascertain the requirements of the state or the political subdivisions thereof for food or clothing or other necessities of life in the event of an attack or natural or man-made or technological disasters and to plan for and procure supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment, and to use and employ from time to time any of the property, services,*

and resources within the state, for the purposes outlined in this article; to make surveys of the industries, resources, and facilities within the state as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this article; to institute training programs and public information programs, and to take all other preparatory steps, including the partial or full mobilization of emergency management organizations in advance of an actual disaster, to ensure the furnishing of adequately trained and equipped forces of emergency management personnel in time of need.”

3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

a. Situation. MEMA coordinates and controls the State’s response to any emergency following the Governor’s declaration of a “State of Emergency,” which activates the CEMP. The MEMA State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is activated and functions as a Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC). Logistics management is a vital function of the SEOC.

b. Assumptions.

- (1) A catastrophic incident may occur with little or no advance notice.
- (2) The Governor of Mississippi will declare a State of Emergency before or shortly following a disaster event.
- (3) A massive evacuation of populations in the hundreds of thousands may have national implications, necessitating long-term sheltering and housing assistance.
- (4) The availability of air and ground transportation assets and the post-event condition of the transportation infrastructure will affect response timing.
- (5) Extreme and widespread structural damage could result in significant and long-term disruptions of critical infrastructure such as health and medical services, utilities, transportation networks, and communications.
- (6) Environmental impacts resulting from a catastrophic incident may slow response and recovery efforts.
- (7) Catastrophic incidents may result from a terrorism-related chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive attack (CBRNE), man-made hazards such as a chemical plant explosion, disease epidemic, or major predictable or unpredictable natural events such as a hurricane or tsunami.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATION.

a. Mission. MEMA coordinates and manages a comprehensive logistics operation within the State in accordance with the CEMP to save lives, minimize human suffering, and restore State and local government operations to a normal operating state.

b. Execution. Logistics operations will be coordinated and managed by the Logistics Section within the SEOC. This includes planning, implementing, and controlling the flow of goods, services, information, and other resources from the point of origin to the point of consumption and establishing the logistics management structure in the field that will enable the delivery of resources.

c. Coordination. State agencies, departments, and commissions should coordinate directly to prepare for the execution of logistical support operations for any disaster event.

5. ORGANIZATION.

a. Logistics Section Chief. The Logistics Section Chief (LSC) is a member of the general staff in the SEOC and is the person charged with coordinating and controlling the logistics management system during an operational period. The LSC reports to the SEOC Incident Commander (IC).

b. Logistics Section. The Logistics Section comprises personnel from various state agencies, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and MEMA Disaster Reservists. The section is an “ad hoc” organization with no official structure within MEMA; therefore, staffing of the section will vary depending upon the type and scope of the emergency event and the discretion of the LSC.

c. Logistics Facilities. Depending on the type of event and the necessary response, various state facilities may be set up and operated in the field as the logistical infrastructure to support response and recovery operations. This may include the following:

(1) State Staging Areas (SSA). The SSA is a site that receives and organizes resources from various locations and then deploys those resources to impacted areas or counties. An SSA will be established at the direction of the IC. The SSA Manager reports directly to the LSC in the SEOC. Two types of SSAs could be established in the State as follows:

(a) Type I SSA (Joint State and Federal Sites. A minimum of 350,000 square feet of hardstand (asphalt or concrete) space to accommodate commercial vehicle parking, outdoor storage, and material movement; four to six loading docks or ramps. This operation will accommodate 300 tractor-trailers.

(b) Type II SSA (State Site). A minimum of 200,000 square feet of hardstand (asphalt or concrete) space to accommodate commercial vehicle parking, outdoor storage, and material movement; four to six loading docks or ramps. This will accommodate 150 tractor-trailers.

(2) Fuel Operations at Staging Areas. MEMA will coordinate through vendors and contract retail fuel operations at these locations if commercial fuels for trucks are not accessible in the area. This will ensure commodities can be shipped to the affected area. The vendor will track fuel dispensed to a particular truck/trailer number and purchase orders of commodities. This will be done through pre-arranged forms and procedures with the vendor. If fuel is dispensed into the reefer units to maintain the commodities, the company will not charge this due to trucks being delayed or retained at the staging area.

(3) Base. There is typically only one base established per incident. This is where primary logistics and administrative functions are coordinated and administered. Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI) activities for incoming civilian resources are conducted at this site. This site also provides emergency responders with sleeping, food/water, shower/bath, laundry, and recreational and administrative support. The facility is also staffed and equipped to fuel emergency worker vehicles (gas and diesel).

(4) Fuel Operations at Base Camps. Through a contract with a vendor, retail fuel operations will be available 24/7 during the base camp operation to support emergency services and supporting agencies with operational fuel. The vendor will operate a refueling point accessible for all vehicles and fuel types to support local responders if commercial fuel is unavailable.

(5) Temporary Refueling Point (TRP). A TRP is a site where emergency workers can refuel their vehicles. A TRP may be established along a major route used by emergency workers or co-located at a facility described above. The site will usually consist of a fuel truck and operator to dispense diesel and gasoline to support direct refueling of vehicles. These sites will be established as required based on the devastation caused by natural or man-made disasters. The sites will need the following criteria:

- (a) Fenced area with controlled access.
- (b) Lighting.
- (c) Accessible to all responders and government agencies.

(d) Security at sites to be provided as required by MEMA; this will be tasked to ESF #13 or a vendor contract.

(e) Identified Temporary Refueling Points: TRP.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. County.

(1) Plan for fuel operations in advance of a disaster. Based on the fuel storage capability of each county-owned facility, the county should order and receive delivery before a known natural disaster occurs. This will assist the county in providing services during initial operations.

(2) The county should exhaust all methods of re-supply from local vendors and submit for reimbursement of fuel used to support *declared* emergency operations per appropriate state guidelines and procedures.

(3) If fuel is unavailable for purchase locally, provide the fuel vendor with information to ensure he has the right equipment to deliver fuel to the required site. Attach spreadsheet to WebEOC Resource Request Deployment Module (RRDM) Request contained in the Logistics Section SOP; this will be forwarded to the vendor along with county or state purchase order for required fuel. The Acquisition Management Team will add in the comments section of WebEOC RRDM Request who provides the fuel, Purchase Number, Amount, and anticipated delivery date and change the status to order.

b. State Agencies, Departments, and Commissions. Assist MEMA with developing logistical annexes to the Mississippi Emergency Operation Procedure (MEOP) and specific contingency plans.

(1) Department of Finance and Administration (ESF #7).

(a) Provide contracting and procurement specialists as SEOC Logistics Section members for each operational period when the SEOC is activated.

(b) Ensure expedient, streamlined contracting and procurement procedures are in place to facilitate quick response to any RRDM Request.

(2) **Department of Transportation (ESF #1).** Provide MDOT storage/ dispensing locations and procedures for the utilization of fuel pumps.

(3) **Department of Public Safety/Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (ESF #13).** Coordinate security of refueling site as required.

(4) Mississippi National Guard (ESF #16). The Mississippi National Guard (MSNG) may be tasked with tanker fuel support to hospitals and other critical infrastructure if vendor resources are unattainable based on a catastrophic disaster.

(5) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (ESF #5).

(a) The Logistics Section will contract for fuel services as required and receive fuel reports based on on-hand availability at each site daily.

(b) Issuing activities will provide a daily log of issues, whether a vendor, Army National Guard (ARNG), or state-operated site.

(6) Public Utilities Staff (ESF #12).

(a) Provide enough power and fuel supplies to state agencies, response organizations, and areas along evacuation routes.

(b) Establish and maintain communication with utility representatives and/or fuel suppliers to determine response and recovery needs.

Transportation Appendix

Primary Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

All other state departments, agencies, and organizations as required.

1. INTRODUCTION.

a. Purpose. The Transportation Appendix to the Logistics Support Annex provides the overarching framework for transporting commodities in an affected area of operations.

This appendix describes the acquisition procedures, concepts, and guidelines for transportation resources. It provides an overview and defines key logistics management responsibilities. This document does not describe the specific mechanisms, facilities, or locations. The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and its partner agencies will execute various logistics functions in response to a particular emergency event. Such details will be included in the Logistics Section Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

b. Scope. This appendix applies to all tribal, state, and local government, private, and volunteer agencies involved in an event's emergency response and recovery phases when the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is activated.

2. POLICY AND AUTHORITY. The authority to plan and execute such a system is vested in that portion of the Official Code of Mississippi known as the Mississippi Emergency Management Law, Title 33, Chapter 15 Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated, and § 33-15-11, Emergency Management Powers of the Governor 2006.

“In accordance with such plan and program for emergency management of this state, to ascertain the requirements of the state or the political subdivisions thereof for food or clothing or other necessities of life in the event of an attack or natural or man-made or technological disasters and to plan for and procure supplies, medicines, materials, and

equipment, and to use and employ from time to time any of the property, services, and resources within the state, for the purposes outlined in this article; to make surveys of the industries, resources, and facilities within the state as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this article; to institute training programs and public information programs, and to take all other preparatory steps, including the partial or full mobilization of emergency management organizations in advance of an actual disaster, to ensure the furnishing of adequately trained and equipped forces of emergency management personnel in time of need.”

3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

a. Situation. MEMA coordinates and controls the state response to any emergency following the Governor’s declaration of a State of Emergency, activating the Mississippi CEMP. The MEMA State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is activated and functions as a Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC). Logistics management is a vital function of the SEOC.

b. Assumptions.

- (1) A catastrophic incident may occur with little or no advance notice.
- (2) The Governor of Mississippi will declare a State of Emergency before or shortly following a disaster event.
- (3) A massive evacuation of populations in the hundreds of thousands may have national implications, necessitating long-term sheltering and housing assistance.
- (4) The availability of air and ground transportation assets and the post-event condition of the transportation infrastructure will affect response timing.
- (5) Extreme and widespread structural damage could result in significant and long-term disruptions of critical infrastructure such as health and medical services, utilities, transportation networks, and communications.
- (6) Environmental impacts resulting from a catastrophic incident may slow response and recovery efforts.
- (7) Catastrophic incidents may result from a terrorism-related chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive attack (CBRNE), man-made hazards such as a chemical plant explosion, disease epidemic, or major predictable or unpredictable natural events such as a hurricane or tsunami.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATION.

a. Mission. MEMA coordinates and manages a comprehensive logistics operation within the State in accordance with the CEMP to save lives, minimize human suffering, and restore state and local governmental operations to a normal operating state.

b. Execution. Logistics operations will be coordinated and managed by the Logistics Section within the SEOC. This includes transportation planning, implementing, and controlling the flow of goods, services, information, and other resources from the point of origin to the point of consumption and establishing the logistics transportation structure in the field that will enable the delivery of resources. Software available for use will be WebEOC Resource Request and Deployment Module (RRDM).

c. Coordination. State agencies, departments, and commissions should coordinate directly to prepare for the execution of logistical support operations for any disaster event.

5. ORGANIZATION.

a. Logistics Section Chief. The Logistics Section Chief (LSC) is a member of the general staff in the SEOC and is the person charged with coordinating and controlling the logistics management system during an operational period. The LSC reports to the SEOC Incident Commander (IC).

b. Logistics Section. The Logistics Section comprises personnel from various state agencies, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and MEMA Disaster Reservists. The section is an “ad hoc” organization with no official structure within MEMA; therefore, staffing of the section will vary depending upon the type and scope of the emergency event and the discretion of the LSC.

c. Ground Support Unit. The Ground Support Unit is part of the Support Branch in the Logistics Section. The staff is provided by a state agency or organization and contract vendor representatives as required during an incident.

d. Types of Resources.

(1) Agency-Owned Resources. The logistics section will track these resources within the SEOC using WebEOC RRDM to allow visibility to the Operation Section and maintain accountability.

(2) Other State Agencies Resources. State agencies will be provided access to WebEOC RRDM for input and can deploy their assets based on RRDM requests.

(3) Vendor Owned Resources. A vendor that has rented/leased to the State to support response mission requirements.

(4) County/Municipality Owned Resources. These resources include equipment and personnel who make up a response team for required actions during the disaster. The requirements are addressed within the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC).

e. Transportation Procedures.

(1) When the SEOC is activated, and a State of Emergency (SOE) is declared, the Logistics Section can request from the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) or disaster reservist personnel to drive agency or leased vehicles to move the property to affected areas;

(2) Internal assets will be used to support incident requirements by:

(a) The Ground Support Unit will maintain the accountability of personnel and assign vehicles to support daily missions.

(b) Maintain operational awareness to ensure high-priority requests are moved efficiently and effectively.

(c) MEMA Office of Logistics will provide hand receipts and support to account for state property during an incident.

(3) External assets will be established through standby contracts with transportation companies.

(a) The identified company will provide a representative at the SEOC to provide updated movement control and contract representation.

(b) A company dispatcher will be provided at the State Staging Area (SSA) to assign and manage power units to leased or federally provided trailers.

(c) Provide required MEMA documentation of delivery and account for commodities to receiving county, including companies' billing documentation for delivery of services.

(d) Provide a cross-docking operation to facilitate the offloading of commodities into leased trailers.

(e) During the incident, provide the transportation capability of dry cargo, heavy haul, and short trucks.

(4) Mission assignment of RRDM requests to specific state agencies that have transportation assets. Assets may be listed in the Resource Request and Deployment Module Inventory. Examples of assets are: the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P) has tractors with low-boy trailers; Mississippi State University (MSU) Extension Services (ES) has one-ton trucks with trailers; the Mississippi Community Colleges have tractors with cargo trailers.

(5) Personnel driving state vehicles will have their agencies' identification available to enter the area. Commodities delivered to affected counties will be given from the SSA a Commodity Transfer and a MEMA Entry Pass assigned to the transfer for entry into the area.

(6) Logistics will coordinate with ESF #5 (Emergency Management) and ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) for transportation passes for vendors supplying supplies and services in the affected area.

(7) To support operations, Barge and river access will be coordinated with ESF #1 MDOT Intermodal. Two ports located on the Mississippi River near the possible earthquake area are the Ports of Rosedale and Greenville.

(a) Port of Rosedale is the northernmost port on the Mississippi River, located on a slack water channel at milepost 585 in Rosedale. The port has road and rail access and can provide intermodal capabilities. There is one barge berth 600 feet in length with a nine feet draft. There are 1.5 acres of surfaced storage area adjacent to the berth, one 150-ton mobile crane, one conveyor system for dry bulk load-out, and one conveyor for unloading. The port also offers 20,000 square feet of covered storage.

(b) Port of Greenville is in Greenville, in the west-central portion of the State, at milepost 537 on the Mississippi River. The port has two port areas: North and South. The south offers rail and highway access to include two barge berths 600 feet in length, a nine-foot draft, eight acres of storage area, and three mobile cranes, with container-to-rail and container-to-truck loading, while the north has a finger-type pier and a 20,000 square foot warehouse.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Counties.

(1) Provide county road closure and county bridge weight limit information in WebEOC.

Appendix 2 (Transportation) to Logistics Support Annex to CEMP

(2) Ensure transportation assets can safely move to the County Staging Area (CSA) with commodities.

(3) Receive all property at the CSA or CPOD and maintain property accountability through the proper chain of custody forms for Federal, State, and county or leased property.

b. State Agencies, Departments, and Commissions. Assist MEMA with transportation personnel and equipment as requested.

(1) Mississippi Department of Transportation.

(a) Provide damage assessment for highways, roads, and bridges on state-maintained routes.

(b) Determine and designate available and prohibitive traffic routes.

(c) Provide permits and routing for the movement of oversized and overweight emergency response vehicles.

(d) Movements of State personnel, equipment, and supplies are managed through prioritizing shipments. Each ESF is responsible for compiling, submitting, and updating information for inclusion in the ESF #1 prioritized shipments.

(2) Mississippi Military Department/Mississippi National Guard.

(a) Provide a movement control specialist to support the incident if National Guard resources are available due to existing missions and deployments.

(b) Provide transportation assets to move commodities into the affected area if MSNG resources are available due to existing missions and deployments.

(3) Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration. Provide transportation and fleet specialists as the SEOC Logistics Section Ground Support Team members for each operational period when the SEOC is activated.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Mutual Aid Support Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

All Local, Tribal, and State Agencies, Departments, and Commissions

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Support Agencies

All federal agencies

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

- 1. INTRODUCTION 1
 - a. Purpose..... 1
 - b. Scope..... 1
- 2. MUTUAL AID TERMINOLOGY 1
 - a. State of Emergency 1
 - b. Executive Order 1
 - c. Mission Assignment..... 2
 - d. Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC)..... 2
 - e. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)..... 2
 - f. Interlocal Agreements..... 2
 - g. Local Interstate Reciprocal Agreements..... 2
 - h. Mission Ready Packet (MRP)..... 2
 - i. Pre-Scripted Mission Ready Packet..... 2
 - j. R-2 Reimbursement Packet..... 3
 - k. Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI) 3
- 3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS 3
 - a. Situation 3
 - b. Assumptions..... 3
- 4. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES 4
- 5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 5
 - a. Mission..... 5
 - b. Execution 5
 - (1) MRPs and R-2s 6
 - (2) Mission Assignments (MA)..... 6
 - (3) Intrastate Mutual Aid 6
 - (4) Interstate Mutual Aid 6
 - c. Organization..... 6
 - (1) Mutual Aid Coordinator..... 6
 - (2) Logistics Section..... 7

Mutual Aid Support Annex to MS CEMP

- (3) Emergency Management Assistance Compact Advance-Team (A-Team) 7
 - (a) Team Leader 7
 - (b) Mississippi National Guard Liaison..... 7
 - (c) EMAC A-Team Members..... 7
- d. Preparedness 7
 - (1) Pre-Event Designation and Training of the EMAC A-Team..... 7
 - (2) Pre-Event SMAC Agreement 7
 - (3) State Resource Inventory 8
 - (4) Request for EMAC A-Team Support 8
 - (5) EMAC Training 8
- e. Responsibilities 8
 - (1) Local 8
 - (2) State..... 8
 - (3) ESF Support Agencies 8
- 6. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 10
- 7. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 11

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Mutual Aid Support Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Mutual aid agreements establish the terms under which one party provides resources — personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and supplies — to another party. Because most jurisdictions do not maintain sufficient resource levels to handle extreme events independently, mutual aid agreements provide a means for jurisdictions to augment their resources when needed for high-demand incidents.

Mutual aid agreements can support all mission areas, be established before, during, or after incidents, and be between all levels of government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector. Mutual aid does not include direct Federal assistance or Federal response assistance provided under other department-/agency-specific authorities.

This Mutual Aid Support Annex to the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) provides the overarching framework through which coordinated and expedient intrastate and interstate mutual aid operations will be conducted in response to a State of Emergency (SOE), Presidential Emergency, or Disaster Declaration.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this Annex is to provide an overview of the mutual aid management functions, roles, and responsibilities of local, State, and tribal governments when operating in accordance with the CEMP.

b. Scope. When the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is activated due to an emergency or incident, it becomes the coordinating center for Mutual Aid Requests. Organizations requesting mutual aid will follow the guidelines contained herein and the policies and procedures outlined in the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) and Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

2. MUTUAL AID TERMINOLOGY. The following is a list of commonly used mutual aid terms throughout this document or common to multiple functional areas. Additional items can be found below in mission-specific sections.

a. State of Emergency. An SOE is a situation in which the Governor is empowered to put through policies that it would typically not be permitted to do for the safety and protection of its citizens. The Governor can declare such a state during a natural disaster, civil unrest, armed conflict, medical pandemic or epidemic, or other biosecurity risks. An SOE is required for MEMA to initiate EMAC activity.

b. Executive Order. In the State of Mississippi, an Executive Order (XO) issued by the Governor is required to activate the Mississippi National Guard (MSNG). If a potential or actual

incident warrants the use of the MSNG, the Executive Director of MEMA will request an XO in addition to the SOE.

c. Mission Assignment. An MA is an intrastate work order issued by MEMA to another state, county, or municipal agency directing the completion of a specified task and citing funding, other managerial controls, and guidance. MEMA MAs will not typically be issued to state agencies to perform statutory or regulatory functions during emergencies.

d. Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC). SMAC began in 1995 by MEMA to provide more effective use of resources in times of disaster. The SMAC provides a way for cities and counties to request and receive help from each other when local resources (personnel, assets, and equipment) are exhausted. SMAC provides a mechanism for assistance from different parts of the State. It addresses the issues of liability, compensation, direction, and control uniformly. SMAC allows compact members to have a mutual aid agreement with the State and other compact members.

e. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). EMAC is a national interstate mutual aid agreement that enables States to share resources during a disaster once the Governor declares an SOE. Since the United States Congress ratified EMAC in 1996, becoming Public Law 104-321, EMAC has grown to become the Nation's premier system for providing mutual aid through operational procedures and protocols validated through experience. MEMA is the authorized signatory for the State of Mississippi and is responsible for the administration of EMAC.

f. Interlocal Agreements. Interlocal Agreements are mutual aid agreements between local jurisdictions designed to provide support for limited periods and are typically focused on specific requirements.

g. Local Interstate Reciprocal Agreements. Local Interstate Reciprocal Agreements are agreements between local and out-of-state jurisdictions. This authority was granted to local jurisdictions during the 2006 Regular Session of the Mississippi State Legislature § 33-15-19(b).

h. Mission Ready Packet (MRP). Mission Ready Packets (MRP) are defined as specific response and recovery capabilities that are organized and developed prior to an emergency or disaster. An MRP is a spreadsheet-type document that lists personnel and assets and authorizes mission support activities. MRPs are used in the MEMA Mutual Aid Program for EMAC and Mission Assignment authorization packets.

i. Pre-Scripted Mission Ready Packet. A pre-scripted MRP is a preliminary cost estimate developed before an incident to expedite the processing of a Mission Assignment (MA) once it is

required. Pre-scripted MRPs may be used as a starting point in creating an MA but are not approved MAs and should be adapted to the specific requirements of the incident. A final MA developed from pre-scripted MRPs must be completed in accordance with all MA process requirements.

j. R-2 Reimbursement Packet. The R-2 Reimbursement Packet is a spreadsheet-based document used to summarize the costs of all assistance requested and provided by an agency, county, or municipality within the State providing assistance and requesting reimbursement within the MEMA Mutual Aid Program.

k. Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI). Joint Reception Staging Onward Movement and Integration (JRSOI) is a formal administrative and logistical process of deploying and redeploying resources. In the event MEMA requests assistance for a large-scale operation, the incoming resources may need to be processed through a JRSOI site to expedite successful forward movement and integration into the incident response.

3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

a. Situation. The State of Mississippi is divided into many different regions, as determined by climate and physiography. These regions face different threat levels of hazards related to these criteria. Such events include, but are not limited to, hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, and tornadoes. Each one of these events could overwhelm a jurisdiction to the point of requiring some type of mutual aid or assistance.

In an emergency, the Governor's Declaration of an SOE implements the CEMP. The Executive Director of MEMA exercises overall direction and coordination of emergency and disaster planning and operations. When the CEMP is implemented, the SEOC is activated and functions as a Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC). The management of mutual aid operations is a key function of the SEOC.

b. Assumptions. Several assumptions must be made concerning implementing mutual aid within the State. While the following list is relatively comprehensive, it should not be considered all-inclusive.

(1) A catastrophic incident may occur with little or no advance notice.

(2) Emergencies often overwhelm local government capability, requiring the use of intrastate mutual aid.

(3) Local governments will not have the funding to support mutual aid and depend on the State to front or guarantee the reimbursement of mutual aid costs.

(4) State resources may be overwhelmed, requiring the use of interstate mutual aid.

(5) Emergencies may transcend jurisdictional boundaries.

(6) Multiple events may occur simultaneously or following the initial incident that would adversely affect the availability of resources, personnel, and commodities for a response effort.

(7) Coordination is essential for maximum use of available resources and commodities.

(8) Governmental coordination is essential for the protection of lives and property.

4. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES. State emergency management mutual aid is conducted primarily within the SEOC. The mutual aid management function is an element of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 (Emergency Management) and is coordinated by the Mutual Aid Coordinator of the Operations Sections.

The authority to plan, coordinate, and render or request mutual aid is vested in the Emergency Management Law, Mississippi Code Ann. § 33-15 (1972). Details concerning mutual aid can be found in Mississippi Code sections § 33-15-15, § 33-15-17, § 33-15-19, and § 33-15-307. Further guidance is available in MEMA Policy Letter 23-01.1 Mission Assignment Policy and the MEMA Mutual Aid Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). See section 5. *Authorities and References* for additional information.

Mutual Aid program policies and procedures include, but are not limited to:

a. An SOE issued by the Governor (of the requesting State) is required to process EMAC requests.

b. An SOE is required for MEMA to issue an MA.

c. An XO issued by the Governor is required to activate, issue, and reimburse an MA to the MSNG.

d. The MSNG does *not* need an XO for EMAC deployments.

e. MEMA coordinates and processes emergency management mutual aid activities for the State of Mississippi.

Mutual Aid Support Annex to MS CEMP

f. All mutual aid resources deployed to or from Mississippi are required to operate in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).

g. As the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), the MEMA Executive Director is Mississippi's EMAC, SMAC, and Mission Assignment Authorized Representative. The GAR may delegate authority to an Alternate Governor's Authorized Representatives (AGARs) as assigned.

h. The MEMA Office of Response, Mutual Aid Coordinator, is responsible for the MEMA Mutual Aid Program.

i. The Operations Section Chief (OSC) will appoint a Mutual Aid Coordinator. An Operations Officer will fill the position as an Additional Duty Appointment (ADA).

j. The MEMA Mutual Aid Program and Coordinator have purview over the EMAC, SMAC, JRSOI, and Mission Assignment Programs.

k. The MEMA Office of Public Assistance and Office of Finance and Accounting have review and approval authority for mutual aid reimbursement packets.

l. The MEMA Mutual Aid program is a paperless program. This includes all base documents and supporting documentation, such as receipts, payroll registers, and photographs.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. Mission assignments, SMAC, and EMAC are the primary methods of obtaining mutual aid. Other mutual aid compacts exist, most dealing with specific functional areas. These functional mutual aid systems will occasionally be utilized in place of SMAC or EMAC. Examples include the Rural Water Emergency Assistance Compact (rWEAC), and the Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

All local, tribal, and State entities engaging in mutual aid compacts are highly encouraged to discuss and/or coordinate efforts with the MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator before soliciting requests for support. The MEMA Mutual Coordinator can provide invaluable insight into legal and financial considerations as well as pre-deployment, deployment, and demobilization guidance.

a. Mission. MEMA coordinates intrastate and interstate mutual aid operations within the State according to the CEMP to save lives, minimize human suffering, and restore state and local government operations to pre-disaster conditions.

b. Execution. All mutual aid activities expecting a reimbursement must be coordinated with MEMA *before* initiating any activities, solicitations, or offers. Failure to do so may place

reimbursement of expenses in jeopardy. Mutual Aid operations will be coordinated and managed by the MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator within the SEOC. The mission assignment, SMAC, and EMAC processes have specific requirements that must be followed before, during, and after a deployment. Please refer to the MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator and SOP for definitive guidance *before* engaging in mutual aid activities.

(1) MRPs and R-2s. MRPs and R-2 are required for virtually all mutual aid activities. Ensure coordination with the MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator to obtain the MEMA MRP and R-2 forms or validate other versions used by out-of-state supporting entities.

(2) Mission Assignments (MA). MEMA may issue MAs in anticipation of, or response to, a State of Emergency or major disaster. MAs allow for deployment, employment, and assistance from the full range of State resources to support disaster needs when required.

(3) Intrastate Mutual Aid. Intrastate mutual aid will be coordinated in accordance with the SMAC. The purpose of this agreement is to provide mutual assistance between participating parties within the State. The mutual aid provisions under this agreement require an Emergency or Disaster Declaration by the governing authority of any political subdivision participating in the compact. This agreement also provides for reimbursement of costs by the requesting party to the assisting party.

(4) Interstate Mutual Aid. Interstate mutual aid will be coordinated in accordance with the EMAC. EMAC is administered nationally by the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA). The purpose of this compact is to provide mutual aid between member States. The provision of mutual assistance under this compact requires an SOE declaration by the Governor of the requesting State. This agreement also provides for reimbursement of costs by the requesting State to the assisting State.

For more information on the mutual aid processes utilized by the State, see the MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator.

c. Organization.

(1) Mutual Aid Coordinator. The Mutual Aid Coordinator, located in the Office of Response, coordinates intrastate and interstate mutual aid. The Mutual Aid Coordinator is a member of the General Staff, works in coordination with the Logistics Section Chief (LSC), and reports to the OSC.

(2) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section in the SEOC is charged with coordinating and controlling the logistics management system during an operational period, including mutual aid. The LSC is a member of the General Staff.

(3) Emergency Management Assistance Compact Advance-Team (A-Team). An EMAC A-Team coordinates interstate mutual aid. The team will generally consist of 2-3 State personnel and possibly another 2-3 personnel from other States to staff and support the SEOC as follows:

(a) Team Leader. The Team Leader will serve as the primary or alternate EMAC Designated Contact (DC) during an operational period. This person will staff the EMAC desk in the SEOC, serve as the primary advisory and liaison for EMAC with ESF representatives and other SEOC staff, receive and process requests for assistance, including obtaining the required approval of each REQ-A by a MEMA Authorized Representative (AR) and will monitor and track all resources provided by other states.

(b) Mississippi National Guard Liaison. Trained in EMAC operations, the MSNG Liaison works with the EMAC A-Team during each operational period and will provide subject matter expertise on National Guard matters. They will work directly with the National Guard staff of other states regarding the identification and coordination of National Guard resource support via EMAC as necessary. They will also assist with coordinating reception, staging, and re-deployment of the National Guard from other states assisting Mississippi under EMAC.

(c) EMAC A-Team Members. Two to four team members will support the SEOC EMAC Team Leader per operational period. Essential tasks performed by the team include establishing and maintaining administrative records, preparing and dispatching EMAC broadcasts via the EMAC Operating System (EOS), preparing and disseminating EMAC daily Situation Reports, coordinating the deployment of resources from other states to Mississippi, monitoring the welfare of resources while employed, coordinating re-deployment of resources when their task is completed, and assisting MEMA Office of Finance and Accounting with the reimbursement process.

d. Preparedness.

(1) Pre-Event Designation and Training of the EMAC A-Team. A cadre of personnel should be identified, designated, and trained to function as an EMAC A-Team within the SEOC. Two Type IV A-Teams should be maintained at all times.

(2) Pre-Event SMAC Agreement. The annual agreement between MEMA and the Mississippi Civil Defense Emergency Management Association (MCDEMA) specifies that

MCDEMA will staff the MCDEMA desk in the SEOC. When activated, MCDEMA will coordinate and manage intrastate mutual aid in support of the Mutual Aid and Logistics Sections of the SEOC.

(3) State Resource Inventory. MEMA will establish and maintain an inventory of human and material resources in accordance with EMAC Articles of Agreement, specifically Article III – Party State Responsibilities as contained in the EMAC Operations Manual. MEMA will utilize the Mutual Aid Support System (MASS) to catalog all MRPs of local and State government resources. Resources should be typed according to NIMS typing standards when possible. The Mutual Aid Coordinator will provide training on how to use the MASS system and how to fill out an MRP.

(4) Request for EMAC A-Team Support. During an SOE-declared event, the designated EMAC A-Team would be activated in the Office of Response. The number of persons requested will vary depending on the event’s severity.

(5) EMAC Training. A Training and Exercise Program should be developed and adhered to maintain a qualified A-Team. Training will consist of an annual sandbox event administered by the MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator.

e. Responsibilities.

(1) Local. The Director of the county or tribal Emergency Management Agency (EMA) or their respective representative may request assistance directly from another participating party by contacting that party through the SMAC process. The requests may be verbal, in writing, or through the use of WebEOC.

(2) State. The Executive Director of MEMA will request EMAC assistance after all in-state resources have been exhausted and the Governor’s SOE has been declared. MEMA will employ the Mutual Aid Coordinator to prepare all necessary documentation for prompt and effective utilization of resources through the EMAC request process.

(3) ESF Support Agencies. See the table starting on the next page.

Mutual Aid Support Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary military resources to other states per EMAC request based on availability; • Prepare and submit MRPs; • Other duties as deemed appropriate based on the incident;
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary resources to other states per EMAC request based on availability; • Prepare and submit MRPs; • Other duties as deemed appropriate based on the incident;
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary resources to other states per EMAC request based on availability; • Prepare and submit MRPs; • Other duties as deemed appropriate based on the incident;
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary resources to other states per EMAC request based on availability; • Prepare and submit MRPs; • Other duties as deemed appropriate based on the incident;
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, & Parks (MDWF&P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary resources to other states per EMAC request based on availability; • Prepare and submit MRPs; • Other duties as deemed appropriate based on the incident;
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS) MDPS cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary resources to other states per EMAC request based on availability; • Prepare and submit MRPs; • Other duties as deemed appropriate based on the incident;
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary resources to other states per EMAC request based on availability; • Prepare and submit MRPs; • Other duties as deemed appropriate based on the incident;

Agency	Functions
All Other State Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary resources to other states per EMAC request based on availability; • Prepare and submit MRPs; • Other duties as deemed appropriate based on the incident;

6. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Mutual Aid Support Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan, SEOC Operations Section, or the MEMA Mutual Aid Coordinator for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq., and Related Authorities
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 98-473, Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act, October 1984
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title34/subtitle5/chapter501&edition=prelim>
- c. United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/USCODE-2011-title18/USCODE-2011-title18-partI-chap67-sec1385>
- d. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- e. Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15, Emergency Management and Civil Defense
[Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15](#)
- f. Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- g. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>

Mutual Aid Support Annex to MS CEMP

- h.** National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- i.** National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- j.** FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- k.** FEMA National Incident Management System Guideline for Mutual Aid, November 2017
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_nims_mutual_aid_guideline_20171105.pdf
- l.** State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
[MEMA Downloads/State Plans](#)
- m.** MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)
- n.** MEMA Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration Plan, January 2023
[MEMA Office of Response/JRSOI](#)
- o.** MEMA Policy Letter 23-01.1 Mission Assignment Policy, May 2023
[MEMA Documents/Policy Letters](#)
- p.** MEMA Mutual Aid Standard Operating Procedures, October 2023
[MEMA Documents/Office of Response/Mutual Aid Program](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

7. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the State's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal and local emergency management agencies. Directors of primary

Mutual Aid Support Annex to MS CEMP

state agencies are responsible for maintaining SOGs, SOPs, checklists, internal plans, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or State directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Shelter Support Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
American Red Cross (ARC)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)
Institutes of Higher Learning (IHL)
Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB)
Mississippi Division of Medicaid (DOM)
Mississippi Department of Mental Health (MDMH)
Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Service (MCVS)
Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MSVOAD)
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services (MDRS)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi State University-Extension Service (MSU-ES)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
 Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Non-Government Organizations

Salvation Army (SA)

Federal Coordinating Agencies

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Cooperating Agencies

All federal Departments and Agencies

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

2. PURPOSE..... 1

3. SCOPE 1

4. SITUATION. 1

5. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS 2

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 3

 a. General..... 3

 b. FEMA 361 Safe Rooms/Storm Shelters 4

 c. Non-Congregate Sheltering 5

 d. Access and Functional Needs Sheltering..... 5

 e. Service Animals 5

 f. Sheltering Pets 5

 g. State Medical Needs Shelter 5

 h. State Mass Care Activation Tiers 6

 i. Shelter Operations Functions..... 9

 j. The Shelter Transition Model 10

 k. Sheltering Considerations 12

 l. Role of State Multi-Agency Shelter Task Force..... 13

7. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES 13

 a. Primary Organizations 13

 b. Supporting Organizations 14

 c. Preparing for Sheltering 15

 (1) Shelter Facilities..... 15

 (2) Shelter Staff 15

 (3) Coordination of Shelter Plan..... 15

 d. Shelter Operations..... 15

 (1) Opening of Shelter Operations..... 16

 (2) Coordination of Shelter Openings 16

 e. Operation of Shelters 17

Shelter Support Annex to MS CEMP

- f. Closing the shelter operation 21
- 8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 28
 - a. Authorities..... 28
 - b. References..... 28
- 9. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE..... 29
 - a. Annex and Plan Development 29
 - b. Annex Maintenance 29

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Shelter Support Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Sheltering is providing life-sustaining services in a safe, sanitary, and secure environment for survivors affected by disasters and people who evacuate before a disaster strikes. Sheltering includes:

- a. Identifying facilities;
- b. Providing life-sustaining and essential services;
- c. Supporting the closing of shelters and placing shelter residents into longer-term housing solutions.

As all emergencies are locally executed, state-managed, and federally supported, local authorities are responsible for sheltering their citizens. In close coordination with the Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS), the American Red Cross (ARC) supports local sheltering efforts with indispensable capabilities and sheltering experience. Depending on the size and scope of an incident and the local authority's capabilities, an ARC-supported shelter may be the first and only sheltering option available.

2. PURPOSE. The Shelter Support Annex of the State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is intended to define the framework for the State response to identified shelter needs in relation to all levels of response for non-congregate sheltering. It supports the MDHS Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan (MASSP) and County Sheltering Support Plans. This plan is intended as a guide to support sheltering operations and can be adapted as necessary. Tactical actions taken at the shelters are described in individual agency procedures.

3. SCOPE. This document establishes the basic procedures, guidance, assumptions, and strategies for the State of Mississippi in shelter preparedness and operational response to an incident. Mississippi prioritizes protecting life, with the preservation and protection of property being secondary. This Annex can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and non-governmental or a federal government response is requested.

4. SITUATION. Mississippi is susceptible to a wide variety of natural and manmade incidents that may result in the need for sheltering. These can include tropical storms, hurricanes, radiological, and earthquake events. Additionally, the challenges present by global pandemics present unique challenges for congregate sheltering.

Tropical storms and hurricanes account for the vast majority of the incidents requiring sheltering. MDHS is the lead state agency for coordinating sheltering support. In partnership with the ARC and MDHS, the other sheltering support entities are well-versed in sheltering operations in Mississippi, especially in the lower third of the state. Additionally, many of the 82 counties in Mississippi have county shelter plans, which help identify any capability gaps and prioritize sheltering requirements.

5. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS.

a. Public sheltering is a local government responsibility in collaboration with community partners; responsibilities include designating, planning, resourcing, opening, and closing public shelters.

b. Local government shelter capabilities are limited; medium to large-scale incidents require state and ARC sheltering support.

c. Most shelter sites will be pre-identified and surveyed for capacity during the preparedness phase.

d. Unforeseen circumstances might necessitate additional shelters; those other shelters must be identified and surveyed during the event.

e. Participating organizations will develop internal procedures and train personnel to perform the duties and responsibilities described in this plan.

f. Shelter residents will need access to essential life-sustaining supplies, including medication, food, and water.

g. People may arrive at a shelter with their household pets, needing shelter and care.

h. All individuals seeking shelter will be welcome to register at any open shelter. Certain individuals may not be appropriate for general population shelters (i.e., registered sex offenders, critically ill, etc.) but will still require assistance finding appropriate shelter. The managing entity will coordinate this assistance.

i. During an active disaster, affected residents will choose to either shelter in place, stay with family or friends, find alternative shelter at a hotel/rental location, or seek public congregate shelter. Those seeking public shelter comprise 6-10% of the affected population.

Shelter Support Annex to MS CEMP

(1) For a hurricane evacuation scenario, the entire population of the lower six counties will be affected, and on average, 6.7% of those affected may seek shelter.

(2) For a non-catastrophic event, approximately 10% of the total population of each impacted county will be affected, and 6.7% of those affected may seek shelter.

(3) The total affected population could be greater than 10% for a statewide catastrophic disaster.

j. Shelter residents requiring assistance with special needs will mirror the statewide prevalence of those needs.

Special Need	% Of MS Population (2020 Census)
Disability	11.9%
Language other than English Spoken at Home	4%

k. Pre-staging is advised due to transportation, debris, and external factors that may impede the delivery of sheltering supplies.

l. 33% of the pre-trained shelter workforce (staff and volunteers) will be available to support during any given event. Ongoing coordination and collaboration among all Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services) partners will be paramount to ensure adequate shelter staffing for any event.

m. Extra-jurisdictional support may be significantly delayed in catastrophic incidents due to impacts on critical infrastructure.

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. **General.** Response operations, including sheltering, will be incident-dependent during a catastrophic incident. The sheltering phase is a local county government responsibility, and the participation of local emergency management in this process is critical to a successful shelter transition. The involvement of local agencies can positively impact helping shelters to open, operate, and close.

State shelter logistics and resource requirements are established based on the short-term general population capability targets. Mississippi does not play a direct operational role in disaster sheltering for the general population. The state shelter support capability is based on the capacity to deliver resources to the sheltering agents in the local jurisdictions in a timely manner after an event.

Shelter Support Annex to MS CEMP

This Annex provides an all-hazards framework for coordinating state shelter support during major and catastrophic disaster operations. The MASSP operates according to and supports ESF #6 and the CEMP.

The Governor, Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), and MDHS (State ESF #6 lead/State Mass Care Coordinator) coordinate shelter support within the state as specified in the CEMP. Under the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15-17 (1972), local governments have the authority to direct municipalities and counties to assist in staffing emergency shelters. When the local government and local voluntary agencies have exceeded local assets, assistance can be requested via WebEOC to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) through the local Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

State agency shelter partners will respond with available resources and coordinate with emergency management officials. State agency personnel will work alongside the ARC staff and volunteers to provide mass care services. If designated state agencies cannot meet resource requirements, MEMA will secure the necessary resources within the State, including activating Disaster Reservists (DR).

When these resources are insufficient, federal assistance may be requested through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IV (RIV) office. Other federal departments and agencies may also respond under their authority to assist the affected community. This support may include purchasing items and other supplies when state and voluntary organization purchasing resources are insufficient to meet demand in disaster-affected areas. Authority for federal agencies to provide shelter support is provided under Section 403 of the Stafford Act.

Local, tribal, and state governments have obligations under civil rights laws to ensure equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs when providing mass care services.

b. FEMA 361 Safe Rooms/Storm Shelters. Mississippi has several county Safe Rooms/Storm Shelters across the state. In a partnership with FEMA and participating county emergency management agencies, MEMA made limited hazard mitigation grant funds available to counties to construct community saferooms and install individual Storm Shelters.

FEMA 361 Safe Rooms are designed and constructed to provide near-absolute life-safety protection for its occupants from extreme wind events such as tornadoes or hurricanes. Individual storm shelters can be reinforced rooms built in a new or existing structure that can provide greater protection for residents in the path of severe storms and tornadoes. These storm shelters can be above ground and the base flood elevation. The storm shelters can also be installed below ground outside Special Flood Hazard Areas.

The management of the safe rooms depends on the site's operational plan, and a safe room can be converted to an Evacuation Shelter, a Short Term Shelter, or a Long Term shelter if necessary.

c. Non-Congregate Sheltering. MEMA will undertake a targeted approach to identifying those populations that should be referred to a Non-Congregate Sheltering (NCS) site. Guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will be followed if necessary.

d. Access and Functional Needs Sheltering. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the Fair Housing Act (FHA) of 1968, and civil rights requirements are not waived in disaster situations. Emergency managers and shelter planners are responsible for ensuring that sheltering services and facilities are accessible. Most individuals with access and functional needs can be accommodated with support in a general population shelter.

Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) can be incorporated into shelter plans and resources. Examples of support services include durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical supplies (CMS), and personal assistance services (PAS). Individuals requiring FNSS may have physical, sensory, mental health, and cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their ability to function independently without assistance. Others who may benefit from FNSS include women in the late stages of pregnancy, seniors, and people whose body mass requires special equipment.

e. Service Animals. A person who uses a service animal must be allowed to bring their service animal into a general population or special needs shelter and has the right to be accompanied by a service animal in all areas of public accommodation.

f. Sheltering Pets. In developing these strategies, the state considers the following:

(1) Locating pet-friendly shelters within buildings with restrooms, running water, and proper lighting.

(2) Allowing pet owners to interact with their animals and care for them.

(3) Ensuring animals are properly cared for during the emergency.

g. State Medical Needs Shelter. Upon request from the county, MEMA will mission assign staff to the State Medical Needs Shelter (SMNS) to ensure those with access and functional needs that cannot be met in a general population shelter are adequately cared for during an event. The shelter, located in Stone County, is self-sufficient for up to 36 hours with a backup power source, sewer and water connections, and telehealth capabilities with a direct line of communication established with the University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC) in Jackson. The shelter's capacity should not exceed 150 persons, including one mandatory caregiver per resident.

Transportation to the shelter can be arranged through MEMA on a case-by-case basis. However, counties should have a plan in place to transport the medically fragile without the assistance of the state.

h. State Mass Care Activation Tiers. In conjunction with the State Mass Care Coordinator, MEMA Operations will set the State Mass Care Activation Tier during an incident. There are four State Mass Care Activation Tiers. Tiers may differ from individual county levels. Each Tier of activation will be clearly defined in this plan to include the initiating conditions for each Tier and actions that must be initiated on the local and state levels as a result of meeting each condition. See *Table 1: Mass Activation Tier Chart* below.

Mass Care Activation Tiers			
Tier 1	Local	State	ARC/NGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Emergency with no congregate sheltering. • MEMA and MDHS/ ESF #6 will maintain communication with local counties through MEMA Area Coordinators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County EOC may be activated. • Small scale isolated to community response. • May or may not have a county declaration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No state Mass Care needs are anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be supporting county response through assistance to meet client needs with training and life-sustaining resources. • It may be supporting individual families with non-congregate sheltering for a short period.
Example			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Multi-Family Complex Fire / Small Apartments ○ Severe Weather / Tornado damage to a few homes ○ Transportation / Pipeline incident with local evacuation (hot zone) ○ Active Shooter ○ Hazardous Material Event ○ Pandemic – low level ○ Festival / Large Athletic Event ○ Civil Disturbance ○ Extreme hot/cold temperatures 			

Tier 2	Local	State	ARC/NGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County sheltering events could include out-of-county SMAC (Statewide Mutual Aid Compact). • If more than two counties have multiple shelter levels, move to Tier 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government manages the emergency with their resources. • County EOC may be activated. • May have a County Declaration. • May have a State of Emergency (SOE) Declaration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No state Mass Care needs are anticipated. • Notification may be sent to MDHS/ESF #6 and Mass Care stakeholders via WebEOC for Situational Awareness • MDHS ESF #6 and MEMA Area Coordinators are in full contact with affected counties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be supporting county response with shelters • Reporting activity to the State Mass Care Coordinator • Shelter information is tracked in the MEMA Shelter Board.
Example			
<p>Severe Weather / Tornado damage to multiple homes/subdivisions Pipeline or Rig Explosion (multi-day response) Hazardous Material requiring prolonged evacuation Multi-unit apartment fire requiring shelter (generally ten units) Train Derailment Extreme hot/cold temperatures Radiological Reception Center</p>			
Tier 3	Local	State	ARC/NGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheltering with State Support, including out-of-county Statewide Mutual Assistance Compact (SMAC) with partner county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant displacement of local communities • Local EOC may be fully or partially activated. • A county may request state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Support to ARC shelters, if requested by ARC. • MDHS/ESF #6 reports all sheltering activity for the state • Tier 3 event will trigger the standing up of the Multi-Agency Shelter Task 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be supporting county response with shelters • Reporting activity to MDHS/ESF #6 • Shelter information, as reported in the ARC National Shelter System (NSS), will be updated in the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A county must declare an Emergency if resources are needed from the state. 	<p>agency liaisons in their EOC</p>	<p>Force (MASTF) with all mass care stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probable State Declaration of Emergency • SEOC fully activated • Possible Federal Declaration 	<p>MEMA State Shelter Board in WebEOC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have representation in county EOC depending on the level of activation
---	-------------------------------------	---	---

Example

Low to High-impact storm causes evacuation of coastal areas
 Localized flash flooding causes evacuation of county residents
 Pandemic
 Medical institutions declare evacuation and may request federal assets to assist.

Tier 4	Local	State	ARC/NGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-State and Federal Supported Sheltering event. • The county must declare an Emergency if resources are needed from the state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant displacement of local communities. • Local EOC fully activated. • A county may request state agency liaisons in their EOC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Support to ARC shelters, if requested by ARC. • MDHS/ESF #6 reports all sheltering activity for the state. • Tier 4 event will trigger the standing up of the Multi-Agency Shelter Task Force (MASTF) with all mass care stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be supporting county response with shelters. • Reporting activity to MDHS/ESF #6. • As reported in ARC NSS, Shelter information will be updated in the MEMA State Shelter Board in WebEOC. • May have representation in county EOC depending on the level of activation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOE declared, and EOC is fully operational. • Federal Declaration. 	
Example			
<p>High-impact storm causes major evacuation of coastal areas – Category 4/5 Hurricane. Localized flash flooding causes evacuation of county residents Pandemic (See Non-Congrete Shelter Support Annex). Medical institutions declare evacuation and may request federal assets to assist. New Madrid Event</p>			

Table 1: Mass Care Activation Tiers

For Mass Care Tier 3 or 4 activations, shelter locations outside of the affected county will be coordinated between county EOCs in coordination with the Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Task Force (MASTF), MEMA, MDHS ESF #6, and the ARC. All sheltering activities inside a county must be coordinated through the local county emergency management office. County EMAs are responsible for coordinating all public messaging related to shelter information, including location, opening, and closing.

i. Shelter Operations Functions. Counties will identify the need for shelter operations based on the decision of the Incident Commander to begin evacuations and/or the event's magnitude. A large disaster will require activation of the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and information regarding emergency shelter activation will be communicated from the EOC. In the event of a disaster requiring the evacuation of citizens from their residences or places of business, the EOC will identify the extent of the shelter needs. (i.e., the estimated number of persons to be sheltered and those who need FNSS, such as the elderly or persons who may require medical supervision/care). The EOC Manager will select the appropriate shelter location based on the need and the location of the hazard, assuring that it is in a safe area. Listed below in Table 2 are some of the more common considerations for opening shelters:

Action	Description	Responsibility (Example)
Coordination	Determine which facilities are available and which ones will be best to open.	County Emergency Management, primary, and supporting sheltering agencies.

Action	Description	Responsibility (Example)
Inspection	Complete a pre-occupancy survey with the facility owner.	Primary sheltering agency.
Location	Ensure shelters are in safe, secure areas outside of potential risk areas.	County Emergency Management, primary, and supports sheltering agencies.
Verification	Verify the facility is appropriate for sheltering target populations.	County Emergency Management, primary, and supports sheltering agencies.
Accommodation	Ensure that the facility meets all ADA requirements and that a plan is in place to meet shortfalls.	Primary/supporting sheltering agencies and facility owner.
Equipment	Ensure there are sufficient material and human resources for expected populations.	Primary/supporting sheltering agencies and facility owner.
Availability	Confirm the availability of agencies to complete assigned roles for this specific shelter assignment.	Primary/supporting sheltering agencies and facility owner.

Table 2: Considerations for Opening Shelters

j. The Shelter Transition Model. The life cycle of a congregate shelter can be divided into distinct phases. (See *Figure 1: Shelter Transition Model Graphic* below). This pattern occurs regardless of the event type or the shelter's size.

In Phase 1, an event happens that causes people to seek shelter. Agencies identified in the local emergency plan direct shelter residents to pre-identified accessible and safe facilities where food, water, and other services are available. The services provided in each shelter depend on the length of time the shelter residents remain and their specific needs.

In Phase 2, the shelter population peaks and begins to decline as the hazard that causes the people to leave their homes diminishes. Some shelter residents can return to their homes. Other shelter residents are unable to return home because their dwellings have been destroyed or rendered unlivable. Shelter staff meets with the shelter residents to connect them with needed resources.

Some find appropriate housing solutions quickly, while others require more intensive casework. Creating a Shelter Transition Team may be warranted if a large shelter population and the community has lost a significant portion of their housing stock or there are many homeless or precariously housed before the disaster.

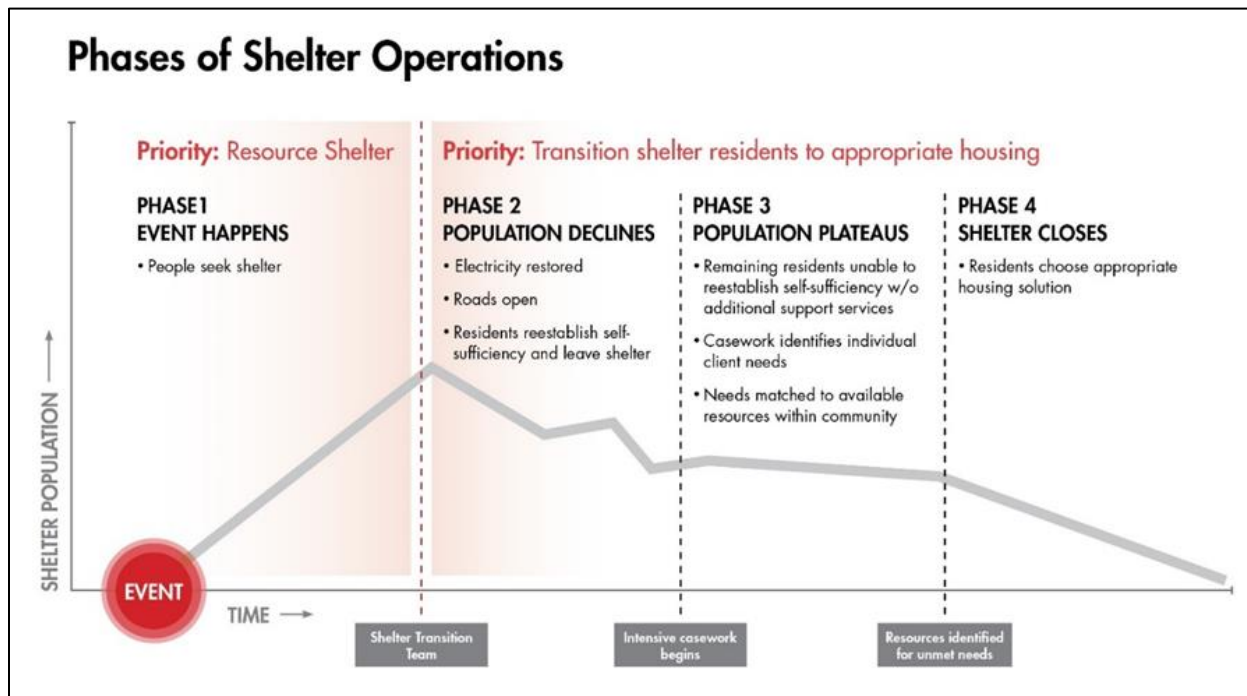


Figure 1: Shelter Transition Model Graphic

Phase 3 begins when the shelter population ceases to decline. In anticipation of this phase, the Shelter Transition Team, working with the local jurisdiction and the principal stakeholders, ensures that an adequate number of caseworkers have been identified and deployed into the shelters before the beginning of Phase 3. All eligible shelter residents should be registered with FEMA in a federally declared disaster. Phase 3 is characterized by shelter residents that require additional support connecting to resources. Intensive casework and the multi-agency coordination of the Shelter Transition Team are necessary to transition the remaining shelter residents to more permanent housing.

In Phase 4, the remaining shelter residents prioritize their needs, choose the most appropriate housing solution, and then close the shelter. To achieve this outcome, the resources identified through the intensive casework and the multi-agency Shelter Transition Team's efforts match the shelter residents' unmet needs.

k. Sheltering Considerations (Pre-Incident and Initial Response). During incident response and recovery, counties and all supporting agencies will discuss the considerations outlined below in *Table 3: General Considerations*.

Situation	Description	Source of Information
Status of Sheltering	Shelter population is either increasing, remaining stable, or declining.	WebEOC reports, shelter providers, and emergency management.
Infrastructure status	Are the utilities restored and access completed to businesses and homes? Are the roads accessible?	Emergency Management, utility companies, and transportation agencies.
Dwellings	Do most of the homes have operational cooking capabilities?	Preliminary Damage Assessment reports, American Red Cross and Emergency Management.

Table 3: General Considerations

Ongoing assessments of capabilities and shortfalls are critical to an effective and efficient response. At a minimum, sheltering support assessments are conducted every operational period.

The end state of the jurisdiction's Mass Care/Emergency Assistance group supported sheltering operation is survivors have returned to their homes or alternate housing. Achieving this end state requires future planning as soon as shelters open.

The overall strategy for dealing with emergencies is to minimize the loss of life and maintain the safety of Mississippi citizens. A large part of the population will act in their best interest and voluntarily evacuate from a disaster using their personal transportation and shelter option either with family, friends, or a hotel.

Although many evacuees are expected to relocate using their own transportation and resources, some may require a public shelter location. This plan will refer to this population as "self-evacuees." Depending on the size and scope of the disaster, shelter(s) may or may not be available within the evacuee's county of residence. In the case of a major evacuation event, citizens using their own transportation can find an available shelter location by listening to local officials, local press releases, and social media outlets or by calling 2-1-1. Residents without

transportation (Critical Transportation Needs or CTNs) must contact their local county EOC for transportation support.

1. Role of State Multi-Agency Shelter Task Force. When required, a MASTF is activated. The MASTF is triggered if one or more of the following conditions are present:

(1) The disaster is designated an Event of National Significance by the federal government.

(2) The projected evacuation shelter population is estimated to be 20,000 or greater.

(3) The projected short-term shelter population is estimated to be 5,000 or more.

The MASTF may also be activated by mutual agreement of the Primary and Supporting Agencies of the Plan. The MASTF operates as a planning and coordinating element of ESF #6 under the SEOC Human Services Branch and does not play an operational role. Upon activation, in consultation with the other stakeholders, the State Mass Care Coordinator designates a Task Force Leader and assigns specific goals and objectives to the MASTF.

The details of agency staffing and the operational procedures of the MASTF are outlined in the State Shelter Task Force Standard Operating Guide (TBD). The State Mass Care Coordinator is responsible for developing and periodically updating this Guide.

If an operational component is needed to support shelter residents transitioning from shelters to appropriate housing, a Multi-Agency Shelter Transition Team (MASTT) may be developed to assist at each shelter where the population has plateaued. The State Mass Care Coordinator and/or MASTF will provide guidance and support coordination for the MASTTs.

MASTTs will deploy to the designated shelters to conduct extensive casework with shelter residents to identify barriers to shelter transition. MASTTs, using available community resources, will endeavor to assist the shelter residents in identifying appropriate housing solutions.

MASTTs, in coordination with the State Mass Care Coordinator, will refer qualifying shelter residents who have been unable to locate appropriate housing to the State Temporary Housing Program as directed by the MEMA's Office of Housing and Individual Assistance.

7. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Primary Organizations. The following are the primary contributing organizations to the operation of shelters within the scope of this plan.

Shelter Support Annex to MS CEMP

- (1) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
- (2) County Emergency Management Agencies
- (3) Mississippi Department of Human Services
- (4) American Red Cross

b. Supporting Organizations. Supporting agencies contributing to the operation of shelters within the scope of this plan also include:

- (1) Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
- (2) Salvation Army (SA)
- (3) Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
- (4) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
- (5) Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)
- (6) Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL)
- (7) Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB)
- (8) Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)
- (9) Mississippi Department of Mental Health (MDMH)
- (10) Mississippi State University - Extension Service (MSU-ES)
- (11) Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Service (MCVS)
- (12) Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MSVOAD)
- (13) Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services (MDRS)
- (14) Mississippi Division of Medicaid (DOM)
- (15) United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

c. Preparing for Sheltering.

(1) **Shelter Facilities.** Each managing entity shall pre-identify known shelters to be included in the WebEOC Shelter Board or the current record system identified by MEMA. The state Mass Care Coordinator will verify known shelters annually before the beginning of Hurricane Season; however, shelters can be added anytime. As shelters are identified, complete shelter information should be documented and submitted to the state Mass Care Coordinator. At a minimum, the following must be documented in WebEOC before opening a facility:

- (a) Name of the facility.
- (b) Owner of the facility.
- (c) POC for the opening facility.
- (d) Physical Address.
- (e) Total usable square footage.
- (f) Evacuation Capacity.
- (g) Post-Impact Capacity.
- (h) Pet-friendly status.

(2) **Shelter Staff.** Each managing entity will train the necessary staff to manage and operate shelter facilities per the entity's SOP and requirements. Should a managing entity require support in training shelter staff, the State Mass Care Coordinator will facilitate access to partner training as requested.

The State Mass Care Coordinator will facilitate a Multiagency Shelter Exercise annually to practice components of this plan. The plan will be adjusted annually, per feedback from the annual exercise and any plan implementation.

(3) **Coordination of Shelter Plan.** At least once per calendar year, the primary contributing agencies at the county level will meet to review critical tasks and resources described in this plan. Any identified gaps or resource shortfalls should be communicated with the State Mass Care Coordinator.

d. Shelter Operations.

(1) Opening of Shelter Operations. Congregate shelter operations may be indicated due to multiple situations. The primary triggers that may necessitate shelter operations include:

(a) More than 20 families in a single community are affected by a single event, indicating a need for shelter support.

(b) A significant event has affected a neighboring community, and the need for shelter is larger than the capacity of the affected community.

(c) A planned evacuation.

(d) Available community resources for sheltering are overwhelmed during an extreme weather event.

(2) Coordination of Shelter Openings.

(See Table 1 for a description of activation levels.)

Activation Level Tiers 1 and 2	Activation Level Tiers 2 and 3
<p>Local EM and/or Managing entities may notify the State Mass Care Coordinator of shelter openings if desired.</p>	<p>Shelters will be opened by one of the following mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the direction of the County Emergency Manager by any managing entity. • Independently from the County Emergency Manager by any Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). <p>In both scenarios, the County Emergency Management Agency, preferably via local ESF #6 lead, ensures notification to the State Mass Care Coordinator and ARC county Gov Ops Liaison as soon as possible for inclusion in NSS and the State Shelter Board. Notification must include the shelter name, shelter location, the managing entity, and opening time.</p> <p>The State Mass Care Coordinator notifies the Human Services Branch Director for inclusion in the information and planning process.</p>

Activation Level Tiers 1 and 2	Activation Level Tiers 2 and 3
All resource needs for a shelter operation should be coordinated at the local/county level.	Any resource shortfalls will be requested through WebEOC for fulfillment.
Communication regarding shelter openings to the public will be the responsibility of the managing entity and/or County Emergency manager.	Communication regarding shelter openings to the public will collaborate between the managing entity, County ESF #2 (Communications), and State ESF #2.

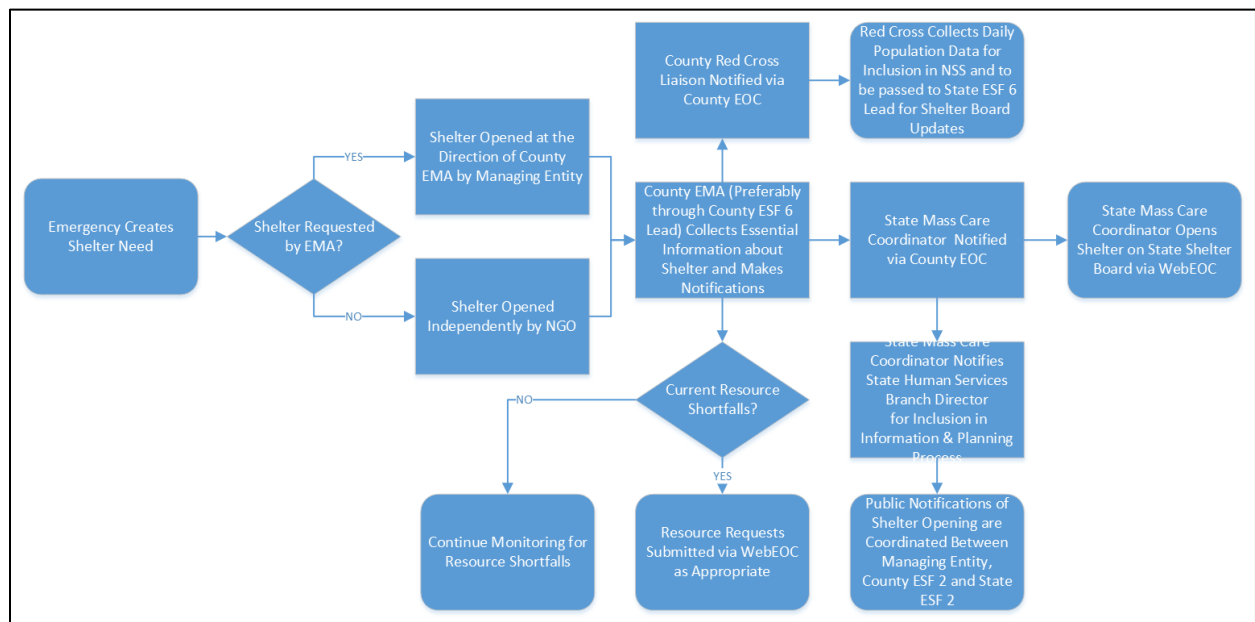


Figure 2: Opening Procedures for Activation Levels 3 & 4:

e. Operation of Shelters. Standard operating procedures of the Managing Entity will be the guiding principle for each shelter.

The following standard reporting will occur for each open shelter:

(See Table 1 for a description of activation levels.)

Activation Level Tiers 1 and 2	Activation Level Tiers 3 and 4
Follow managing entity SOP and/or county Sheltering Support Plan for standard reporting at each open shelter.	Each open shelter will report to the local ESF #6 Coordinator or State Mass Care Coordinator the following information daily: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noon count: Reported no later than 2:00 p.m.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Midnight Count: Reported no later than 6:00 a.m.
	<p>Within 72 hours of the shelter opening, the following demographic information should accompany the midnight counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The age range of all clients. State of residency.
	<p>Within 96 hours of shelter opening, or when requested, the following information will be gathered on each shelter resident for a Special Demographic Report submitted daily to the local ESF #6 Coordinator or State Mass Care Coordinator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Gender County Home of Record Veteran status

Any ongoing resource needs will continue to be requested through WebEOC and resourced through the ESF #6 support agencies. While each managing entity will follow its staffing and material resources requirements based on shelter phases, the following graph reflects the minimum requirements for shelters in Mississippi by phase of the sheltering operation.

Minimum Service Standards for Shelters			
	Emergency Evacuation Shelter	Standard Short-Term Shelter	Long-Term Shelter (Beyond 2 Weeks)
Facility	Safe building outside of hazard zone	Safe building outside of hazard zone	Safe building outside of hazard zone
Staff	At least two staff members are on-site at all times.		
Cots/Blankets	Not required	All residents	All residents
Pillows	Not required	As available	1 per resident

Minimum Service Standards for Shelters			
	Emergency Evacuation Shelter	Standard Short-Term Shelter	Long-Term Shelter (Beyond 2 Weeks)
Feeding*	Water (bottled or fountain)	Snacks, meals & water	Snacks, water & at least one hot meal daily
Hygiene Items	As resources allow	All residents	All residents
Toilets/Portalettes	At least one toilet	One toilet per 40 people	One toilet per 20 people
Access to Showers/Towels	Not required	Access to showers (offsite showers allowable)	On-site showers (1 shower per 25 people)
Laundry	Not required	Initial Laundry Service Within five days	Regular Laundry Service at least once per week
Health Services	Required	Required	Required
Accessibility*	At least one accessible entrance, one accessible restroom & key areas of the shelter able to be made accessible	At least one accessible entrance, one accessible restroom, one accessible shower & key shelter areas should be made accessible.	Meets ADA requirements

* Culturally & medically appropriate meals and dormitory arrangements should always be considered

Supporting Organizations by Type of Resource

Entity	Facility	Shelter Management	Material Supplies	Feeding	Water	Health	Security	Trained Staff	Support Staff	Communications	Functional Need Support Services	Emotional and Spiritual Need Support	Child-Friendly Spaces
MEMA				X	X					X	X		
County EM	X	X					X		X				
MDHS								X	X				
American Red Cross		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MDAC	X												
Salvation Army				X								X	
MSDH						X							
MDPS							X						
MDE*	X						X		X				
IHL	X			X							X		
MCCB	X			X									
MMD/MSNG	X												
MDMH												X	
MSU-ES						X			X				X
M CVS									X				
MSVOAD				X					X				
MDRS											X		
DOM									X				
FEMA*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
USDA*				X	X				X				

*Requires at least 48 hours' notice and a State or Federal Declaration.

f. Closing the shelter operation. The County Emergency manager will continue to collaborate with the managing entity of each open shelter to identify triggers that indicate the shelter should begin the closing process. While many indicators can be used to determine when a shelter should plan to close, some of the primary triggers include:

- (1) The event has ended.
- (2) Steady and consistent decline in the shelter population.
- (3) Primary infrastructure has returned to a sustainable level.
- (4) Organizations supporting recovery efforts are present and providing recovery services.
- (5) Short-term housing options are available.

Once the local Emergency manager and the managing entity agree on a time frame for closing the shelter, notification should be sent to each shelter resident, allowing shelter residents to finalize alternative plans. Before the shelter closes, shelter residents should be allowed to access community services and resources that will assist them in transitioning to either 1) better temporary housing or 2) permanent housing.

(See Table 1 for a description of activation levels.)

Activation Level Tiers 1 and 2	Activation Level Tiers 3 and 4
Standard operating procedures of the Managing Entity will be the guiding principle for each shelter.	Each managing entity will follow its internal standard operating procedures regarding closing procedures for individual shelters. Additionally, the County Emergency Manager will ensure notification of the planned closing date and time is provided to the State Mass Care Coordinator for the update to the Shelter Board and notification to all other ESFs as necessary.
Public notification should be coordinated between the County Emergency Manager and the Managing Entity.	
Demobilization of human and material resources will be coordinated at the county	

Shelter Support Annex to MS CEMP

Activation Level Tiers 1 and 2	Activation Level Tiers 3 and 4
level between the County Emergency Manager and the Managing Entity.	

At the designated closing time of the shelter, the managing entity should ensure the facility is returned to pre-shelter conditions, including removing all supplies and resources brought into the facility for the shelter. Standard operating procedures of the Managing Entity will be the guiding principle for each shelter regarding the logistics of returning all material and human resources acquired during the shelter's operation. Any requests for assistance should be coordinated through the State Mass Care Coordinator. Representatives from the Managing Entity and the Facility owner should complete a walk-through of the facility to determine any follow-up actions that may need to be addressed.

Once all shelter facilities are closed and the shelter operation phase has ended for a specific event, the State Mass Care Coordinator will produce a final brief available to all ESF 6 partners.

Entity/Agency	Action
<p>State Mass Care Coordinator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and coordinate yearly Statewide Shelter Exercise • Ensure revisions to this plan are documented at least annually. • Ensure data in the State Shelter Board is up-to-date. • Maintain regular communication and coordination with the Human Services Branch Director. • Assist with the coordination of training for all partners as required. • Conduct State Mass Care Coordination calls during active events. • Ensure the ESF #6 desk at SEOC is staffed during active events. • Prepare and distribute the final shelter brief for all partners after each event. • Satisfy all reporting requirements.
<p>Mississippi Department of Human Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure county staff is trained and ready to support as shelter workers. • Participate in the annual Statewide Shelter Exercise. • Provide staff for ARC and/or county-managed shelters during active events.

Entity/Agency	Action
MDHS cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene annual county ESF #6 meetings with key county ESF 6 stakeholders. • Update data collection tool to reflect county mass care data/planning changes. • Communicate and coordinate with county ESF #6 lead regularly. • Communicate and coordinate with the State Mass Care Coordinator regularly.
American Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to all partners as appropriate. • Participate in annual Statewide Shelter Exercise; assist with planning as requested. • Participate in bi-annual county ESF #6 meetings • Work with local partners to identify and record facilities intended to be used as shelters. • Coordinate with county Emergency Managers to open shelters as necessary • Attend State Mass Care Coordination calls during active events. • Provide staff to support ARC-managed shelters during active events. • Ensure support of County and State EOCs as necessary/requested. • Coordinate with county and/or state ESF #6 to ensure all shelters are fully resourced. • Communicate with county ESF #6 lead regularly. • Communicate with the State Mass Care coordinator regularly.
County Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure county staff is trained in sheltering. • Participate in the annual Statewide Shelter Exercise. • Participate in bi-annual county ESF #6 meetings. • Work with local partners to identify and record facilities intended to be used as shelters. • Coordinate with ARC/managing entities to open shelters as necessary. • Provide/secure staff to support county-managed shelters during active events.

Entity/Agency	Action
County EMA cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with county and/or state ESF #6 to ensure all shelters are fully resourced. • Communicate with county ESF #6 lead regularly.
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the annual Statewide Shelter Exercise. • Support plan revisions annually. • Maintain and support the WebEOC State Shelter Board • Maintain regular communication with the State Mass Care Coordinator. • Assist with the coordination of training for all partners. • Participate in the State Mass Care Coordination call during active events. • Support the ESF #6 desk at SEOC. • Work with stakeholders to identify and record facilities intended to be used as shelters. • Coordinate with MDHS, ARC, support, and managing entities to open shelters as necessary. • Assist in providing staff, as necessary, to support county-managed shelters during active events. • Coordinate with county and/or state ESF #6 to ensure all shelters are fully resourced.
Salvation Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the annual Statewide Shelter Exercise. • Provide necessary information for annual county ESF #6 meetings as appropriate. • Attend State Mass Care Coordination calls during active events as appropriate. • Provide mass feeding operations in coordination with requests made by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Local Emergency Managers ○ MEMA ○ Partner agencies (ARC, Baptist, etc.).
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine shelter food needs and delivery methods with other ESF #6 support agencies and local officials. • Coordinate the acquisition of food donations to supplement food needs.

Entity/Agency	Action
MDAC cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the mass feeding sites, soup kitchens, and pantries providing food to disaster victims and coordinate resource needs with other ESF #6 support agencies. • Provide personnel to staff mass feeding and/or shelter sites. • Provide facilities for mega shelters at the Mississippi State Fairgrounds during catastrophic events.
Mississippi State Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide environmental inspections to non-congregate shelters. • Provide health-services support to non-congregate shelters in collaboration with the shelter managing entity.
Mississippi Department of Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate for additional shelter security, as requested.
Mississippi Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with school districts to utilize public school facilities as emergency shelters for people affected by a disaster or emergency as feasible. • Coordinate with school districts to provide School Resource Officers with security details at schools used as emergency shelter sites.
Institutions of Higher Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the annual Statewide Shelter Exercise. • Provide necessary information for annual county ESF #6 meetings as appropriate. • Coordinate with county and/or state ESF #6 to ensure all shelters are fully resourced. • Attend State Mass Care Coordination calls during active events as appropriate.
Mississippi Community College Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the annual Statewide Shelter Exercise. • Provide necessary information for annual county ESF #6 meetings as appropriate. • Coordinate with county and/or state ESF #6 to ensure all shelters are fully resourced. • Attend State Mass Care Coordination calls during active events as appropriate.

Entity/Agency	Action
<p>Mississippi Military Department/Mississippi National Guard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide transportation of additional equipment, supplies, and augmentation personnel to support evacuation to shelter sites. • Assist in the construction and/or rehabilitation of shelters. • Provide personnel and equipment to transport water and other life-sustaining resources. • Provide military facilities as shelters contingent on availability and use to support military operations.
<p>Mississippi Department of Mental Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel and resources such as crisis counseling as needed or requested to support shelter operations.
<p>Mississippi State University – Extension Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the annual Statewide Shelter Exercise. • Attend State Mass Care Coordination calls during active events as appropriate. • Coordinate with county extension agents whose county facilities have been activated as shelters. • Assist with food safety assurance through serving safe certified instructors. • Assist with child-friendly spaces within the shelter environment.
<p>Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the annual Statewide Shelter Exercise. • Provide necessary information for annual county ESF #6 meetings as appropriate. • Coordinate with county and/or state ESF #6 to ensure all shelters are fully resourced as needed • Attend State Mass Care Coordination calls during active events as appropriate.
<p>Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the annual Statewide Shelter Exercise. • Provide necessary information for annual county ESF #6 meetings as appropriate. • Coordinate with county and/or state ESF #6 to promote volunteer opportunities to support shelter operations. • Attend State Mass Care Coordination calls during active events as appropriate.

Entity/Agency	Action
<p>Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in conducting general population shelter assessments for accessibility for people with disabilities, limited to 12 assessments per calendar year, as coordinated with ESF #6. • Assist in providing or coordinating American Sign Language (ASL) interpreter services for general population shelters. • Provide wheelchair-accessible vans for evacuating people with disabilities affected by mandatory evacuations or post-disaster evacuations during catastrophic events. • Provide clients affected by disasters with emergency information (Evacuation information, general population shelters, medical shelters, Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC), etc.).
<p>Mississippi Division of Medicaid</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the annual Statewide Shelter Exercise. • Provide necessary information for annual county ESF #6 meetings as appropriate. • Coordinate with county and/or state ESF #6 to ensure all shelters are fully resourced. • Attend State Mass Care Coordination calls during active events as appropriate.
<p>United States Department of Agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food commodities in support of feeding operations.
<p>All ESF #6 partners and supporting agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the annual Statewide Shelter Exercise. • Provide necessary information for annual county ESF #6 meetings as appropriate. • Coordinate with county and/or state ESF #6 to ensure all shelters are fully resourced. • Attend State Mass Care Coordination calls during active events as appropriate.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES.

a. Authorities.

- (1) Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- (2) MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
<https://law.justia.com/codes/mississippi/2019/title-33/chapter-15/>

b. References.

- (1) National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- (2) National Preparedness System, November 2011
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/system>
- (3) National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/117791>
- (4) National Mass Care Strategy, Sheltering
<https://nationalmasscarestrategy.org/nmcs-resource-center/nmcs-sheltering/>
- (5) Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), November 2021
<https://msmema.sharepoint.com/Shared%20Documents/MEMA%20Downloads/Comprehensive%20Emergency%20Management%20Plan%20-%202022/2022%20CEMP%20-%20Complete.pdf>
- (6) MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
<https://msmema.sharepoint.com/Shared%20Documents/MEMA%20Downloads/MEMA%20Publications/MEMA%20Response%20Framework%20-%20MAR'21.pdf>
- (7) American Red Cross Sheltering Handbook, Disaster Services, May 2012
<https://crcog.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/American-Red-Cross-Sheltering-Handbook.pdf>

9. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE. MDHS is responsible for maintaining a comprehensive shelter support program. MEMA, with MDHS, is responsible for coordination with the federal government's efforts, with other departments and agencies of state government, county, municipal governments, non-profit organizations, and private agencies that have a role in shelter operations.

a. Annex and Plan Development. The Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan (MASSP), the basis for this Incident Annex, is produced and managed by MDHS. This plan was developed based on federal guidance provided through NIMS, NRF, CPG-101, Version 2.0, the Integrated Preparedness Planning process, Presidential Policy Directive – 8 (PPD/8), the Homeland Security National Preparedness Goal, The Stafford Act, and the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA).

b. Annex Maintenance. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised on an annual basis to evaluate the ability of the state and its political subdivisions to respond to sheltering requirements and support local emergency management agencies. Exercises will be coordinated with local and federal governments to the extent possible. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs), SOPs, checklists, internal plans, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster supporting this plan.

This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. A re-write of this Annex will be completed every four (4) years.

MDHS coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the plan. Such recommendations should be forwarded to MDHS through official correspondence or initiated at periodic Shelter Meetings. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Service (MCVS)

Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MSVOAD)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC)

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Mississippi Information Technology Services (ITS)

Non-Governmental Organizations

American Red Cross (ARC)

Salvation Army (SA)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Department of State (DOS)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

General Service Administration (GSA)

US Agency for International Development (USAID)

USA Freedom Corps (US AFC)

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. ORGANIZATION 1

 a. Policies..... 2

 b. Notification 2

3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 3

 a. Volunteer Management..... 3

 b. Unaffiliated Volunteer Management Strategy 3

 (1) Pre-Disaster..... 3

 (2) During Disaster 3

 (3) Post-Disaster 3

 c. Donations Management on Different Levels of Disaster 4

 (1) Large Disasters..... 4

 (2) Medium Disasters 4

 (3) Small Disasters..... 4

 d. Unsolicited Donations Management Strategy 5

 (1) Pre-Disaster..... 5

 (2) During Disaster 5

 (3) Post-Disaster 5

4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES 6

 a. Preparedness Objectives 6

 b. Response Objectives 6

 c. Recovery Objectives 7

5. RESPONSIBILITIES 7

 a. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency – Coordinating Agency 7

 b. Mississippi Commission on Volunteer Service – Primary Agency 8

 c. Mississippi Commission on Volunteer Service – Field Activity..... 8

 d. Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster – Primary Agency 9

Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex to MS CEMP

e. Financial Management..... 9

f. Support Agencies 10

6. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 10

7. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE..... 11

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. The Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex describes the coordinating process to ensure the most efficient and effective utilization of unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donations during disasters, including Incidents of National Significance.

a. Purpose. This Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex aims to guide coordinating information and activities of voluntary agencies and local, state, tribal, and federal governments regarding effectively utilizing unsolicited donated goods and spontaneous volunteers when responding during a disaster.

b. Scope. This Annex guides the state's role in donations and volunteer management. Any reference to donations in this Annex refers to unsolicited donations unless otherwise specified. Unless otherwise specified, any reference to volunteer services in this Annex refers to unaffiliated volunteers. This guidance applies to all agencies with direct and indirect donations and/or volunteer responsibilities under the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

The Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team (VDCT) uses the Incident Command System (ICS) concepts to manage emergency/disaster responsibilities. The primary function of the Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team is to coordinate the utilization of affiliated and unaffiliated volunteers and the provision of donated goods to meet the assessed needs of the impacted area. The VDCT is comprised of representatives from voluntary organizations and state agencies. The VDCT will not be activated in all disasters but only in response to a verifiable need within the impacted area.

Upon activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) during an emergency or disaster, a representative of the Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Service (MCVS) and Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MSVOAD) will report to the ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services) Coordinator, who reports to the Human Services Branch Director and Operations Section Chief (OSC).

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be established and reviewed annually for each function in this Annex.

Resources from the AmeriCorps federal agency can be requested based on need and appropriateness of engagement. MCVS will make initial contact with AmeriCorps and determine the necessary resources. The appropriate body will make a formal request for assistance.

2. ORGANIZATION. MEMA is the coordinating organization for the state VDCT activities. Support agencies, volunteer groups, and individuals with local, state, tribal, and national affiliations are the primary avenues for effectively securing and distributing services, volunteers,

Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex to MS CEMP

and donated goods. The public and private sectors play a significant role in supporting the VDCT with volunteers and donations.

The MCVS and MSVOAD are the primary organizations for this Annex and, as such, will support volunteer management operations. This includes providing access to and technical support for any donation management systems utilized to coordinate unsolicited donations, coordinating and participating in VOAD meetings, and managing volunteers before, during, and following disasters.

All state and private agencies and organizations should expect to utilize their resources unless reimbursement is authorized in a mission assignment issued by MEMA.

a. Policies.

(1) MCVS, in conjunction with local, state, and tribal governments and the MSVOAD, has primary responsibility for unaffiliated volunteer services.

(2) Mississippi recognizes and supports those voluntary organizations that sign in at the Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) and/or check in with MSVOAD.

(3) The state requires individuals interested in volunteering personal disaster service to register with MCVS via a volunteer registration system, the Volunteer Hotline, a state-recognized VRC, or an affiliate of the MSVOAD.

(4) All activities, functions, and services are provided in accordance with existing federal and state statutes, rules, and regulations.

(5) Full use of existing non-governmental organizational volunteer resources is encouraged before seeking the assistance of the federal or state governments.

(6) Mississippi recognizes that voluntary organizations play a vital role in managing donations and assigns SEOC missions related to donations to those volunteer organizations through the Human Services Branch Director to MSVOAD, as appropriate.

(7) Unsolicited Monetary/Financial Donations:

(a) MCVS will take direction from the Governor and/or the Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) regarding monetary donations.

(b) All activities, functions, and services are provided in accordance with existing federal and state statutes, rules, and regulations.

b. Notification.

(1) Upon notification by MEMA of a potential or actual event requiring a response by the VDCT, MCVS will notify all members of the VDCT by e-mail or telephone.

(2) All support agency contact persons will be instructed to notify their networks throughout the state to ensure all available resources are on standby.

(3) Other potential donated goods/services sources will be notified and asked to remain on standby.

3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Volunteer Management.

(1) Volunteer management operations may include the operation of a Volunteer Call Center functioning on the state level coordinated by MCVS with an approved mission assignment (MA) by MEMA. The MA may include reimbursement for all expenses incurred through the Volunteer Call Center and operational protocols.

(2) Through the state Joint Information Center (JIC), the MEMA External Affairs Office will manage coordinated media relations.

(3) MCVS will provide liaisons to other ESFs and a facilities management plan to include VRCs to coordinate unaffiliated volunteers.

(4) Requests for support under this Annex from local, state, tribal, and federal authorities are coordinated through the SEOC or a Joint Field Office (JFO).

b. Unaffiliated Volunteer Management Strategy. The state recognizes the value and challenges of working with unaffiliated volunteers. MCVS will assess the need for VRCs in disaster areas. The VRC will register and coordinate volunteer deployment to volunteer organizations in the impacted areas. The Unaffiliated Volunteer Management Strategy consists of the following:

(1) **Pre-Disaster.** MCVS will coordinate VRC training for volunteers and voluntary organizations.

(2) **During Disaster.** VRCs and an MCVS-approved volunteer registration system may be used as a means for individual unaffiliated volunteers to register to volunteer their services following a disaster. MCVS, in coordination with MSVOAD, will affiliate volunteers with organizations to match best their qualifications, skills, and services offered. A Volunteer and Donations Call Center will be established if needed, given that an MA is issued.

(3) **Post-Disaster.** MCVS will open and operate the Mississippi Volunteer and Donations

Call Center as defined in an MA if needed. The JIC will release the volunteer call center phone number to the public so volunteers know how to offer their services appropriately. MCVS, in concert with local volunteer hubs or other volunteer organizers and emergency management agencies, will assess the need for VRCs near impacted areas to manage unaffiliated volunteers. Local organizations, The United Way, Retired and Senior Volunteer Programs, and local government volunteer programs may participate in the operation of VRCs as needed and with the support of MCVS. Without a local organization trained to manage unaffiliated volunteers, MCVS will be prepared to train and assist local organizations until they can coordinate staffing assistance from a local volunteer pool.

c. Donations Management on Different Levels of Disaster.

(1) Large Disasters. *(Catastrophic events, such as a category 4 or 5 hurricanes or an earthquake)*

(a) State donations management assistance will be required.

(b) The decision to open a state donations warehouse must be authorized by the MEMA Director and determined by the impact of the disaster and the number of residents affected. MEMA will coordinate possible locations with DFA.

(c) The coordination team will work with MCVS, MEMA's Business Emergency Operation Center (BEOC), and the MEMA Public Information Officer (PIO) in communicating donation needs through the media.

(2) Medium Disasters. *(Category 2 or 3 hurricane or tornado outbreaks covering a wide area)*

(a) State assistance may be needed.

(b) A donations warehouse would most likely not be needed.

(c) In cooperation with MSVOAD, the coordination team would assist volunteer agencies in coordinating donations as necessary.

(3) Small Disasters.

(a) In small events, donation centers are mainly localized, such as churches, and state assistance is rarely needed.

(b) A virtual donations coordination system can be used for donors to make offers in any size event.

d. Unsolicited Donations Management Strategy. The state recognizes the value and challenges of managing unsolicited donations. MEMA and the VDCT will assess the need for various actions to manage and coordinate unsolicited donations.

The coordination team's Unsolicited Donations Management Strategy consists of the following:

(1) Pre-Disaster. The coordination team will:

(a) Provide, in coordination and consultation with ESF #15 (External Affairs), pre-scripted donation messages.

(b) Participate in exercises where the management of unsolicited donations is needed.

(2) During Disaster. The coordination team will provide, in coordination and consultation with ESF #15, appropriate donation-related messages concerning:

(a) How can donations be offered?

(b) What donations are needed?

(c) What donations are not needed?

(d) Work, in coordination and consultation with ESF #15, with local and state media regarding in-kind donation drives and other similar public activities.

(3) Post-Disaster. If needed, the coordination team will work with the State of Mississippi to operate a donations warehouse(s) supporting ongoing, long-term recovery efforts. This includes helping local communities or emergency management develop a local donations warehouse.

The donations warehouse, if activated, will serve as a central location for managing unsolicited and, in some cases, solicited goods (but not solicited from any state employee) to address the needs of local agencies equitably and effectively. Though one agency provides management, any agency approved by the coordination team may receive donated goods.

If requested, the coordination team will ensure that a donations warehouse is operational to distribute food, water, and other needed items. The coordination team will establish a Donations Management Team (comprised of MEMA's BEOC and DRs experienced in Logistics Management), which will manage the flow of donated goods into Mississippi by identifying needs and informing the public of the needs via the Volunteer and Donations Call Center, the Volunteer Mississippi Web site, social media channels, and by coordinating with ESF #15.

The Donations Warehouse Management Team will identify leadership through its internal staff and volunteers and provide training to coordinate the flow of incoming undesignated goods closely

with the coordination team. They will provide management of the donations warehouse and supervise local volunteers in receiving, sorting, packing, and inventorying donated goods; make available all donated goods to organizations through coordination with the coordination team. With the assistance of the state and county, they will identify a local agency to transfer the operation of the donations warehouse once it has been determined jointly by MEMA and the Donations Warehouse Management Team to do so.

4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES.

a. Preparedness Objectives.

(1) Maintain and distribute, as necessary, a roster of agency contacts and support personnel.

(2) Primary and support agencies will participate in disaster operations training.

(3) Conduct an annual review and update of the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex.

(4) Conduct an annual review and update of the VDCT Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).

(5) Conduct annual or more frequent meetings of the VDCT.

b. Response Objectives.

(1) Inventory, update, and maintain a database of offers of services, goods, and monetary donations.

(2) Communicate with other ESFs regarding available donated resources.

(3) Maintain a daily log of activities and action plans, including scheduling staff and submitting information in the Human Services Branch Journal.

(4) Coordinate field activities related to unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donated goods and services, including the state Volunteer and Donations Call Center Line, the Donations Database, Donations Warehouse, VRCs, and volunteer/donations liaisons.

(5) Coordinate volunteer requests and assignments through MEMA Operations via the MA Coordinator.

(6) Register unaffiliated volunteers and assign them to recognized volunteer organizations.

(7) Communicate with other emergency support functions regarding available volunteer

resources.

(8) MCVS will request a donation warehouse based on the severity of the incident and needs from the DCT. The request will be forwarded to SEOC for the approval of the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR). MCVS has limited staff and capacity regarding warehouse management. MEMA has offered to staff the donations warehouse with qualified logistics managers who are MEMA Disaster Reservists (DRs). If MEMA DRs are not available to perform these duties, MCVS will not have the capacity to manage the warehouse.

(9) Provide appropriate information intended for public distribution to ESF #15.

c. Recovery Objectives.

(1) The Donations Warehouse will continue to distribute donated goods expeditiously to relief agencies in the impacted area.

(2) The VRCs may be tasked with continuing to provide registration and coordination of spontaneous volunteers in the impacted area until the local community-based recovery entity can take over operations (or as determined by MCVS). Alternatively, the VDCT may be tasked with helping a local community establish a locally operated VRC to perform this function.

(3) MEMA staff and/or other support agency representatives will represent the VDCT at initial unmet needs coalition meetings in the impacted area.

d. Direction and Control.

(1) VDCT activities will be coordinated from the SEOC during activation. The VDCT will respond to message requests approved by the Human Services Branch Director and coordinate with the MSVOAD representative in the SEOC. Any requests that cannot be filled by items already available in the database or through solicitations made to or by participating support agencies will be returned to the Human Services Branch Director for reassignment. State employees will not initiate or conduct direct solicitations for donated goods. Discussion between The VDCT and the originating ESF will occur before message rerouting. Message updates will be made regarding the progress in acquiring donated items or services.

(2) Voluntary agencies remain operational when the State Emergency Operations Center is no longer activated. Activities may be coordinated from a JFO and involve limited Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) or Donations Warehouses participation.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency – Coordinating Agency.

Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex to MS CEMP

(1) Will coordinate with MCVS and MSVOAD as deemed necessary to utilize volunteer resources safely and efficiently.

(2) Will work with the Recovery office, the JFO, and the Long-Term Recovery Committees (LRTCs) to address the unmet needs of the impacted community.

(3) Will work to identify critical systems for virtual donations coordination, as required.

(4) Will work in collaboration with MCVS, MSVOAD, and other organizations to address the unmet needs of the impacted communities.

(5) In an overwhelming catastrophic disaster, MEMA may assume responsibility for donations management coordinated by the BEOC's State Donations Manager.

b. Mississippi Commission on Volunteer Service – Primary Agency.

(1) Will provide representatives to the SEOC during disasters as requested by MEMA Operations.

(2) Will coordinate the registration and assignment of unaffiliated volunteers during disasters to appropriate recognized volunteer organizations.

(3) Will assist in matching volunteers with volunteer needs requests in collaboration with the MSVOAD.

(4) Will organize the setup and staffing of VRCs if deemed necessary.

(5) Will work to address the unmet needs of the impacted communities.

(6) Field activities include but are not limited to:

(a) The Mississippi Volunteer and Donations Call Center will be activated, as needed, at a designated site. Volunteer service will be referred to volunteer agencies via the call center and other approved volunteer registration systems.

(b) The donations warehouse, if established, will coordinate response efforts with the coordination team.

(c) The Donations Call Center may be activated as needed at a designated site. Depending on size, donation offers will be logged in any active donations management systems and/or referred to an appropriate organization.

(d) If state resources are unavailable, the coordination team will coordinate donated goods through other entities, including the Mississippi Trucking Association.

c. Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster – Primary Agency.

- (1) Provide a liaison to the SEOC.
- (2) Communicate State volunteer needs to national partners, including but not limited to National VOAD.
- (3) Partner with MCVS to assign unaffiliated volunteers to recognized response organizations through VRCs.
- (4) Coordinate with member agencies throughout Mississippi to determine disaster-related needs and resources.
- (5) Coordinate Post-Disaster Committee meetings to assess ongoing and unmet needs.
- (6) Represent affiliates at Unified Logistics meetings. Possibly include reference to other ESFs.
- (7) Partner with MCVS to coordinate any just-in-time training for unaffiliated volunteers through partners and MSVOAD members as needed.
- (8) Assign a representative to the VDCT.

d. Financial Management. All agencies will maintain logs and journals documenting all volunteer hours and expenses incurred in disaster relief activities and adhere to the following accounting and record-keeping guidelines:

- (1) All organizations receiving and utilizing volunteer services and/or donated items as their resources need to record all requested information in the database. All information will be kept confidential and used only for volunteer and donations management.
- (2) MCVS shall direct all volunteers to the appropriate voluntary organizations. The voluntary organizations become responsible for record-keeping, and final dispositions shift to them.
- (3) The person designated as the State Donations Manager should, whenever feasible, direct all donated durable/non-non-expendable items to the appropriate, approved volunteer organizations and faith-based groups. They then become the recipients rather than accepting it for the state government. The record-keeping and final dispositions shift to that organization.
- (4) Financial documents submitted must be in accordance with regulations and guidelines established by FEMA Public Assistance (PA) to be considered for reimbursement by FEMA or MEMA.

f. Support Agencies. The chart on the following pages shows the responsibilities of the individual Volunteer and Donations Management Support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide inmate support for donation staging area/warehouse operations; • Provide any other resources as needed;
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial resource management and property management (if needed for warehousing); • Will secure warehousing location in conjunction with MEMA (if required);
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in directing trucks to donation staging area/warehouse(s) at state lines; • Provide updated road condition information for better management of the delivery of goods;
Mississippi Information Technology Services (ITS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communications (voice and data) and other technology support; • Identify deficiencies in automation information and communications resources;

6. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Human Services Branch for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq., and Related Authorities
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15, Emergency Management and Civil Defense
[Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15](#)

Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex to MS CEMP

- c. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- d. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- e. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- f. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- g. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

7. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. At a minimum, the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex Coordinating Agency will conduct an annual review of this Annex with all support agencies. Additional assessments may be performed if the experience with an incident or regulatory changes indicates a need. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval, publication, and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. A re-write of this Annex will be completed every four (4) years.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned volunteer and donations management responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Cyber Incident Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Department of Information Technology Systems (ITS)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (MSAIC)

Mississippi Cyber Unit (MCU)

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Defensive Cyberspace Operation Element (DCOE)

Detachment 2, Cyber Protection Team 178 (DET 2, CPT 178)

All Other State Agencies, Departments, and Commissions

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Department of Defense (DOD)

United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM)

Federal Cooperating Agencies

Department of Energy (DOE)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Department of State (DOS)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Department of the Treasury (USDT)

Intelligence Community

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

- 1. INTRODUCTION 1
 - a. Purpose..... 1
 - b. Scope..... 1
- 2. RELATIONSHIP TO WHOLE COMMUNITY 2
 - a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments 2
 - b. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations 3
- 3. POLICIES 3
- 4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 4
- 5. ORGANIZATION 5
 - a. Federal..... 5
 - (1) Department of Homeland Security/Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency 6
 - (2) Department of Homeland Security/Office of Intelligence and Analysis 6
 - (3) Department of Homeland Security/United States Secret Service..... 6
 - (4) Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation..... 7
 - (5) Department of Defense 7
 - b. State..... 7
 - (1) Mississippi Department of Information Technology Service..... 7
 - (2) Mississippi Department of Public Safety/Mississippi Office of Homeland Security... 8
- 6. ACTIONS 9
 - a. Pre-Incident..... 9
 - b. Notification and Activation Procedures 10
 - (1) GREEN or LOW 10
 - (2) YELLOW or MEDIUM..... 10
 - (3) ORANGE or HIGH..... 10
 - (4) RED or SEVERE 10
 - c. Initial Actions..... 11
- 7. CHALLENGES AND CONSIDERATIONS 12
- 8. RESPONSIBILITIES 13
 - a. Federal Entities 13

Cyber Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (1) Department of Homeland Security/Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency 13
- (2) Department of Homeland Security/Office of Intelligence and Analysis 13
- (3) Department of Homeland Security/United States Secret Service..... 13
- (4) Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation..... 14
- b. State Entities 14
 - (1) Mississippi Information Technology Services..... 14
 - (2) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security 14
 - (3) Mississippi Cyber Unit 14
 - (4) Mississippi Information and Analysis Center 14
 - (5) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency 14
 - (6) Mississippi Military Department 14
- 9. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 15
- 10. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 16

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Cyber Incident Annex

1. INTRODUCTION.

a. Purpose. Cybersecurity incidents can potentially cause a significant disruption of government operations and Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR). Addressing cyber incidents may require a coordinated, multidisciplinary, broad-based approach to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the incident. The purpose of this Annex is to identify resources, policies, organizations, actions pre-incident, during, and following a cyber-incident, responsibilities, federal support, and maintenance of this Annex.

b. Scope. This Annex describes the framework for state agency coordination of response and recovery activities related to cybersecurity incidents impacting state and local government data systems, networks, and critical infrastructure. This Annex is not intended to replace state agency plans and procedures. The Cyber Incident Annex is built primarily upon the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP). The NCIRP describes a national approach to cyber incidents, delineating the critical role of private sector entities, local, state, and tribal governments, and multiple federal agencies in responding to incidents and how those activities fit together. State agencies are responsible for implementing their agency-specific cybersecurity incident response plans, policies, and procedures.

The coordination with the federal government during a cybersecurity incident is dynamic and shaped by the nature of the event. The complexity of creating a framework for addressing all possible scenarios resulting from a cybersecurity incident would severely limit its effectiveness. This framework intends to address broad concepts focused on Mississippi's interface with several key federal departments, including:

- (1) Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA);
- (2) DHS/Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A);
- (3) DHS/U.S. Secret Service (USSS);
- (4) U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)/Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI);
- (5) U.S. Department of Defense (DOD);

Additionally, this framework is built on the premise that the following partners will work together to coordinate the actions necessary for the identification, information exchange, response, and

remediation to mitigate the damage caused by a cybersecurity event of statewide or national significance:

(6) Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services (ITS);

(7) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)/Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

(8) MOHS/Mississippi Cyber Unit (MCU);

(9) MOHS/Mississippi Information and Analysis Center (MSAIC);

(10) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA);

(11) Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG);

(12) Private and Public Sector Resources;

This framework may be utilized in any cybersecurity incident. Cybersecurity Incidents of State Significance include authoritative reports of severe cyber threats and disruptions targeting Mississippi's information and critical infrastructure. This infrastructure comprises the Internet, telecommunications networks, and critical infrastructure information systems. This Annex describes the specialized application of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) to cyber-related incidents. Cyber-related Incidents of State Significance may activate both Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2 (Communications) and the Cyber Incident Annex.

2. RELATIONSHIP TO WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how state cyber incident responders relate to other elements of the whole community. Basic concepts that apply to all members of the whole community include:

a. Local, Tribal, and State Governments.

(1) Gain situational awareness through reporting at each level: from local, state, and tribal governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, industry essential service providers, other private sector partners, and residents. Information and support requests flow from the incident level to decision-makers through operations and coordination centers. At the same time, decision-makers and operations and coordination centers provide accurate, actionable, and relevant information to support incident operations.

(2) Initiate actions to save and sustain lives, reduce human suffering, and provide additional resources and assistance to response efforts. ESF #2 accomplishes this by stabilizing and re-establishing critical infrastructure quickly and efficiently, coordinating requests for additional support, identifying and integrating resources and capabilities, and coordinating information flow. Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances related to ESF #2 support.

b. Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations. The private sector owns or operates most of the Nation’s communications infrastructure and is a partner and/or lead for the rapid restoration of infrastructure-related services.

Through planning and coordination, private sector entities provide critical information for incident action planning and decision-making during an incident. Private sector mutual aid and assistance networks also facilitate sharing resources to support response.

3. POLICIES. State and federal government cyber security principles govern the procedures discussed in this Annex.

a. This Annex complements the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in NonWartime Emergencies, hereafter referred to as the National Telecommunications Support Plan (NTSP).

b. This Annex is implemented within the framework and operating principles of the CEMP, National Response Framework (NRF), MEMA Response Framework, and pursuant to the following references and authorities:

(1) National Security Act of 1947, as amended;

(2) The Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended;

(3) Uniting And Strengthening America By Providing Appropriate Tools Required To Intercept And Obstruct Terrorism (USA Patriot ACT) Act Of 2001;

(4) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018 (H.R. 3359, Pub.L. 115–278;

(5) Strengthening American Cybersecurity Act of 2022 (S.3600)

(6) The Enhancement of Non-Federal Cyber Security, The Homeland Security Act (Section 223 of Public Law [P.L.] 107-276);

- (7) Section 706, Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 606);
- (8) Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA);
- (9) Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5);
- (10) Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 (HSPD-7);
- (11) Presidential Policy Directive 21: Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience;
- (12) The National Strategy for The Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets, 2003;
- (13) The National Strategy for Homeland Security, 2007;
- (14) Executive Order 12472: The Assignment of National Security Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities for Telecommunications;
- (15) Executive Order 12333: United States Intelligence Activities, as amended;
- (16) National Security Directive 42: National Policy for the Security of National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems;
- (17) National Emergency Telecommunications Plan, September 2019;
- (18) National Cyber Incident Response Plan, December 2017;
- (19) Mississippi Code Annex § 25-53-201, Enterprise Security Program;
- (20) Mississippi Code Annex § 25-61-11.2.
- (21) Mississippi Code Annex § 33-15-11;

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. State responses to cyber incidents will be coordinated through MEMA, the MCU, and ITS to ensure proper funding and distribution of available resources.

A cyber-related Incident of State Significance may take many forms: an organized cyber-attack, an uncontrolled exploit such as a virus or worm, a natural disaster with significant cyber

consequences, or other incidents capable of causing extensive damage to critical infrastructure or key assets, including local government information infrastructure.

Large-scale cyber incidents may overwhelm government and private-sector resources by disrupting the internet and/or taxing critical infrastructure information systems. Complications from disruptions of this magnitude may threaten lives, property, the economy, and national security. Rapid identification, information exchange, investigation, and coordinated response and remediation often can mitigate the damage caused by this type of malicious cyberspace activity.

The State government plays a significant role in managing inter-governmental (federal, state, local, and tribal) and, where appropriate, public-private coordination in response to cyber incidents of State Significance. State government responsibilities include:

- a. Providing indications and warning of potential threats, incidents, and attacks;
- b. Information-sharing both inside and outside the government, including best practices, investigative information, coordination of incident response, and incident mitigation;
- c. Analyzing cyber vulnerabilities, exploits, and attack methodologies;
- d. Providing technical assistance;
- e. Conducting investigations, forensics analysis, and prosecution;
- f. Attributing the source of cyber-attacks;
- g. Defending against the attack;
- h. Leading state-level recovery efforts;

These activities are the product of and require a concerted effort by state and local governments and non-governmental entities such as private industry and academia. All cyber incidents within state agencies, local government, or any incident within the state with a legal notification/disclosure requirement will be reported to the MSAIC, also known as the State Fusion Center.

5. ORGANIZATION.

a. Federal. To assist in understanding the primary federal agencies that could play a part in addressing a cyber incident, the following organization descriptions are provided:

(1) Department of Homeland Security/Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. DHS/CISA is a focal point for cyberspace security to analyze, warn, share information sharing, reduce vulnerability, mitigate, and aid national recovery efforts for critical infrastructure information systems. CISA facilitates interaction and collaboration (except for investigation and prosecution of cybercrime, military operations to defend the homeland, or other activities identified below) between and among the federal departments and agencies; state, local, tribal, and territorial governments (SLTT); critical infrastructure owners and operators; the private sector; and international organizations. Other federal departments and agencies with cyber expertise collaborate with and support DHS/CISA in accomplishing its mission. DHS/CISA is responsible for the preparation of and response to cyber threats, vulnerabilities, and incidents. The agency also works closely with SLTT and private sector partners in its prevention and protection role.

DHS/CISA also works closely with federal law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute threats to and attacks against cyberspace. As appropriate, DHS/CISA also reports to the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Executive Office of the President regarding coordination and response related to cyber incidents. DHS/CISA coordinates with the Department of State (DOS) to notify and resolve incidents with foreign governments. DHS and DOS coordinate with the inter-agency community to work with foreign countries and international organizations to strengthen the protection of U.S. critical information infrastructures and those foreign critical information infrastructures on which the United States relies.

(2) Department of Homeland Security/Office of Intelligence and Analysis. DHS I&A has assigned an Intelligence Officer (IO) with departmental and national intelligence authorities to Mississippi. DHS I&A is the primary medium to report national security and cyber threat intelligence concerns to the U.S. Intelligence Community and broader Federal Government for analysis and information sharing. As a DHS and the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC) member, the DHS IO is the senior intelligence official for DHS I&A and resides at the MSAIC.

(3) Department of Homeland Security/United States Secret Service. The DHS/USSS is authorized to investigate financially motivated cybercrime. This cybercrime can include electronic fund transfer frauds, access device frauds, ransomware, business e-mail compromise, network intrusion, false identification documents or devices, and any fraud or other criminal activity utilizing federally insured financial institutions. In 2001, Congress passed the Patriot Act and mandated the Secret Service to establish a nationwide Electronic Crimes Task Forces network to prevent, detect, and investigate various forms of electronic crimes, including potential terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure financial payment systems.

In 2020, the Secret Service consolidated the Financial and Electronic Crimes Task Forces into 44 Cyber Fraud Task Forces to more efficiently and effectively combat cyber-enabled financial crimes. Cyber Fraud Task Forces (CFTF) have been established nationwide and overseas to

increase the resources, skills, and vision by which local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies team with prosecutors, private industry, and academia. The Secret Service Cyber Fraud Task Force partnership model facilitates incident response and allows the Secret Service to be a trusted resource to an organization for guidance during the initial stage of a cyber incident.

(4) Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation. While working with other law enforcement agencies, the DOJ and the FBI lead the national effort to investigate and prosecute cybercrime. The FBI uses its legal authorities and cyber resources to investigate, attribute, disrupt, and prosecute cyber intrusions of a criminal or national security origin. The DOJ and FBI work closely with the private sector to coordinate efforts, thwart, detect, and investigate cybercrime. The FBI also conducts domestic cyber threat intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination. DOJ coordinates with the DHS to provide domestic investigative information relevant to the DHS analysis of the cyber infrastructure's vulnerability to a terrorist attack or the DHS analysis of terrorist threats against the cyber infrastructure.

(5) Department of Defense. United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) is one of the eleven unified combatant commands of the DOD. It unifies the direction of cyberspace operations, strengthens DOD cyberspace capabilities, and integrates and bolsters DOD's cyber expertise. USCYBERCOM plans, coordinates, integrates, synchronizes, and conducts activities to:

- (a) Direct the operations and defense of specified DOD information networks;
- (b) Conduct full-spectrum military cyberspace operations to enable actions in all domains;
- (c) Ensure US/Allied freedom of action in cyberspace and deny the same to our adversaries.

b. State. To assist in understanding the principal state agencies addressing a cyber incident within Mississippi, the following organization descriptions are provided:

(1) Mississippi Department of Information Technology Service. ITS administers the Enterprise Security Program to execute the duties and responsibilities of Mississippi Code Ann. 25-53-201. ITS provides coordinated oversight of the cybersecurity efforts across all state agencies, including cybersecurity systems, services, policies, standards, and guidelines. ITS implements enterprise technology solutions and procedures capable of improving the cybersecurity posture in any agency, institution, or function of state government. Per the Program requirements, Mississippi state agencies must report all cybersecurity incidents to ITS. Reporting to ITS provides the ability to:

(a) Coordinate activities among agencies experiencing similar incidents to help identify and resolve the problem more quickly than if done separately.

(b) Implement appropriate controls in enterprise IT systems to reduce the likelihood of the cybersecurity incident impacting other state agencies.

(c) Share threat intelligence to help agencies protect themselves from similar attacks.

(d) Share information between public and private stakeholders and other appropriate entities. Collaborate with key entities that can provide the necessary cybersecurity expertise to assist when required.

(2) Mississippi Department of Public Safety/Mississippi Office of Homeland Security. MDPS/MOHS coordinates with federal, tribal, state, and local agencies during manmade and natural disasters and works to prevent, protect, and respond to threats and/or acts of terrorism, including cyber incidents within our state. MOHS leads the efforts in “All-Hazard” prevention, preparedness, and response by continuing to foster strong partnerships across professional response disciplines. The office educates the citizens of Mississippi through awareness and outreach efforts. These efforts are accomplished through training, equipping, and informing the populace about the steps necessary to keep themselves and their communities vigilant and prepared.

(3) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security/Mississippi Cyber Unit. The MCU will be the state’s centralized cybersecurity information, threat, mitigation, incident reporting, and response center. The MCU comprises specialists who focus on cyber preparedness and response. The strategic plan for the MCU establishes the framework for generating tactical or operational intelligence, strategic threat intelligence, and advanced technical investigative support. The MCU manages the Cyber Threat Protection Program (CTPP). The CTPP is focused on hardening and improving the security of current networks and operating systems. Coordinate risk and threat assessments by sector and region. Develops and maintains sensors and honeypots across participating networks. Perform real-time threat sharing using industry-standard protocols. The CTPP will continue to build relationships with federal, state, and local partners. Additionally, the MCU will coordinate state and federal response to cyber incidents within Mississippi.

(4) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security/Mississippi Analysis and Information Center. MOHS/MSAIC maximizes Mississippi’s law enforcement and public safety agency’s ability to detect, prevent, apprehend, and respond to potential criminal and terrorist activities to support the all-crime, all-hazards, and all-threats approach intelligence. MSAIC serves as a nexus for information sharing among agencies in the public and private sectors.

(5) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency. The mission of MEMA is to safeguard Mississippi and its citizens by fostering a culture of preparedness, executing timely response during a disaster, and quickly restoring quality of life post-event. Emergency Management is a comprehensive approach to administering and governing mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Recognizing that emergency management begins and ends at the local level, MEMA is a vital asset for Mississippi. Regardless of the threat, MEMA will plan and prepare for emergency scenarios, respond to and support local EMAs during emergency events, and coordinate resource recovery efforts in the wake of a disaster.

(6) Mississippi Military Department. The MSNG operates two cyber teams: the Defensive Cyberspace Operation Element (DCOE) and Detachment 2, Cyber Protection Team 178 (DET 2, CPT 178). The DCOE and CPT provide defensive cyber capabilities and situational awareness to defend the National Guard Network. Additionally, they Conduct Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO) on military networks to support mission requirements identified by DOD or state leadership. In compliance with federal and state laws, DCO may be expanded to include cyber command readiness inspections, vulnerability assessments, cyber opposing force support, critical infrastructure assessments, theater security cooperation, Federal Emergency Management Agency support, training support, advisory, and assistance support. State-level cyber support can be conducted in any status for training purposes. All other support should be conducted in a State Active Duty status or in coordination with the Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) program.

6. ACTIONS.

a. Pre-Incident. ITS, MCU, MSAIC, MEMA, and the MSNG are key stakeholders in the State of Mississippi's pre-incident planning for cybersecurity incidents. Each agency is responsible for maintaining relationships and collaborating with their respective federal and tribal partners and other states, public, and private entities. The intent is to build relationships that leverage federal, tribal, state, and private sector capabilities.

Federal departments and agencies maintain computer incident response capabilities that can rapidly respond to cyber incidents on their networks, including prolonged events. Law enforcement, the Intelligence Community, and the DOD also maintain mechanisms that improve the Nation's readiness to address cyber incidents. The DOJ has a network of prosecutors trained in handling cybercrime. The FBI and the DHS/USSS have agents that specialize in high-tech investigations. Federal law enforcement's international cybercrime network and the relationships fostered with foreign countries allow them the opportunity to obtain electronic data and evidence.

b. Notification and Activation Procedures. The State of Mississippi leverages a cyber-threat schema closely aligned with federal and state schemas. The schema includes four alert-level protocols:

(1) GREEN or LOW indicates low risk.

(a) No unusual activity exists beyond the normal concern for known hacking activities, known viruses, or other malicious activity.

(b) It is unlikely to impact public health or safety, national/state security, economic security, civil liberties, or public confidence.

(2) YELLOW or MEDIUM indicates a significant risk due to increased hacking, viruses, or other malicious activity that compromises systems or diminishes service.

(a) At this level, known vulnerabilities are being exploited with moderate damage or disruption, or the potential for significant damage or disruption is high.

(b) It may impact public health or safety, national/state security, economic security, civil liberties, or public confidence.

(3) ORANGE or HIGH indicates a high risk of increased hacking, virus, or other malicious cyber activity that targets or compromises core infrastructure, causes multiple service outages, causes numerous system compromises, or compromises critical infrastructure.

(a) At this level, vulnerabilities are being exploited with a high level of damage or disruption, or the potential for severe damage or disruption is high.

(b) It will likely impact public health or safety, national/state security, economic security, civil liberties, or public confidence.

(4) RED or SEVERE indicates a severe risk of hacking, virus, or other malicious activity resulting in widespread outages and/or significantly destructive compromises to systems with no known remedy or debilitates one or more critical infrastructure sectors.

(a) At this level, vulnerabilities are exploited with severe or widespread damage or disruption of Critical Infrastructure Assets.

(b) It will likely severely impact critical infrastructure services, national/state security, economic security, and harm to individuals involving loss of life or serious life-threatening injuries.

c. **Initial Actions.** When a notification of a potential cybersecurity incident is received, key stakeholders of this Annex will take the following actions:

(1) Establish the facts and assumptions regarding the cybersecurity incident.

(2) Determine the appropriate threat level commensurate with the incident.

(3) Review the incident's size, scope, and potential statewide impact and recommend whether or not to activate this Annex.

If the Annex is activated, key stakeholders will:

(4) Notify appropriate federal, tribal, and local government stakeholders of the incident.

(5) Cooperatively assess the ongoing impact of the incident and provide an analysis of the extent and duration of the incident.

(6) Collaboratively work with federal, tribal, and local governments to recommend a prioritized set of actions to restore computer and network services during response and recovery operations.

(7) Provide incident reports to appropriate internal and external partners for situational awareness. Reports will contain an appropriate classification based on the type of incident, and the recipients must agree to observe the classification.

Cybersecurity incidents may not reach the threshold for activation of this Annex. In these cases, response to an incident is the responsibility of local/tribal government authorities and first responders. However, incident reporting is still required regardless of annex activation.

Cybersecurity incidents that require the state to declare an emergency/disaster and/or involve larger geographic areas (multiple states, regions, nationwide, international, or globally) may require the Federal government to declare a Presidential Declared Emergency/Disaster. Upon such a declaration, the Federal government will activate appropriate Annexes of the NRF, including the Cyber Incident Annex.

d. Ongoing Actions. Key stakeholders of this Annex will work collaboratively with appropriate partners (DHS, DOJ, FBI, etc.) to develop and maintain situational awareness of the cybersecurity domain.

DHS coordinates technical and other assistance with and/or to other federal agencies and, upon request, to the state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector for response to major failures of critical information systems.

7. CHALLENGES AND CONSIDERATIONS. The response to and recovery from a cyber-incident of State Significance must consider existing challenges to effectively managing significant cyber incidents and the resulting physical effects of such cyber incidents and cyber consequences of physical incidents. Such consideration allows resources to be appropriately channeled into resolving identified challenges. Identifiable challenges include:

a. Management of Multiple Cyber Events. The occurrence or threat of multiple cyber incidents may significantly hamper the ability of responders to manage the cyber incident adequately. Strategic planning and exercises should be conducted to assist in addressing this problem.

b. Availability and Security of Communications. A debilitating infrastructure attack could impede communications needed for coordinating response and recovery efforts. A secure, reliable communications system is required to enable public and private-sector entities to coordinate efforts if normal communications channels are inoperable.

c. Availability of Expertise and Surge Capacity. Federal agencies must ensure sufficient technical expertise is developed and maintained within the government to address the wide range of ongoing cyber-attacks and investigations. In addition, the ability to surge technical and analytical capabilities in response to cyber incidents that may occur over a prolonged period must be planned for, exercised, and maintained.

d. Coordination with the Private Sector. Cyberspace is primarily owned and operated by the private sector; therefore, the authority of the Federal government to exert control over activities in cyberspace is limited.

e. Coordination with Local Government. Unlike Mississippi state agencies, communication channels for the many local government sectors (K-12 schools, counties, cities, law enforcement, tribal, etc.) are not established. Communication channel(s) with local government sectors for cybersecurity incident notification should be established to facilitate response activities as outlined in this Annex.

8. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Federal Entities.

(1) Department of Homeland Security/Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency. CISA's Cybersecurity Advisors (CSA) are the front-facing cyber experts supporting regional operations capabilities. CSAs are the liaison and focal point for communications, coordination, and outreach between CISA Headquarters (HQ), SLTT partners, the private sector, and other Federal partners. They promote cyber preparedness and resiliency, incident response, risk mitigation, situational awareness, and manage major cyber engagements, working towards cyber resilience for public and private sector partners. During cyber incidents, CSAs are the first point of contact for CISA and work with affected entities to ensure that CISA resources are appropriately notified of the incident and allocate resources to assist in remediation efforts.

(2) Department of Homeland Security/Office of Intelligence and Analysis. DHS I&A is responsible for collecting, reporting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence information that fuses unique state and local information with IC information to answer Intelligence Community (IC) intelligence requirements, DHS information needs, and/or MSAIC Key Intelligence Questions (KIQs). During a cyber incident, the DHS IOs will respond as follows:

(a) DHS IO will receive notification of a cyber incident from the stakeholder and/or MSAIC to include all event details and Indicators of Compromise (IOCs).

(b) When reported cyber information meets a collection requirement, the DHS IO will draft a raw intelligence information report (IIR).

(c) DHS IO will share information with stakeholder partners and classified data with cleared stakeholder partners involved with the incident.

(d) DHS IO will provide Mississippi with any IC feedback or DHS HQ offer(s) of mitigation assistance or related intelligence information.

(e) Information not meeting an IC or DHS requirement will be referred to MSAIC and reported through the appropriate MSAIC information-sharing groups.

(3) Department of Homeland Security/United States Secret Service. DHS/USSS works with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies in helping to lead the national effort to investigate and prosecute cybercrime. USSS coordinates with DOJ to provide domestic investigative information used in the DHS analysis of the vulnerability of the cyber infrastructure to terrorist attacks.

(4) Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation. DOJ/FBI works with cyber security stakeholders and other law enforcement agencies in helping to lead the national effort to investigate and prosecute cybercrime. DOJ/FBI coordinates with cyber security stakeholders and other law enforcement agencies to provide domestic investigative information used in the DHS analysis of the vulnerability of the cyber infrastructure to terrorist attacks.

b. State Entities.

(1) Mississippi Information Technology Services. When ITS receives a report of a potential cybersecurity incident from a state agency, ITS coordinates with the affected agency to gather the facts and determine if the incident reaches the threshold of statewide importance. If it is determined that the incident could be of statewide significance, ITS will report the incident to the appropriate stakeholders and advise on initial actions as outlined in this Annex.

(2) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security. MOHS will work closely with our local, state, tribal, and federal partners to determine if there is a terrorism nexus relating to the cyber incident. MOHS will identify available resources and utilize partnerships as a force multiplier to prevent additional incidents. The MOHS will establish an ongoing exchange of information between the state and the CIKR sectors to support situational awareness as needed. The MOHS Public Information Officer (PIO) will work with our partner agencies to address information flow to and from the public and control potential misinformation on social media platforms.

(3) Mississippi Cyber Unit. MCU will collect, analyze, and disseminate real-time cyber intelligence information to operational and executive elements. MCU will support SLTT organizations through coordinated response and active cyber monitoring.

(4) Mississippi Information and Analysis Center. MSAIC will collect, analyze, and disseminate real-time criminal intelligence information to operational and executive elements. MSAIC will support intelligence-led policing and national security strategies and/or initiatives by analyzing and disseminating data collected across Mississippi, the continental United States, and its territories to support critical infrastructure protection.

(5) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency. MEMA is responsible for coordinating support for all disasters that affect the State of Mississippi.

(6) Mississippi Military Department. MMD maintains federally allocated cyber units for state and national-level mission requirements. Under state active duty or approved IRT orders, MMD may provide cyber response activities to state and local government agencies.

9. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. In addition to the cyber security-specific authorities and references listed in section 3.b., the procedures in this Cyber Incident Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 98-473, Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act, October 1984
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title34/subtitle5/chapter501&edition=prelim>
- c. United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/USCODE-2011-title18/USCODE-2011-title18-partI-chap67-sec1385>
- d. MS Code, Ann. § 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- e. MS Code, Ann. § 45-1-2(7): Public Safety and Good Order
[MS Code 45-1](#)
- f. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8) <https://www.dhs.gov/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness>
- g. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- h. National Preparedness System
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/system>
- i. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- j. National Protection Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Protection_Framework2ndjune2016.pdf

- k. National Prevention Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Prevention_Framework2ndjune2016.pdf
- l. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

10. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
 Dam Safety Division

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)
Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (WCC)
Mississippi Public Service Commission (PSC)
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
Mississippi Levee Board
Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee Board
All other state Agencies, Departments, and Commissions

Non-Government Organizations

American Red Cross (ARC)
Salvation Army (SA)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

Federal Supporting Agencies

Department of Commerce (DOC)

 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

 National Weather Service (NWS)

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. OVERVIEW 2

 a. Understanding a Dam and Levee Breach Incident 3

 b. Types of Dams 3

 (1) Embankment Dam 3

 (a) Earth dam 3

 (b) Hydraulic fill dam 3

 (c) Rockfill dam..... 3

 (2) Industrial Waste Dam 3

 c. Types of Levees 3

 (1) Artificial Levee 4

 (2) Natural Levee..... 4

 (3) Permanent Levee..... 4

 (4) Temporary Levee 4

 d. Dam Hazard Potential Classification System 4

 (1) Low Hazard Potential. 4

 (2) Significant Hazard Potential. 4

 (3) High Hazard Potential..... 4

 e. Levee Risk Classification Rating..... 5

 (1) Very High Risk 5

 (2) High Risk 5

 (3) Moderate Risk..... 5

 (4) Low Risk..... 5

 (5) Very Low Risk 5

 (6) No Verdict..... 6

 f. Incident Timeline 6

3. SITUATION 6

4. ASSUMPTIONS.....	6
5. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS	8
a. Critical Considerations.....	8
b. Dam and Levee Planning Process.....	9
c. Flood Inundation Mapping.	10
d. Emergency Level and Warning Level Categories.	12
(1) Emergency Level Categories	12
(a) High Flow	12
(b) Non-Failure	12
(c) Potential Failure	13
(d) Imminent Failure.....	13
(2) Warning Level Categories	13
e. Dam and Levee Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	14
f. Recovery Plan	14
g. Exercises	15
6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	15
a. Triggers and Activation	15
b. Protective Actions by Dam or Levee Incident Type.....	15
(1) Threat vs. Public Action for Dam Breach.....	16
(2) Threat vs. Public Actions for Controlled Dam Release	17
(3) Threat vs. Public Actions for Levee Breaches and Overtopping.....	18
c. Communication and Notification Strategy.	19
(1) Communications Plan.	19
(2) Notification Flowchart	19
d. Evacuation Strategy	21
e. Search and Rescue	23
f. Sheltering	23
g. Re-Entry and Reunification	23
7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	24
a. State Operational Roles.....	24
(1) Governor’s Office	24

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(2) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA).....	24
(3) Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), Dam Safety Division .	26
(4) Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	26
(5) Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (WCC).....	27
(6) Mississippi Public Service Commission (PSC).....	28
(7) Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS).....	28
(8) Mississippi Department of Education (MDE).	29
(9) Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC).....	30
(10) Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH).....	30
(11) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS).....	31
(12) Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P).....	31
(13) Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR).	32
(14) Mississippi Department of Agriculture (MDAC).	32
(15) Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH).	33
(16) Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS).	34
(17) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS).....	34
(18) Mississippi Military Department (MMD)	35
(19) Mississippi Levee Board	36
(20) Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District.....	36
b. Tribal.....	36
c. Local	36
(1) County Boards of Supervisors	36
(2) Local Civil Defense/Emergency Management Agencies	37
(3) County Sherriff’s Offices.....	38
(4) County Fire Departments.....	39
(5) County Department of Human Services	39
(5) County Health Departments.....	39
(6) County Road Maintenance/Departments	39
(7) County Public School Districts.....	39
(8) City Mayors	40
(9) City Police Departments	40

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (10) City Fire Departments 40
- d. Dam and Levee Owners and Operators 40
- e. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)..... 41
 - (1) American Red Cross (ARC) 41
 - (2) Salvation Army 41
- f. Federal..... 41
 - (1) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 41
 - (2) National Weather Service (NWS)..... 42
 - (3) United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 43
- 8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 43
- 9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 45

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. This Annex provides an overview of the State’s all-hazards response concepts related to a *Dams Sector* incident. It explains how the all-hazards approach is essential to an overall response framework and provides guidelines to apply these concepts to dams, levees, and related infrastructure.

The Dams Sector comprises the assets, systems, networks, and functions related to dam projects, navigation locks, levees, hurricane barriers, mine tailing impoundments, and other similar water retention and/or control facilities. Dam projects are complex facilities that typically include water impoundment or control structures, reservoirs, spillways, outlet works, powerhouses, canals, or aqueducts. In some cases, navigation locks are also part of the project.

As dam and levee structures/facilities comprise the majority of the sector threat in Mississippi, and for the purpose of this document, the terms *Dam and Levee* and *Dams Sector* are interchangeable.

Each dam and levee is unique because of differences in project configurations, engineering details, project benefits, and potential consequences from possible damage to the dam or levee. Therefore, applying appropriate crisis management measures as part of a response framework will be unique for each project.

a. Purpose. This Annex is developed to support an organized response to a dam or levee incident/breach affecting the State of Mississippi. It is an overview of the emergency management processes and responsibilities approach. It is not intended to be a step-by-step plan that lists every possible action that could be taken. Instead, it is designed to guide state, tribal, local, and municipal officials, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and other key stakeholders in response and coordination efforts when faced with an incident/breach. It establishes a framework for these officials and responders to ensure coordination, communication, and cooperation.

b. Scope. Due to the varying size, scope, and effects of a dam or levee incident/breach, this Annex expands on the general concepts and operational procedures already detailed in the CEMP and the MEMA Response Framework. Specific operational policies, procedures, and guidelines developed by respective organizations to address the unique aspects of a dam or levee incident/breach will supplement this Annex and be intended to assist state, tribal, county, and municipal planners.

This Annex applies to all governmental functions of the State of Mississippi; this is accomplished through a detailed tasking of response actions according to the sixteen (16) ESFs detailed in the CEMP. The Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented in response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination

appropriate to the event. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

2. OVERVIEW. Dams and levees are vital to the Nation's infrastructure and provide various economic, environmental, and social benefits, including hydroelectric power, river navigation, water supply, flood control, and recreation.

While dams offer numerous benefits, they also provide some potential hazards. In the event of a dam or levee failure, the volume of the water stored, even behind a small dam, is capable of causing loss of life and significant property damage. Dams and levees may fail for one or a combination of the following reasons:

- Overtopping caused by floods
- Structural failure
- Foundation failure
- Earthquake
- Piping and internal erosion
- Inadequate maintenance
- Operational errors
- Deliberate manmade actions

More than 6,100 dams in Mississippi are listed in the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) [National Inventory of Dams](#) (NID). In the NID, the downstream hazard potential (e.g., the risk or damage a dam can pose due to failure or negligent operation) is classified as High, Significant, or Low. About 363 Mississippi dams are classified as having a high hazard potential.

The USACE [National Levee Database](#) (NLD) includes attributes of levees and floodwalls relevant to flood fighting, design, construction, operation, maintenance, repair, and inspection. The database lists 108 levee systems in Mississippi, comprised of 978 miles of levees with an average age of 63 years. The NID assigns Risk Classification Ratings to levees as Very High, High, Moderate, Low, Very Low, or No Verdict.

a. Understanding a Dam and Levee Breach Incident. Before a dam or levee incident, jurisdictions should work closely with dam and levee owners and operators to ensure that personnel have a thorough understanding of the dams and/or levees in or impacting their community, what types of incidents may occur, the potential consequences of such incidents, what measures can be taken for different types of emergencies, and when they should be taken. Emergency Action Plans (EAPs), which dam owners and operators often create, are essential for developing dam incident plans. If a dam owner or operator does not have an EAP or has an outdated one, involving the owner/operator in the dam incident planning process could provide an impetus for addressing that gap.

In the event of a dam or levee failure, uncontrolled release of the water stored behind even a small dam or levee could cause property damage and loss of life. For some dams and levees, failure can potentially cause massive casualties and severe long-term economic consequences. Even if damage to a dam or levee only prevents it from operating as intended, there could be significant economic impacts to the owner, the surrounding community, the region, and potentially the Nation.

b. Types of Dams. See the *Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) [Dam Awareness Fact Sheet](#)* for a complete overview of dam classifications, purposes and types, components, and common failure modes. The types of dams commonly seen in Mississippi include but are not limited to:

(1) Embankment Dam. Any dam constructed of excavated natural materials or of industrial waste materials.

(a) Earth dam. An embankment dam in which more than 50 percent of the total volume is formed of compacted earth material generally smaller than 3-inch size.

(b) Hydraulic fill dam. An embankment dam is constructed of materials, often dredged, which are conveyed and placed by suspension in flowing water.

(c) Rockfill dam. An embankment dam in which more than 50 percent of the total volume is composed of compacted or dumped cobbles, boulders, rock fragments, or quarried rock generally larger than 3-inch size.

(2) Industrial Waste Dam. An embankment dam, usually built in stages, creates storage for waste product disposal from an industrial process. The waste products are conveyed as fine material suspended in water to the reservoir impounded by the embankment. The embankment may be built of conventional materials but sometimes incorporates suitable waste products.

c. Types of Levees.

(1) Artificial Levee. Artificial levees may be built in areas more prone to floods. These can be constructed using various materials, including wood, metal, or plastic. Piles of natural materials such as soil and rocks are stacked to create the high ridges. Artificial levees may be built to allow for more construction in the area, such as building more housing. Artificial levees prevent flooding of the adjacent countryside and confine the river's flow, resulting in higher and faster water flow. The surfaces of artificial levees must be protected from erosion, so they are planted with vegetation, like Bermuda grass, to bind the earth together.

(2) Natural Levee. Natural levees are composed of earth materials such as silt and sediment and form organically. When a river floods over its banks, the water spreads out, slows down, and deposits its sediment load. Over time, the river's banks are built up above the level of the rest of the floodplain. The resulting ridges are called *natural levees*.

(3) Permanent Levee. Permanent levees are constructed using stone, brick, cement, or other tough materials to withstand a flood. These can more closely resemble walls and can require more space on which to be built. Placing permanent levees is crucial not to disturb property lines or drainage patterns.

(4) Temporary Levee. Levees that work as a temporary solution (for instance, if a permanent levee breaks or to allow for bridge building) are typically wide at the base and narrower near the top. Because temporary levees must resist erosion, it is common to utilize vegetation to strengthen them. By planting vegetation, the roots and earth will bind for additional protection. Another common type of temporary levee is placing sandbags that will soak up excess water.

d. Dam Hazard Potential Classification System. FEMA's Hazard Potential Classification System describes a system for determining and communicating a dam's hazard potential. The classification levels build upon one another.

(1) Low Hazard Potential. Dams where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to an owner's property.

(2) Significant Hazard Potential. Dams where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, and/or disruption of lifeline facilities or can affect other concerns. Significant hazard potential classification dams are often located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure.

(3) High Hazard Potential. Dams where failure or misoperation will likely cause loss of human life.

e. Levee Risk Classification Rating. The USACE Risk Classification Rating system describes a system for determining and communicating a levee's hazard potential. Levee risk is the risk that exists due to the levee system's presence and is the risk used to inform the decision on the Risk assignment.

The risk information outlined below does not reflect the overtopping without breach risk associated with the presence or operation of the levee system.

(1) Very High Risk. Based on risk drivers, take immediate action to implement interim risk reduction measures. Increase frequency of levee monitoring; communicate risk characteristics to the community within an expedited timeframe; verify emergency plans and flood inundation maps are current; ensure the community is aware of flood warning systems and evacuation procedures; and recommend purchase of flood insurance. Support risk reduction actions as a very high priority.

(2) High Risk. Based on risk drivers, implement interim risk reduction measures. Increase frequency of levee monitoring; communicate risk characteristics to the community within an expedited timeframe; verify emergency plans and flood inundation maps are current; ensure the community is aware of flood warning and evacuation procedures; and recommend purchasing flood insurance. Support risk reduction actions as high priority.

(3) Moderate Risk. Based on risk drivers, implement interim risk reduction measures as appropriate. Verify risk information is current and implement routine monitoring program; assure O&M is up to date; communicate risk characteristics to the community in a timely manner; verify emergency plans and flood inundation maps are current; ensure the community is aware of flood warning and evacuation procedures; and, recommend purchase of flood insurance. Support risk reduction actions as a priority.

(4) Low Risk. Verify risk information is current and implement routine monitoring program and interim risk reduction measures if appropriate; assure O&M is up to date; communicate risk characteristics to the community as appropriate; verify emergency plans and flood inundation maps are current; ensure the community is aware of flood warning and evacuation procedures; and, recommend purchase of flood insurance. Support risk reduction actions to further reduce risk to as low as practicable.

(5) Very Low Risk. Continue implementing routine levee monitoring programs, including operation and maintenance, inspections, and risk monitoring. Communicate risk characteristics to the community as appropriate; verify emergency plans and flood inundation maps are current; ensure the community is aware of flood warning and evacuation procedures; and recommend purchasing flood insurance.

(6) No Verdict. Not enough information is available to assign Risk.

f. Incident Timeline. Timing is everything for a dam or levee breach incident. No-notice incidents are potentially catastrophic, especially for large reservoirs like Grenada and Sardis Lakes and the Ross Barnett Reservoir or a mainline Mississippi River levee with large population densities immediately downstream. However, given advanced notice of a potential failure, comprehensive EAPs and local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), executed appropriately, can significantly mitigate the life safety aspects of an incident.

Depending on several factors, such as failure location, failure mode, shape, time, and trigger mode, engineers can analyze a potential failure and estimate the breach location, size, and development time to estimate the outflow hydrographs and downstream inundation accurately. Downstream flooding effects may develop slowly for breach incidents on many of Mississippi's rivers and lakes. Developing an inundation timeline will aid in evacuation and mitigation priorities.

3. SITUATION. The most significant breach event potentially impacting Mississippi is a no-notice release from a substantial lake or high-volume river/levee structure. The speed and catastrophic effects of a large volume of water and collected debris will impact the ability to respond for evacuations and life-safety search and rescue. The most potentially catastrophic no-notice breach incidents include, but are not limited to (in no particular order):

(a) Sardis Lake, Grenada Lake, Ross Barnet Reservoir dam failure (water volume, speed, population density immediately downstream, and economic impact);

(b) Mississippi River (main line) levee failure (water volume, speed, population, and economic impact);

(c) Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway levee or Lock and Dam failure (water volume, speed, population, and economic impact).

4. ASSUMPTIONS. In the absence of facts, planning assumptions are information presumed to be accurate and necessary to facilitate planning. Assumptions help establish a baseline for planning and do not dictate specific activities or decision points that would occur during an incident. During consequence management, assumptions may be validated as facts.

a. The threat of a breach may still cause a mass evacuation and the need for shelters.

b. Complete information about a breach/release will not be immediately available. Situational awareness largely depends on the type of release and its characteristics. Decisions will need to be made without complete information.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- c.** The breach/flooding incident may be a result of an earthquake. Continued tremors and damage may compromise the safety of response and recovery personnel and degrade the response effort in time and scope.
- d.** EAPs or flood inundation maps may not be available for some incidents.
- e.** A federal dam, levee, or lock breach will include federal response and recovery assets.
- f.** Local emergency managers will need outside assistance from the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC), state assistance, and possibly federal support.
- g.** Downstream catastrophic flooding incidents may cause mass casualties that strain local and regional healthcare capabilities.
- h.** State agencies will activate and use multiple legal authorities to respond to and recover from a breach/flooding incident.
- i.** Incidents may require actions to protect the population, such as rapid and long-term evacuation and displacement from affected areas.
- j.** Most evacuees will travel along the primary evacuation routes and gravitate to the most prominent communities offering accommodations and services.
- k.** Individuals with disabilities, access and functional needs, the elderly, and non-English speaking populations may lack food, shelter, transportation, and communication ability.
- l.** Approximately 16.4 percent of Mississippi's population has a disability. Preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts will be consistent with federal policy and guidelines.
- m.** Local governments and emergency responders will be engaged in disaster response operations requiring state assistance to provide security, entry, and exit control operations.
- n.** Federal assistance may be necessary to restore Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR).
- o.** When national interests are in jeopardy, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will exercise authority to reach outside provisions of the Stafford Act.
- p.** The communications infrastructure in disaster-impacted areas may sustain significant damage, creating communications gaps and limitations over a widespread area.

q. The electrical utility infrastructure in impacted areas may sustain significant damage, leaving homes and businesses without power and the capability to pump water, operate wastewater systems, and fuel vehicles.

r. Damage to the electrical grid and flooding may cause extended power outages.

s. The size, scope, or complexity of a breach/flooding incident will overwhelm existing state, tribal, and local capabilities and resources, causing considerable strain on the whole community.

t. Livestock and animals must be cared for, including those abandoned and accompanying shelter-seeking persons.

u. Re-entry forces will encounter significant debris on routes during the initial re-entry phase.

v. Heavy equipment may be needed to aid the re-entry forces during the initial stages of re-entry.

w. Traffic control points (TCPs) will be established to limit access to evacuated areas and reduce public exposure to dangerous conditions.

x. Recovery of the affected populations and environments may take many years.

5. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS. Due to the complexities of the Dams Sector facilities and the numerous and varying crisis management scenarios threatening the State, a community dam and levee incident plan following a definitive planning process as outlined in the FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 is more critical than ever. Not only should the dam or levee owner have an EAP, but the local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) needs a complimentary Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) to address the downstream effects of the breach.

a. Critical Considerations.

(1) Coordinating Structures. If a breach incident affects both the environment and the population, close coordination between the emergency management and environmental protection communities will be required throughout the incident. If a breach incident is caused by or suspected of having been caused by terrorism or other criminal activity, coordination with the counterterrorism and law enforcement communities must also be included.

(2) Decision Coordination. Interdependent decisions of mission areas should be coordinated through a unified command and associated Incident Command System (ICS) processes to avoid unintended consequences. Interdependent decisions include, but are not limited

to, coordination and delivery of emergency-related resources, site security, interoperable communications, and protective actions for the public.

(3) Legal and Policy Decisions. Critical legal and policy decisions will be required during a response where federal or state authorities conflict or intersect. Examples include movement restrictions and restoration and maintenance of civil order.

(4) Public Information. Despite the initial lack of incident information, the public will need authoritative and accurate information in a developing situation. ESF #15 will coordinate unified messaging from the incident site or through the local EMA, Joint Information Center (JIC) at the SEOC. For a suspected or actual terrorist threat or attack, the Governor will direct the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and the Attorney General to coordinate to provide public information and warning to the state regarding the threat or attack.

(5) Public Safety. State, tribal, and local public safety stakeholders must consider public safety and security while implementing response and recovery measures.

(6) Fatality Management. Fatality management resources could be strained by flooding incidents that cause mass fatalities. Systems for managing human remains may be overwhelmed because of unusually large numbers. The remains could be hazardous due to the presence of toxic chemicals. Law enforcement investigations may also necessitate that human remains be recovered and preserved as evidence.

(7) Resource Competition. Resources may be constricted, and competition among various governmental entities and the private sector should be anticipated. Responding organizations should coordinate to distribute resources appropriately.

b. Dam and Levee Planning Process. As emergency management doctrine specifies that all incidents start locally and end locally, the majority of the incident planning will be conducted by the dam and levee owner (EAP) and the local EMA. When developing a dam and levee incident EOP, Annex, or EAP, following the six-step planning process outlined in FEMA's CPG 101 is recommended.

Additionally, the following concepts should be included within the six steps of the dam incident planning process:

(1) Involve Defined Authorities on the Planning Team. Dam incident planning must be consistent with existing authorities, roles, and responsibilities as defined in current statutes, regulations, delegations of power, memoranda of understanding/agreement (MOUs/MOAs), policies, and other guidance documents. The driving authority for the community dam incident

plan is the local EMA. Considering the authorities and regulations under which each dam may operate is important. Some dams are privately owned, local or state organizations own others, and some are federally owned. Each of these dam owners and operators will have some of their unique requirements for dam safety planning. The community dam incident plan must be informed by each local dam's EAP. Communities and private sector dam owners should create a memorandum of understanding to identify specific roles, responsibilities, and equipment to be provided during an incident response.

(2) Establish a Common Understanding. Establishing a common understanding of the plan's objectives, strategies, and tactics is important to overall coordination. Plans need to be viable for each community and locally supportable, and they need to be acceptable to the dam owner/operator.

(3) Employ Zone-Based Operational Strategies. Plans should articulate operational strategies and support decisions to promote phased, zone-based evacuation or other protective actions for notice and no-notice incidents. This process should be informed by a detailed analysis of populations at risk.

Planners should identify specific evacuation zones for areas potentially affected by a dam incident. Planners may also identify zones as areas nearest the dam (i.e., immediately downstream) or areas downstream of a dam that are lowest-lying and most vulnerable to inundation. Protective action decisions that include evacuation orders or shelter-in-place directions should clearly state that the decision applies only to the specific zones that need evacuating or sheltering.

(4) Implement a Unified Coordination Process and Command. Most communities identify the need for specific coordination protocols across jurisdictional and organizational boundaries. When no one community, agency, or organization has primary authority and/or the resources to manage an incident, a unified command should be established.

During a dam or levee incident, the owner, operator, and any significantly affected private sector organizations (such as utility companies) should be included in the unified command structure. Such inclusion helps ensure a common understanding of the evolving situation at the site, the resulting consequences, and the actions taken.

(5) Use a Public/Private Planning Approach. Local community planners should include a whole community approach in developing dam incident plans, including dam owners and operators, other private sector stakeholders, and NGOs. Community planners should engage these partners early and throughout the planning process to provide perspective and solicit buy-in.

c. Flood Inundation Mapping. Inundation mapping is one of the most critical components and should be one of the first functions in the planning process. The primary purpose of an

inundation map is to show the areas that would be flooded and travel times for wavefront and flood peaks at critical locations if a dam or levee failure occurs or there are operational releases during flooding conditions. See an example flood inundation map below.

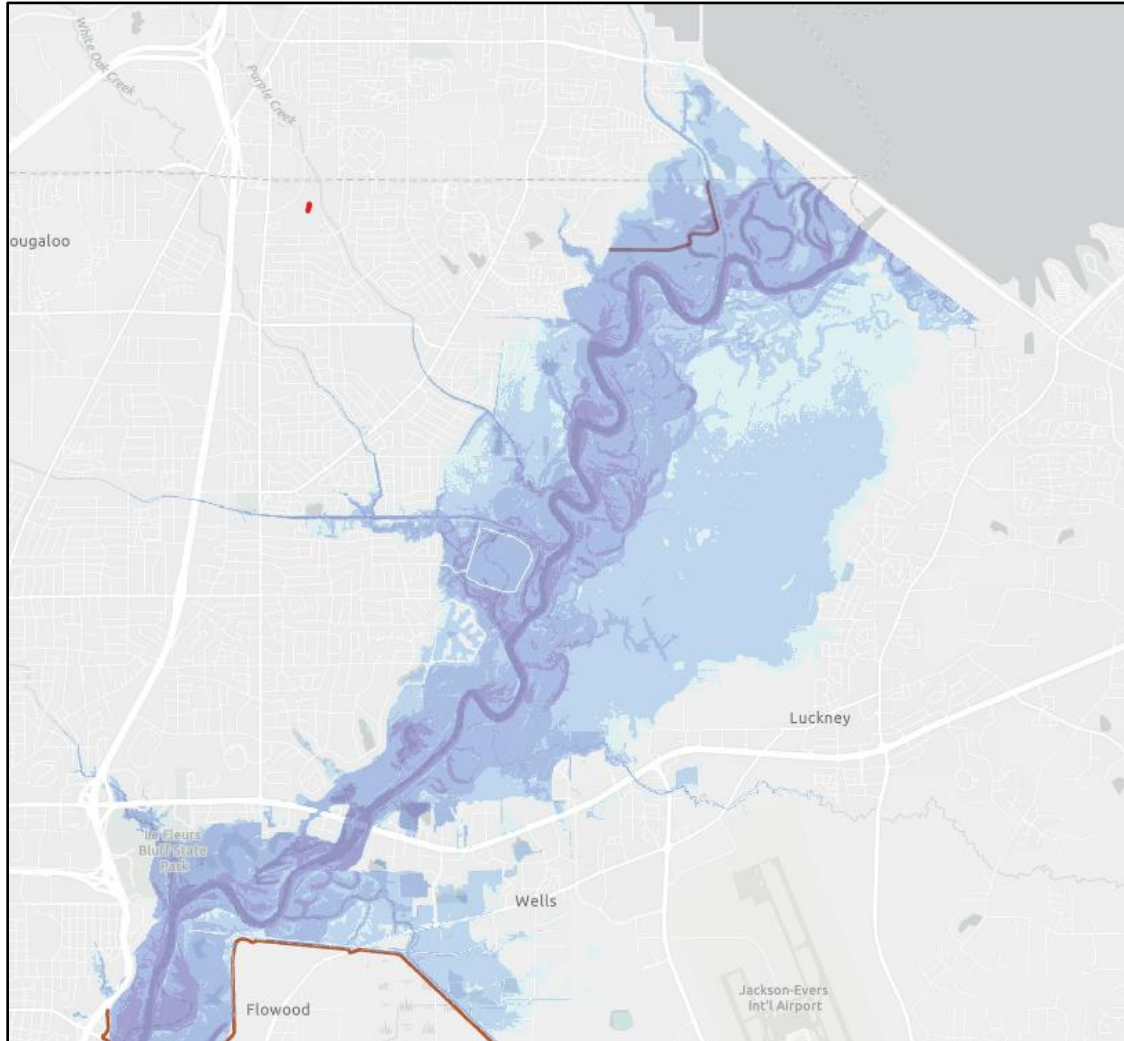


Figure 1: Example Flood Inundation Map

Inundation maps are used both by the dam owner/operator and emergency management authorities to:

- (1) Narrow the response focus to only those areas potentially affected;
- (2) Identify the scope and magnitude of the potentially affected area;
- (3) Conduct impact studies to identify the critical needs population, critical infrastructure, potential shelter sites out of the impacted area, etc.;

- (4) Develop EAPs and EOPs;
- (5) Develop evacuation zones and strategies;
- (6) Facilitate timely notification and evacuation of areas potentially affected by a dam failure or flood condition;
- (7) Identify other local and unique requirements.

For more information on flood inundation mapping, contact the MDEQ Dam Safety Office or see *FEMA's Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety*, [Emergency Action Planning for Dams](#), *FEMA 64*, section II.B.3 *Inundation Maps*.

d. Emergency Level and Warning Level Categories. One of the first steps in the planning process will be to develop/adopt the emergency and warning level categories used in the jurisdiction. All concerned must understand the emergency level categories and warning levels used to ensure unity of effort and avoid potential confusion. *Emergency Levels* categorize the threat – the *Warning Levels* identify the severity of the threat and the protective actions necessary based on local requirements and incident parameters.

(1) Emergency Level Categories. The four emergency level categories listed below are recommended in *FEMA's Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety*, [Emergency Action Planning for Dams](#), *FEMA 64*. However, in a collaborative effort, emergency management authorities and dam owners should determine the appropriate number of emergency levels required for each dam or levee on a case-by-case basis.

(a) High Flow. The High Flow emergency level indicates that flooding is occurring on the river system, but there is no apparent threat to the dam's integrity. The dam owner uses the High Flow emergency level to convey to outside agencies that downstream areas may be affected by the dam's release. Although the amount of flooding may be beyond the control of the dam owner, information on the timing and amount of release from the dam may be helpful to authorities in making decisions regarding warnings and evacuations.

(b) Non-Failure. The Non-Failure emergency level applies to an event at a dam that will not, by itself, lead to a failure but requires investigation and notification of internal and/or external personnel. Examples are (1) new seepage or leakage on the downstream side of the dam and (2) malfunction of a gate. Some incidents, such as new seepage, may only require an internal response from the dam owner. Others, such as a gate malfunction, may lead to unexpected high releases that could pose a hazard to the downstream public and require outside agencies' notification.

(c) **Potential Failure.** The Potential Failure emergency level indicates that conditions are developing at the dam that could lead to a dam failure.

(d) **Imminent Failure.** The Imminent Failure emergency level indicates that time has run out, and the dam has failed, is failing, or is about to fail. Imminent Failure typically involves a continuing and progressive material loss from the dam. It is not usually possible to determine how long a complete breach of a dam will take. Therefore, once a decision is made that there is no time to prevent failure, the Imminent Failure warning must be issued. For evacuation purposes, emergency management authorities may assume the worst-case condition that failure has already occurred.

(2) **Warning Level Categories.** After an emergency is detected and confirmed, the dam owner should *categorize* the condition of the incident by a warning level based on the severity of the initiating condition or triggering events. The dam owner and emergency management authorities should understand and agree on using the warning level categories. The warning level categories should trigger the appropriate response activities delineated in the owner’s EAP and the EMA EOP. Maintaining the consistency of the warning level categories is essential to eliminate confusion for emergency responders whose community contains multiple dams and dam owners.

A community might have its own dam incident warning levels, which differ from other local EOCs or those used by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), or FEMA. The table below provides a template to assist in reconciling leveling system terminology. The USACE leveling system appears in the first column, the corresponding FERC level appears in the second column (note that FERC does not include a level III equivalent level; therefore, it is blank), the third column, the corresponding FEMA levels, and a blank fourth column is included for communities to include their equivalent leveling terminology. Planners should review the definitions and associated actions for each USACE, FERC, and FEMA level and ensure comparable community warning levels.

USACE	FERC	FEMA	LOCAL
Level IV (highest)	Imminent Threat Alert	Imminent Failure	
Level III		Potential Failure	
Level II	Elevated Threat Alert	Non-Failure	
Level I	Normal Condition	High Flow	

Table 1: Federal Threat/Warning Levels

EMAs and dam/levee owners should work together to develop thresholds that will trigger specific warnings and response actions. When time is of the essence, knowing exactly which protective action to order can save lives. For more information, see section 6. *Concept of Operations*.

e. Dam and Levee Emergency Action Plans (EAP). EAPs guide owners and operators in responding to and mitigating impending incidents and minimizing potential risks to life safety and property. An EAP is a formal document that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and specifies actions to be followed to minimize loss of life and property damage. The EAP includes:

(1) Actions the dam and/or levee owner will take to moderate or alleviate a problem at the dam.

(2) Actions the dam and/or levee owner will take, and in coordination with emergency management authorities, to respond to incidents or emergencies related to the dam.

(3) Notification lists to mobilize resources and procedures dam and/or levee owners will follow to prevent imminent failures during emergencies and to communicate appropriate danger warnings to local authorities, upstream and downstream dams, and the public.

(4) Inundation maps to help dam and/or levee owners and emergency management authorities identify critical infrastructure and population-at-risk sites that may require protective measures, warning, and evacuation planning.

(5) Delineation of the responsibilities of all those involved in managing an incident or emergency and how the responsibilities should be coordinated.

(6) They may also address various preparedness issues, such as alternative communications systems, emergency supplies, and equipment.

EAPs must be site-specific because conditions are unique at each dam or levee and downstream. For additional information on developing an EAP, complete with suggested outlines, content, checklists, and examples, see the [MDEQ EAP Template](#) and the *FEMA Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety, Emergency Action Planning for Dams, FEMA 64, July 2013*.

f. Recovery Plan. In addition to the immediate safety issues addressed in the EMA EOP and owner/operator EAP, damage or failure of a dam or levee can have long-term economic impacts. These will undoubtedly impact the dam owner but might also have broader effects on the community, other industries, or regional or national economies. Therefore, rapid restoration of dam functions may be necessary to help minimize such impacts. Recovery plans can be used to

help prepare for quick repair of damage. Recovery plans might address short-term repairs to partially restore project functions and long-term repairs to restore the project entirely.

g. Exercises. While planning is essential for effective crisis management, periodic exercising of those plans is necessary to test their adequacy and appropriateness. Exercises raise awareness of potential crisis situations, ensure key staff members are familiar with the plans, and understand their roles and expected actions. In addition, exercises can help identify shortcomings in the plans, leading to their improvement.

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. This Annex's Concept of Operations will outline some critical and must-have components of a dam or levee breach EAP and/or EOP to ensure a timely, executable, and efficient response. Support elements responding from inside and outside the affected jurisdiction will look for these components to integrate seamlessly into the operation.

a. Triggers and Activation. Dam and levee owners and operators should be involved in helping emergency managers determine the conditions that will trigger a specific protective action. Communities should develop triggers to activate the dam and levee EAP and local EOP when an incident meets, or is expected to meet, at least one of the following conditions:

(1) Requires protective action orders and/or a local emergency declaration from the authority having jurisdiction to access needed funding and resources to support the mission;

(2) Requires activation of the Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) group to address the needs of the incident, including accessing significant or unusual resources and coordinating continued operations of the dam;

(3) Anticipates or experiences impacts that exceed the capability or capacity of the community and require assistance from other communities, the state, and/or the federal government;

(4) Requires citizens to evacuate from their homes;

(5) Covers large geographic areas that will require extensive internal and external jurisdictional coordination;

(6) Affects large numbers of people and requires mass care and human services missions and life sustainment missions for those sheltering in place.

b. Protective Actions by Dam or Levee Incident Type. Dam and levee EAPs and EMA EOPs should have protective actions established based on local assessments of the threats from

dam and levee breaches. This section lists examples of protective action options that can be taken for various threats. The actions of local authorities may vary depending on the size, scope, and location of the dam or levee, volume and flow of the water, proximity to structures or population, infrastructure, livestock, etc.

(1) Threat vs. Public Action for Dam Breach.

Physical Observation	Threat Level Designation	Flood Threat	Protective Action Option
Water flowing through a breach in the embankment	<p>USACE: Level IV FERC: Imminent Threat Alert FEMA: Imminent Failure</p> <p>Dam breaching or breached</p>	Imminent or in progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate by vehicle • Evacuate on foot • Evacuate to higher ground • Evacuate to a safer structure • Expedient protection of people • Avoid area
Rapidly enlarging sinkhole	<p>USACE: Level III FERC: Imminent Threat Alert FEMA: Potential Failure</p> <p>Dam breach</p>	Very likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate by vehicle • Expedient protection of possessions • Avoid area
New seepage areas with cloudy discharge or increasing flow rate	<p>USACE: Level II FERC: Elevated Threat Alert FEMA: Non-Failure</p> <p>Conditions at dam may or may not lead to breach</p>	Possible but not certain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedient protection of possessions • Seek or monitor information • Prepare to evacuate

Physical Observation	Threat Level Designation	Flood Threat	Protective Action Option
New seepage areas in or near the dam	USACE: Level I FERC: Normal condition FEMA: High Flow Safety issues being Investigated	Potential being determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek or monitor information

Table 2: Example Dam Breach Triggers, Threat, and Protective Action Options

(2) Threat vs. Public Actions for Controlled Dam Release.

Threat Level Designation	Flood Threat	Protective Action Options
USACE: Level III FERC: Imminent Threat Alert FEMA: Potential Failure Releases exceed or forecast to exceed xxx cfs	Significant for some occupied structures and evacuation routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate by vehicle • Evacuate on foot • Avoid Area • Expedient protection of structures • Expedient protection of possessions
USACE: Level II FERC: Elevated Threat Alert FEMA: Non-Failure Releases exceed or forecast to exceed yyy cfs	Some near river in unoccupied areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate on foot • Seek or monitor information • Avoid area • Prepare to evacuate
USACE: Level I FERC: Normal condition FEMA: High Flow Releases less than zzz cfs	None outside of channel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate on foot if in or on water • Avoid area (water) • Continue normal activities

Table 3: Example Dam Controlled Release Threat vs. Protective Action Options

(3) Threat vs. Public Actions for Levee Breaches and Overtopping.

Physical Observation	Threat Level Designation	Flood Threat	Adjacent Area Protective Action Options
Water flowing through a breach in levee embankment	USACE: Level IV FERC: Imminent Threat Alert FEMA: Imminent Failure	Levee breached or overtopped, imminent or in progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate by vehicle • Evacuate on foot • Evacuate to higher ground • Evacuate to a safer structure • Avoid area • Expedient protection of people • Expedient protection of structures • Expedient protection of possessions
River level forecast to exceed top of levee	USACE: Level III FERC: Imminent Threat Alert FEMA: Potential Failure	Levee is starting to breach or overtop, very likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate by vehicle • Avoid area • Expedient protection of structures • Expedient protection of possessions
Visual movement/slippage of the embankment slope	USACE: Level II FERC: Elevated Threat Alert FEMA: Non-Failure	Conditions at levee may or may not lead to flooding, possible but not certain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedient protection of structures • Expedient protection of possessions • Seek or monitor information • Prepare to evacuate

Physical Observation	Threat Level Designation	Flood Threat	Adjacent Area Protective Action Options
New seepage areas spotted in leveed area	USACE: Level I FERC: Normal condition FEMA: High Flow	Safety issues being investigated, potential being determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek or monitor information

Table 4: Example Levee Breach and Overtopping Threat vs. Protective Action Options

c. Communication and Notification Strategy. The initial phase of a dam or levee incident can be characterized by confusion, uncertainty, and intense media interest. Information is usually incomplete, and the facts are often scattered. The organization’s communicators and decision-makers will be required to collect information about what happened, separate facts from rumors, activate communication responses, and coordinate with other responding agencies. Situational awareness is at a premium, with few second chances to get communication right during this phase of a crisis.

(1) Communications Plan. The communications plan is not a step-by-step or how-to document and should not be overly long or detailed. The plan should provide a basic, general structure, including procedures to assist with making decisions and disseminating information. Examples of components include, but are not limited to:

(a) Targeted Audience. Identify potential audiences needing information during and following an incident, including whole community partners and media members. Ensure the communication methods include methods to communicate with persons of disability or those with limited English speaking ability. Ensure that this list comprises audiences receiving messages that are required by law or regulation and those partners the organization will need to support the response effort (e.g., first responders, evacuation centers, and non-governmental organizations).

(b) Key Messages. Develop messages to be used in response to varying incident scenarios. Pre-scripted messages can be tailored during an actual incident based on what the intended audience needs to know and through what mechanism(s) they are accessing the information. Messages should include a brief description of what happened, a timetable for future actions, and suggested actions the intended audience should take. Depending on when the messages are released and to whom (i.e., internal or external audience), the details of these messages may vary.

(2) Notification Flowchart. A Notification Flowchart identifies who will be notified of a dam safety incident, by whom, and in what order. The information on the flowchart is critical for

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

the timely notification of those responsible for taking emergency actions. For ease of use during an incident, the EAP should include Notification Flowcharts that clearly present the information listed below. One chart or a set of charts may be needed depending on the complexity of the hazards associated with the dam and the potentially affected downstream areas.

(a) Emergency level of the Notification Flowchart if more than one flowchart is required;

(b) Individuals who will notify dam owner representatives and/or emergency management authorities

(c) Prioritization of notifications

(d) Individuals who will be notified

The Notification Flowchart should include appropriate contact information such as names, positions, telephone numbers, and radio call numbers. Supplemental contact information may be included in a list or table of emergency contacts. Supplemental contact information may consist of fax numbers, e-mail addresses, direct connect numbers, and alternate contacts. The Notification Flowchart may also be supplemented by NIMS ICS Forms, such as ICS Forms 205 and 205a.

The Notification Flowchart must be tailored to each incident or jurisdiction's needs and notification priorities. It is usually recommended that one person be responsible for contacting no more than three or four other parties. At a minimum, the Notification Flowchart should designate who dam owners will contact and who the local emergency management authorities will contact, as described below.

Dam/Levee owner/operators will contact:

- Engineer/management staff/public affairs officer;
- Local emergency authorities or 911 centers;
- MDEQ Dam Safety program representatives;
- Other regulatory authorities;
- Upstream and downstream dam owners

Local emergency management authorities will contact the following:

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- Other local responders such as police or fire;
- MEMA State Warning Point;
- Affected residents and businesses;
- Appropriate NWS WFO

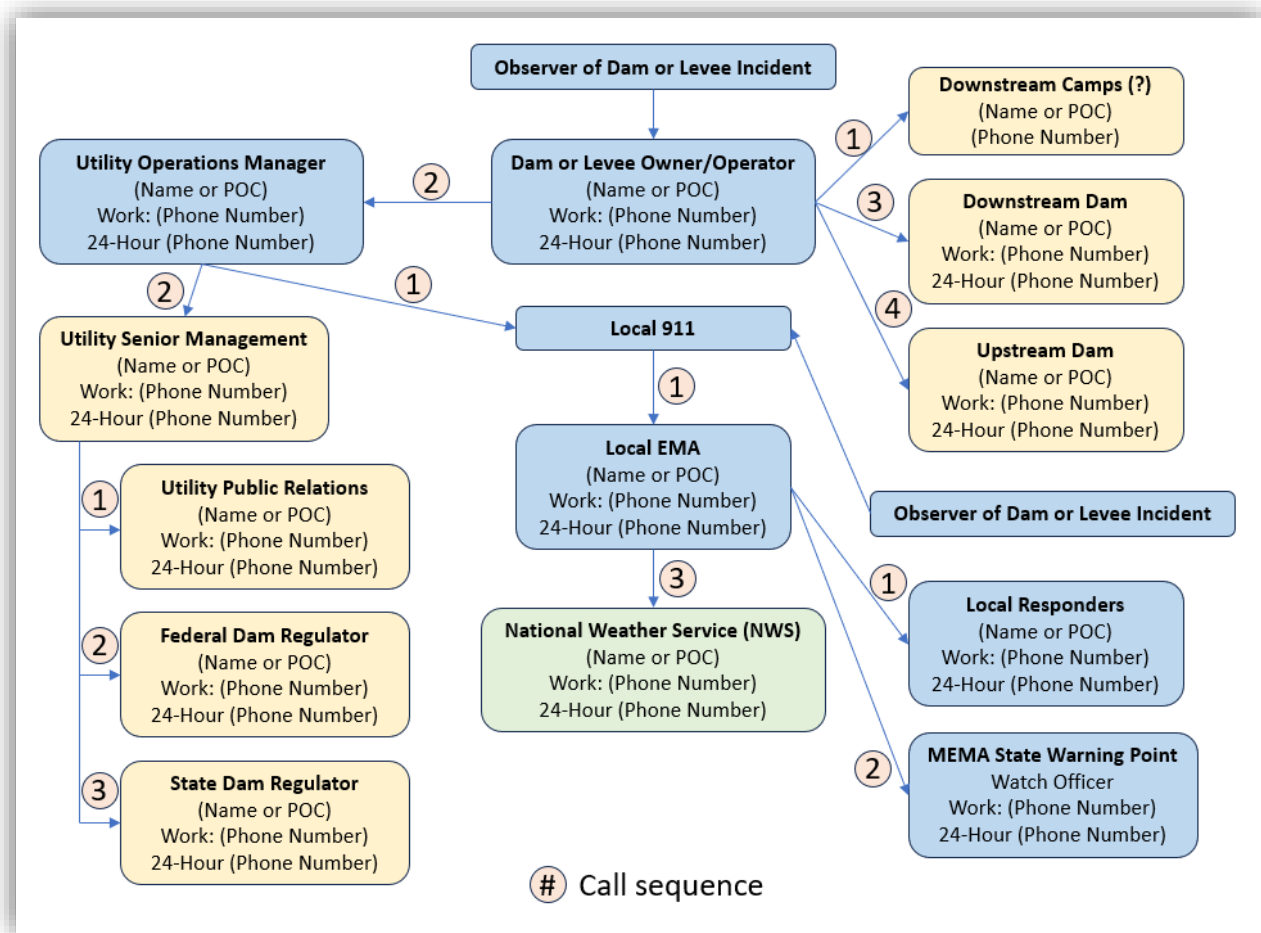


Figure 2: Example Notification Flowchart

For more information on State-level communications concepts and strategies, see *ESF #2 (Communications) Annex* and *ESF #15 (External Affairs) Annex* to the *MS CEMP*.

d. Evacuation Strategy. Evacuation planning and implementation is typically the responsibility of local emergency management authorities, supported by the State. Although a dam or levee EAP does not need to include an evacuation plan, it should indicate who is responsible for evacuation and whose plan will be followed.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

The duration of an evacuation is incident-dependent and varies depending on community size, location, and resources. The best evacuation strategy is to move as few people as possible in the shortest distance to safety. Planning evacuation operations to meet this goal also helps reduce resource burdens, facilitate a more efficient re-entry, and move a community toward recovery.

Planners must consider concepts such as roadway capacity, characteristics of the evacuating population, and effective evacuation communications.

Emergency managers and dam owners must identify areas where warning time is critical and develop a strategy to address time-sensitive areas. Strategies should include early warning systems, as well as proactive outreach and risk communication to the population at risk.

Inundation maps developed by the dam owner must be shared with emergency management authorities and included in the EAP and the EMA EOP. These maps will help in the development of warning and evacuation plans. It is important for dam owners to coordinate with the appropriate emergency management authorities and provide information from dam inundation studies that can assist with evacuation planning.

The local EMA should develop dam and levee breach emergency evacuation plans before an incident occurs. The plans are recommended to be based on a worst-case scenario and to address the following:

- (1) Initiation of emergency warning systems;
- (2) Pre-incident planning;
- (3) Identification of critical facilities and sheltering;
- (4) Evacuation procedures, including flood wave travel time considerations (e.g., evacuation of special needs populations, lifting evacuation orders);
- (5) Distance and routes to high ground;
- (6) Traffic control measures and traffic routes;
- (7) Potential impact of weather or releases on evacuation routes, such as flooded portions of the evacuation route before the dam incident occurs;
- (8) Vertical evacuation/sheltering in place;

- (9) Emergency transportation;
- (10) Safety and security measures for the perimeter and affected areas;
- (11) Re-entry into affected areas;
- (12) SMAC support or requirements;
- (13) State assistance support or requirements.

For more information on dam and levee incident evacuation planning, see *FEMA Emergency Operations Planning: [Dam Incident Planning Guide](#)*, section 4. *Developing an Evacuation Strategy*.

See the *Evacuation Support Annex* to the *Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)* for state-level evacuation guidance.

e. Search and Rescue. The need for search and rescue (SAR) will be immediate for no-notice incidents, especially those involving structures and/or a population base downstream from the release. Local SAR assets will be decisively engaged, and SMAC and/or state assistance may be required. SAR support requests will be submitted to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 (SAR).

f. Sheltering. Sheltering will be incident-dependent during a dam or levee breach incident. The sheltering phase is a local county government responsibility, and the participation of local emergency management in this process is critical to a successful shelter transition. The involvement of local agencies can positively impact helping shelters to open, operate, and close.

State shelter logistics and resource requirements are established based on the short-term general population capability targets. Mississippi does not play a direct operational role in disaster sheltering for the general population. The state shelter support capability is based on the capacity to deliver resources to the sheltering agents in the local jurisdictions in a timely manner after an event.

See the *Shelter Support Annex* to the *MS CEMP* for state-level shelter guidance.

g. Re-Entry and Reunification. As with operational demobilization from an incident, re-entry and reunification of evacuees must be planned for at the local level during an evacuation. Evacuee accountability, residency, family unity, health and welfare, finances, pets, and mobility must all be considered during evacuation to ensure a successful re-entry/reunification.

7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES. In coordination with MDEQ Dam Safety, MEMA manages a state-level response to a dam or levee breach incident. As the Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR), MEMA’s Executive Director is the individual overall responsible.

Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated, Title 33. Military Affairs, Chapter 15. Emergency Management and Civil Defense, Article 1. Emergency Management Law (§ 33-15-1 – 33-15-53) provides the legal basis for emergency response-related authorities, including the Governor’s emergency powers. Each state organization listed below in Section 7.a. charged with emergency response is led by a chief executive ultimately responsible for the organization’s activities. § 33-15-14 further stipulates each responding organization will develop an operational plan, and § 33-15-53 mandates the assignment of designated emergency coordination officers (ECO). The emergency coordination officer is responsible for coordinating with MEMA on emergency preparedness issues, preparing and maintaining emergency preparedness and postdisaster response and recovery plans for such agencies, maintaining personnel rosters to assist in disaster operations, and coordinating appropriate training for agency personnel. For a complete roster of the current state ECOs, contact the MEMA SEOC.

a. State Operational Roles.

(1) Governor’s Office.

(a) Provides direction and control to ensure the health and safety of the state’s population.

(b) If needed, declare a state of emergency to enhance response and recovery.

(c) Requests federal assistance when needed.

(d) Issues executive orders, if needed.

(e) Implement necessary protective action recommendations and issue evacuation orders, if needed, through the MEMA Executive Director and MDEQ Director.

(2) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #2 (Communications), ESF #5 (Emergency Management), ESF #7 (Logistics), ESF #14 (Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure), and ESF#15 (External Affairs).

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(b) Provides for the activation and staffing of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

(c) Provides for the activation and staffing of the State Warning Point (SWP).

(d) Provide for the activation and staffing of the Joint Information Center (JIC).

(e) Provide for the activation and staffing of the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC).

(f) Notifies and coordinates state and federal agency activities in implementing this Annex in the event of a dam or levee breach emergency.

(g) Provides for adequate emergency communications.

(h) Coordinate with ESF #7 to acquire ESF #9 SAR logistical needs for search and rescue efforts.

(i) Assists local governments in the development and maintenance of Dam and Levee EOP plans and procedures.

(j) Provides for collecting and disseminating public information in coordination with local government, the utility, and other agencies.

(k) Coordinate with other EMAC states and FEMA to identify the availability of possible SAR resources.

(l) Provides continuity of technical, administrative, and material resources during response operations.

(m) Coordinates the allocation and use of resources during an emergency.

(n) Receive and disseminate signed SOE, EO, and/or Administrative Order, as required.

(o) Coordinate specialized assistance.

(p) Provides continuity of technical, administrative, and material resources during response operations.

(q) Provides a representative to the incident command post with communications and decision-making authority as necessary.

(3) Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), Dam Safety Division.

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response).

(b) Coordinating and Primary agency for Dam Safety.

(c) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(d) Coordinate and provide specialized dam and levee technical assistance.

(e) Provide inundation mapping and incident site EAPs, as available.

(f) Provides assistance to affected areas when requested.

(g) Survey impacted areas to assess the impact on critical facilities and locations where hazardous chemicals, flammable substances, and explosives are stored and/or used.

(h) Coordinate with ESF #4 to identify flood-threatened HAZMAT facilities or locations.

(i) Identify logistical needs for hazardous material (HAZMAT) response efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.

(j) Assist ESF #3 with assessing, rehabilitating, and restoring public sewage collection and treatment systems.

(k) Establish exclusion zones around hazardous material release sites and provide technical guidance on areas requiring evacuation.

(l) Develop and implement emergency debris removal and disposal guidance with ESF #3 and coordinate the siting and operation of emergency debris management sites with local governing authorities and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) when activated.

(m) Assist in the reclamation of soil and water resources.

(4) Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #1 (Transportation).

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(b) Provides transportation assets to support the movement of supplies, equipment, and disaster workers.

(c) Assess damage to highways, roads, bridges, rail, and port facilities immediately affected in the impacted area.

(d) Assess damage to commercial airports immediately affected in the impacted area.

(e) Immediately evaluate the availability of transportation routes capable of use by response personnel.

(f) Manage transportation resources to support response requirements.

(g) Prioritize the use of existing or available transportation assets.

(h) Erect appropriate road/bridge closure signage for all roads and bridges deemed unsafe for travel.

(i) Perform expedient repairs of roads and bridges where deemed appropriate.

(j) Assist in the designation of safe evacuation routes.

(k) Assist ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services) in moving emergency supplies into selected shelters or points of distribution (POD) areas identified as safe and on cleared secured routes.

(l) Assist ESF #8 with transportation requirements for access and functional needs populations.

(m) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(5) Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (WCC).

(a) Primary agency for ESF #2 (Communications).

(b) Provide and maintain equipment and processes necessary to ensure interoperable communications.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(c) Mississippi Information Technology Services (ITS) provides telecommunications systems, services, and support to state government agencies.

(d) Operates the Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN) 700 MHz P-25 statewide communication network and deploys Master Site-On-Wheels (MSOW) and Site-On-Wheels (SOWs) as necessary to the affected area.

(e) Maintains a cache of portable radios to be distributed during emergencies, training exercises, or special events.

(f) Assess damage to communications infrastructure and facilities immediately affected in the impacted area.

(g) Coordinate with private-sector companies to restore and maintain communications networks and update SEOC with network status.

(h) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(6) Mississippi Public Service Commission (PSC).

(a) Primary agency for ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering).

(b) Assess damage to public works and engineering facilities immediately affected in the impacted area.

(c) Support agency for ESF#12 (Energy) to restore electrical power systems.

(d) Coordinate with the Mississippi Rural Water Association (MsRWA) and private companies to restore the affected areas' water and wastewater systems.

(e) Maintain public works and engineering systems status and provide system updates to SEOC.

(f) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(7) Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services).

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(b) Assess human services and mass care needs immediately affected in the impacted area.

(c) As necessary, activate the Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan (MASSP)

(d) Relocate shelters from facilities determined by ESF #3 to be structurally damaged or otherwise unsafe.

(e) In coordination with ESF #7, support the request for resources for established feeding operations (including water, ice, and other essential commodities) at the designated shelter sites and other fixed sites through mobile feeding units and the bulk distribution of food at PODS.

(f) As safe shelters are identified, coordinate with ESF #1 to determine the status of safe routes to and around the shelter facility.

(g) As necessary, assist in the coordination of improvised emergency shelters.

(h) Assist in coordinating the reunification of families separated during the disaster.

(i) Coordinate with ESF #5 and ESF #6 on transitioning displaced persons from emergency shelters to short- and possibly long-term housing.

(j) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(8) Mississippi Department of Education (MDE).

(a) Primary agency for ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services).

(b) Assist ESF #6 with sheltering and meals.

(c) Implement public school closure as directed by the Board of Education.

(d) Assess damage to public school facilities immediately affected in the impacted area.

(e) Assist local school districts with getting schools back open.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(f) Coordinate with local school districts to use school buses, as feasible, when needed to support emergency evacuation. Note: School district-employed bus drivers may not be available in this situation. (In all probability, this will be the case in districts directly affected by the incident).

(g) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(9) Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC).

(a) Primary Agency for ESF #7 (Logistics).

(b) Provide an IMAT to establish and operate the State Staging Area (SSA).

(c) Conduct commodity management and distribution in coordination with MEMA and the MSNG.

(d) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(10) Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services).

(b) Coordinate and maintain the status of emergency medical triage and treatment, casualty collection sites, and transport services in the impacted area.

(c) Coordinate with ESF #1 regarding medical transportation issues as required.

(d) Coordinate with ESF #6 in providing required medical services in emergency shelters using volunteers.

(e) Assess damage to medical facilities immediately affected in the impacted area.

(f) Assist local emergency medical services in evacuating non-ambulatory patients to other medical facilities.

(g) Coordinate mass fatality operations.

(h) Coordinate mortuary services and family assistance centers.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(i) Coordinate the provision of mental health/crisis counseling services for disaster victims, as well as emergency responders.

(j) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding supplemental health/medical re-supply issues.

(k) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(11) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #9 (Search and Rescue).

(b) Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF#7.

(c) Coordinate the development, notification, and mobilization of the Mississippi SAR Task Force(s) and the Response Logistical Task Force to support SAR operations.

(d) Coordinate SAR efforts with federal, state, and local SAR teams deployed to operational areas (federal RRF and EMAC).

(e) Assess damage to Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource (CIKR) facilities immediately affected in the impacted area.

(f) Coordinate with local, state, and federal authorities to investigate potential acts of terrorism.

(12) Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P).

(a) Primary Agency for ESF #9 (SAR) in coordination with the MOHS and MEMA; Primary Agency for ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) with MDPS.

(b) Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.

(c) Assist with security at POD sites.

(d) Assist local law enforcement as needed.

(e) Assess damage to wildlife, fishery, and park facilities immediately affected in the impacted area.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(f) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(g) Coordinate with local, state, and federal authorities to support investigations of potential acts of terrorism.

(13) Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR).

(a) Support Agency for ESF #9 (SAR) in coordination with the MOHS and MDWF&P; Support Agency for ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Material Response) with MDEQ, Support Agency for ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) with MDPS.

(b) Provide coastal/salt-water area support to dam and levee incident response and recovery operations.

(c) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(d) Coordinate all HAZMAT response efforts with MDEQ field personnel who have responded to the affected areas.

(e) Coordinate all SAR response efforts with ESF #9.

(f) Coordinate all public safety and security response efforts with ESF #13.

(g) Coordinate with local, state, and federal authorities to support investigations of potential acts of terrorism.

(14) Mississippi Department of Agriculture (MDAC).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources).

(b) Coordinate food safety response activities, including inspecting and verifying food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants and products in distribution and retail sites under the department's jurisdiction.

(c) Assist local farms and ranchers with the relocation of livestock.

(d) Assess damage to agricultural and commerce assets immediately affected in the impacted area.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(e) Assist local individuals with damage assessments to crops.

(f) Assist ESF #6 with shelter needs.

(g) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(15) Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources).

(b) Alert/activate any veterinary emergency personnel residing as provided by the current affected counties' CEMP.

(c) Coordinate the provision of companion/service animal sheltering with ESF #6.

(d) If required, identify potential animal carcass disposal sites and collection and disposal methods in coordination with ESF #8 and ESF #10.

(e) In coordination with ESF #15, issue animal health and care advisories.

(f) Initiate the rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage, and treatment of domesticated animals in affected areas.

(g) Assess damage to livestock and poultry immediately affected in the impacted area.

(h) As soon as possible, coordinate the identification of any supplemental animal health resources needed for the state from the federal level and provide them to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(i) Coordinate with the SEOC all domesticated animal response efforts with any (MBAH) field personnel who may have responded in the affected counties.

(j) Coordinate burial and/or disposal of animal carcasses.

(k) Review and authenticate out-of-state veterinary licenses and certification for in-state use as directed by the state licensing board.

(l) Coordinate emergency medical care for all animals.

(m) Coordinate support for the sheltering of pets for persons within medical needs shelters.

(n) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(16) Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #12 (Energy).

(b) Determine damage impact and operating capabilities of utilities in the disaster area.

(c) Prioritize resource deployment to critical areas.

(d) Coordinate with private companies to restore the affected areas' electrical, water, and communications.

(e) Coordinate pipeline restoration.

(f) Coordinate logistical support requirements with utility restoration crews.

(g) Coordinate the use of state resources to support restoration efforts when applicable.

(h) Coordinate identifying any supplemental energy resources that may be needed for the state from the federal level and provide them to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(i) Continue to maintain an affected county's energy status report that reflects damage/outage information previously collected and projected power restoration dates.

(j) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(17) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security).

(b) In coordination with ESF #1, establish a traffic management/control plan based on evacuation plans and damage to primary/secondary roads and bridges.

(c) Provide security at critical facilities and other locations, including hospitals, shelters, casualty collection points, HAZMAT locations, jails, government facilities, etc.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (d) Support SAR operations and traffic control.
- (e) Provide security and property protection.
- (f) In coordination with ESF #15, disseminate critical public safety information.
- (g) Provide 24-hour backup communications capability.
- (h) Provide for identification of any deceased persons with assistance from MSDH.
- (i) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.
- (j) Coordinate with local, state, and federal authorities to investigate potential acts of terrorism.

(18) Mississippi Military Department (MMD).

- (a) Coordinating agency for ESF #16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities).
- (b) Establish the state Air Operations Branch (AOB); coordinate with FEMA Air Operations Branch, as necessary.
- (c) Assist with the security of locations as needed.
- (d) Assess damage to roads, bridges, and infrastructure.
- (e) Conduct a structural safety assessment and structural demolition.
- (f) Coordinate with ESF #1 for highway, bridge, and runway repair.
- (g) In coordination with ESF #1 and ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response), develop a debris removal plan, including identifying possible disposal sites.
- (h) Establish and operate POD sites for commodities.
- (i) Assist with aerial and ground SAR.
- (j) Remove debris from rights of way.

(k) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(19) Mississippi Levee Board.

- (a) Provide levee system technical support as required.
- (b) Assess damage to levee systems immediately affected in the impacted area.
- (c) Coordinate with the applicable state and federal dam regulatory agencies.

(20) Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District.

- (a) Provide levee system technical support as required.
- (b) Support local and state EOCs with mobile command center, as required.
- (c) Assist with GIS, flood inundation mapping, and EAP development as required.
- (d) Assess damage to levee systems immediately affected in the impacted area.
- (e) Coordinate with the applicable state and federal dam regulatory agencies.

b. Tribal. The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MBCI) responsibilities and actions will be similar to those outlined below in “c. Local.”

c. Local.

(1) County Boards of Supervisors.

- (a) Responsible for directing and controlling the County response to any dam or levee breach incident.
- (b) Declares a state of local emergency when conditions warrant such measures.
- (c) Prepares a local resolution to the Governor requesting an SOE.
- (d) Impose a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve public order and safety.
- (e) Order the evacuation of any area subject to flooding.

(f) Control or restrict egress, ingress, and movement within the disaster area to the degree necessary to facilitate the protection of life and property.

(g) Identify and task county assets to support evacuation transportation requirements.

(2) Local Civil Defense/Emergency Management Agencies.

(a) Coordinate with the applicable state and federal dam regulatory agencies.

(b) Maintain an inventory of dams and levee systems within the county.

(c) Identify dam hazard and levee risk classifications for all sites/systems.

(d) Form a collaborative planning team to develop, maintain, and execute a dam and levee Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

(e) Develop site-specific and zoned-based evacuation plans for each dam and levee system and pre-identify evacuation routes.

(f) Develop a site-specific sheltering plan for each dam and levee system. Each plan should consider people and animals, including livestock relocation recommendations.

(g) Coordinate with schools, daycare centers, hospitals, etc., in the downstream area concerning proper precautions and emergency actions prior to a potential dam failure.

(h) Ensure dam and levee owners operators develop and maintain site-specific EAPs with flood inundation maps.

(i) Obtain and maintain a copy of all EAPs and flood inundation maps.

(j) Develop and maintain a site-specific Notification Flowchart for each dam or levee system. See item 6.c.(2). above for details.

(k) Develop, maintain, and execute a dam and levee incident public notification, alert, and warning system.

(l) Develop, maintain, and execute a public information campaign to provide notification, alert, and warning methods, evacuation plans, livestock relocation recommendations, and sheltering plans.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(m) Conduct annual reviews to update/validate EOPs and EAPs with other local authorities and owners/operators.

(n) Notify NWS of the incident and jointly develop public messaging notifications.

(o) Coordinates with MEMA, MSDH, MDHS, and American Red Cross to implement protective action decisions.

(p) Activate local Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

(q) Provide adequate emergency communications.

(r) Directs the county's response, assigns missions and tasks, and directs the action that controls emergency operations.

(s) Coordinate with MEMA SEOC for resource support.

(t) Provides resource continuity within the county.

(u) Coordinates with MEMA External Affairs (JIC) for public messaging support.

(v) Address rumor control and misinformation through active public messaging.

(w) Conduct damage assessments in the impacted area.

(x) Conduct recovery operations.

(3) County Sherriff's Offices.

(a) Maintains the 24-hour county warning point, where applicable.

(b) Maintains communications with county EOC.

(c) Assists with evacuations.

(d) Maintains law and order within the jurisdiction.

(e) Provides a representative to the incident command post with communication and decision-making authority to establish and assume incident command as required.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(f) Establishes Traffic Control Points at pre-designated locations to limit ingress and control egress from affected areas within the county.

(g) Coordinate with local, state, and federal authorities to support the investigation of potential acts of terrorism.

(4) County Fire Departments.

(a) Maintains fire control services.

(b) Conduct/support search and rescue and high-water vehicle operations.

(c) Support POD operations.

(5) County Department of Human Services.

(a) Supports the American Red Cross and other county or volunteer organizations, staffing shelter facilities as needed.

(b) Provides a central location service to reunite separated family members.

(5) County Health Departments.

(a) Assists with any health hazard that might arise.

(b) Maintains coordination with the County Department of Human Services.

(c) Ensures the shelter facilities have access to first aid and other medical and dental support.

(6) County Road Maintenance/Departments. Provide personnel and equipment for traffic and access control, debris removal, and high water fording at designated points within the county.

(7) County Public School Districts.

(a) Arranges for the termination of school activities due to dam or levee incident.

(b) Assists the County Department of Human Services in reuniting families that have been separated during an evacuation.

(8) City Mayors.

(a) Responsible for directing and controlling the city's evacuation procedures and response to the dam or levee incident.

(b) Impose a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve public order and safety.

(9) City Police Departments.

(a) Maintains law and order within their jurisdiction.

(b) Provide traffic control points as necessary.

(c) Assists with the evacuation of residents.

(d) Provide security in evacuated areas.

(e) Maintains communication with the County EOC.

(f) Coordinate with local, state, and federal authorities to support the investigation of potential acts of terrorism.

(10) City Fire Departments.

(a) Maintains fire control services.

(b) Conduct/support search and rescue and high-water vehicle operations.

(c) Support POD operations.

d. Dam and Levee Owners and Operators.

(1) Coordinate with the applicable state and federal dam regulatory agencies.

(2) Develop and maintain EAPs for each dam or levee system.

(3) Develop and maintain flooding inundation maps for each site.

(4) Coordinate with local EMA on developing and adhering to a Notification Flowchart.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(5) Coordinate with the local EMA on a site or system-specific notification, alert, and warning system (sirens, Code Red, etc.).

(6) Provide local EMA with site/system status updates, standard hazard or risk classifications updates, schedule maintenance that may impact the site, etc.

(7) Assess damage to the dam/levee system immediately affected in the impacted area.

(8) Conduct recovery and mitigation activities.

(9) Attend annual meetings with local authorities to review/exercise/validate EOPs, EAPs, and flood inundation maps.

e. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO).

(1) American Red Cross (ARC).

(a) Acts as the lead agency for shelter facility activities.

(b) Provides personnel and supplies to operate the shelter facilities.

(c) Provides EOC support.

(d) Provides family member location service.

(e) Provides food for evacuees as needed.

(2) **Salvation Army.** Provides support to shelter facility and feeding operations.

f. Federal.

(1) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

(a) Deploy Liaison to SEOC upon request by the state.

(b) Deploy an IMAT and collateral duty personnel to SEOC upon request by the state.

(c) Process pre-declaration requests.

(d) Deploy a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) upon request by the state.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(e) Deploy appropriate Mobile Emergency Response Systems (MERS) resources to state if required/requested.

(f) Order commodities for affected states.

(g) Coordinate with ESF#8 to identify and pre-stage appropriate National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) capabilities/caches, National Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT), etc.

(h) Coordinate with ESF#9 to identify and pre-stage appropriate SAR capabilities/caches.

(i) Coordinate with ESF#3 to identify and pre-stage appropriate Power Response Teams (PRTs), generators, and other personnel/resources.

(j) As requested, place ambulance/motor coach contract resources on alert and mobilize.

(k) Establish an Air Operations Branch if required/requested.

(l) Determine potentially impacted CIKR and lifesaving/sustaining facilities and estimate potential support requirements.

(m) Monitor state evacuation status.

(n) Coordinate with federal ESF #13 for potential acts of terrorism.

(2) National Weather Service (NWS).

(a) Disseminate warnings such as Dam Break Warnings (FFS), Flash Flood Warnings (FFW), or Areal Flood Warnings (FLW).

(b) Receive, evaluate, and disseminate to the state Primary Warning Points, forecasts, predictions, and other pertinent data regarding the possibility of adverse weather conditions.

(c) Broadcast weather information continuously and warnings as required on the Statewide Weather Broadcast System.

(d) Alert the MEMA Director or the duty officer of all watches and warnings.

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(e) An NWS liaison supports 24-hour SEOC operations for Level 3 Activations and above.

(f) Issue statements when weather conditions no longer pose a significant threat.

(3) United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Carry out all FEMA-directed missions, such as but not limited to:

(a) Provide dam and levee technical data and assistance.

(b) Debris removal missions.

(c) Commodities distribution missions.

(d) Temporary roofing missions.

(e) Provide emergency power.

(f) Provide temporary public structure.

(g) Provide LNO to the SEOC, as required.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Evacuation Support Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf

b. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]

[MS Code 33-15](#)

c. National Preparedness Goal, September 2015

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_preparedness_goal_2nd_edition.pdf

Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- d.** National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- e.** National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- f.** FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- g.** FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- h.** FEMA Emergency Operations Planning: Dam Incident Planning Guide, November 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/dam_incident_planning_guide_2019.pdf
- i.** FEMA Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety, Emergency Action Planning for Dams, FEMA 64 July 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/eap_federal_guidelines_fema_p-64.pdf
- j.** FEMA Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety Risk Management, FEMA P-1025, January 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/fema_dam-safety_risk-management_P-1025.pdf
- k.** FEMA Emergency Action Planning for State Regulated High-Hazard Potential Dams, Finding, Recommendations, and Strategies, FEMA 608, August 2007
<https://damfailures.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Emergency-Action-Planning-for-State-Regulated-High-Hazard-Potential-Dams.pdf>
- l.** DHS Dams Sector Crisis Management Handbook, A Guide for Owners and Operators, 2021
https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Dams%2520Sector%2520Crisis%2520Management%2520Handbook%2520FINAL%25202021_508c.pdf
- m.** FERC Security Program for Hydropower Projects: Revision 3A. Division of Dam Safety and Inspections

<https://ferc.gov/dam-safety-and-inspections/security-program-hydropower-projects-revision-3>

- n. USACE Guidance for Emergency Action Plans, Incident Management and Reporting, and Inundation Maps for Dams and Levee Systems, January 2018
https://www.publications.usace.army.mil/Portals/76/Publications/EngineerCirculars/EC_1110-2-6074.pdf
- o. USACE A Guide to Public Alerts and Warnings for Dam and Levee Emergencies, April 2019
<https://www.publications.usace.army.mil/Portals/76/Users/182/86/2486/EP%201110-2-17.pdf?ver=2019-06-20-152050-550>
- p. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA SharePoint/Response Framework](#)

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Earthquake Incident Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)
Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (WCC)
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)
M.S. Rural Water Association (MsRWA)
Mississippi Department of Insurance (MID)
 State Fire Marshall's Office (SFMO)
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
 Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)
 Mississippi Highways Safety Patrol (MHSP)
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
 Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Non-Government Organizations

American Red Cross (ARC)
Salvation Army (S.A.)
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)
University of Illinois, MAE Center

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Coordinating Agency cont.

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

Federal Cooperating Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of Commerce (DOC)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

National Weather Service (NWS)

Department of Defense (DOD)

Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

Department of Energy (DOE)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Department of Veterans Affairs (V.A.)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. OVERVIEW 2

3. SITUATION 3

4. HAZARD AND THREAT ANALYSIS..... 4

 a. Hazard Analysis 4

 b. Threat of Liquefaction 5

5. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS 5

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 8

 a. General Concepts 8

 b. Alert, Notification, and Warning 8

 c. Evacuation, Sheltering, and Other Response Operations 9

 d. Recovery and Re-entry 9

 e. Direction and Control 9

 (1) Response Phase 9

 (2) Recovery Phase..... 10

7. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES 12

 a. State..... 12

 (1) Governor's Office..... 12

 (2) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (ESF #2, 5, 7, 14, 15) 13

 (3) Mississippi Department of Transportation (ESF #1) 15

 (4) Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (ESF #2)..... 16

 (5) Mississippi Public Service Commission (ESF #3) 16

 (6) State Fire Marshal's Office (ESF #4) 16

 (7) Mississippi Department of Human Services (ESF #6) 17

 (8) Mississippi Department of Education (ESF #6) 18

 (9) Mississippi Forestry Commission (ESF #7) 18

 (10) Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (ESF #7) 18

 (11) Mississippi State Department of Health (ESF #8) 19

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(12) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (ESF #9).....	20
(13) Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries & Parks (ESF #9)	20
(14) Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (ESF #10)	20
(15) Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (ESF #11)	21
(16) Mississippi Board of Animal Health (ESF #11)	22
(17) Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (ESF #12)	23
(18) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (ESF #13).....	23
(19) Mississippi Military Department (ESF #16)	24
b. Tribal.....	25
c. Local	25
(1) County Boards of Supervisors	25
(2) Local Civil Defense/Emergency Management Agencies	25
(3) County Sherriff's Offices	26
(4) County Department of Human Services	26
(5) County Health Departments.....	26
(6) County Road Maintenance/Departments	27
(7) County Public School Districts.....	27
(8) City Mayors	27
(9) City Police Departments	27
d. Volunteer.....	27
(1) American Red Cross	27
(2) Salvation Army	27
(3) Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (R.A.C.E.S)	28
e. Federal.....	28
(1) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	28
(2) National Weather Service (NWS).....	28
(3) United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	29
(4) United States Coast Guard (USCG).....	29
8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES	29
9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE.....	31

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Earthquake Incident Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. The possibility of a catastrophic earthquake directly affecting significant portions of Mississippi is real, as evidenced by history and described herein. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the state to have documents in place that detail its response actions for this type of event. Such an event, should it occur, could pose significant emergency response issues and problems never before faced by the State of Mississippi. This Annex provides an overview and references the important issues Mississippi expects to encounter for a no-notice catastrophic earthquake event.

This Earthquake Annex combines the State of Mississippi Earthquake Plan and the Earthquake Incident Annex. The Annex contains agency-level directives, guidance, and expectations for the State of Mississippi's Earthquake response activities. Functional area responsibilities are addressed in this plan. However, the vast majority of the processes, duties, and responsibilities referenced in this document are addressed in greater detail in separate state, agency, section, branch, or functional area policies, plans, and standard operating procedures (SOPs).

As a standard practice, the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) attempts to align its internal processes with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) doctrine. Continually evolving, the MEMA's methods continuously strive for NIMS compliance and alignment with our federal partner's efforts, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). However, there are instances when the MEMA must adapt and improvise based on an incident or event's circumstances. MEMA's guiding priorities, principles, and leadership fundamentals provide variations in dealing with all non-standard incident eventualities.

a. Purpose. This Annex is developed to support an organized response to an Earthquake incident affecting the State of Mississippi. It is an overview of the emergency management processes and responsibilities approach. It is not intended to be a step-by-step plan that lists every possible action that could be taken. Instead, it is designed to guide state, tribal, local, and municipal officials, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and other key stakeholders in response and coordination efforts when faced with an earthquake. It establishes a framework for these officials and responders to ensure coordination, communication, and cooperation.

b. Scope. Due to a significant earthquake's inherent devastating and widespread effects, this Annex expands on the general concepts and operational procedures already detailed in the CEMP and the MEMA Response Framework. Specific operational policies, procedures, and guidelines developed by respective organizations to address the unique aspects of an earthquake will supplement this Annex and be intended to assist state, tribal, county, and municipal planners.

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

This Annex applies to all governmental functions of the State of Mississippi; this is accomplished through a detailed tasking of response actions according to the sixteen (16) ESFs detailed in the CEMP. The Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented in response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the event. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

State Emergency Response Team. For the purpose of this Annex, the term "State Emergency Response Team" and acronym "SERT" will refer to any forward deploying element emanating from a state emergency response entity. SERT does not refer to a specific element or capability.

2. OVERVIEW. This Earthquake Incident Annex is a scenario-based document. The scenario is based on a February 2022 Mid-America Earthquake Center (MAE Center) Analysis of a New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ) magnitude 7.5 (M7.5) earthquake near the NMSZ in the Marianna areal source. This scenario generated a "worst-case" event for planning purposes.

The scenario in the 2022 MAE Center Report is intended to provide credible impacts for the NMSZ and is suitable for planning at the state level. The scenario represents one in a series of possible earthquakes and consequential impacts for the eight states and four FEMA regions affected by the NMSZ.

35 Mississippi counties are listed as impacted in the 2022 scenario: Alcorn, Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Clay, Coahoma, Desoto, Grenada, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Itawamba, Lafayette, Lee, Leflore, Marshall, Monroe, Montgomery, Panola, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tunica, Union, Washington, Webster, Yalobusha, and Yazoo.

This list of impacted counties was compiled based on a cumulative review of direct damage, loss of functional infrastructure capabilities, social impacts, and direct economic losses. Within the affected counties, it is estimated there will be:

- a. 92,225 Buildings damaged, including 11,676 destroyed.
 - (1) 79,567 Homes with at least moderate damage, including 9,182 destroyed.
 - (2) 8 Hospitals with at least moderate damage, none destroyed.
 - (3) 67 Fire Stations with at least moderate damage, including 7 destroyed.
 - (4) 47 Police Stations with at least moderate damage, including 4 destroyed.

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (5) 128 Schools with at least moderate damage, including 19 destroyed.
 - (6) 54 Electric Power facilities with moderate damage.
 - (7) 4 Natural Gas facilities with moderate damage.
 - (8) 558 Communications facilities with moderate damage.
- b. 160 Bridges damaged, including 17 destroyed.
 - c. 3.6 million tons of debris generated, including 1,780,800 tons generated in DeSoto County.

The counties listed above in Mississippi are estimated to incur the most severe damage, loss of operational capability, and direct economic losses throughout the region, according to the models used to generate the NMSZ scenario. Damage, losses of operational capabilities, and direct economic losses are not confined to these counties; instead, they are most severe in these areas. A New Madrid event impacts all counties in Mississippi, though the impacts are less severe outside the area identified by the designation "impacted counties."

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 30 billion dollars, including building and lifeline-related losses based on the region's available inventory:

\$16.3 billion – Utilities

\$11.6 billion – Building

\$2.1 billion – Transportation

Coordinated federal response in support of the State of Mississippi and its affected political subdivisions should not be expected for at least 7 – 10 days after a significant seismic event. It is vitally important that the state government's emergency response structure quickly mobilize to ascertain the damage sustained, provide SAR assistance, provide health and medical assistance, and provide mass care assistance to save as many lives as humanly possible.

For more information on the MAE Center Report, earthquake history, estimates, reports, or maps, see the MEMA Earthquake Program Manager in the MEMA Office of Preparedness or e-mail preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

3. SITUATION Though not typically considered a seismically active region, numerous earthquakes occur in the Central U.S. every year, primarily due to the NMSZ and the Wabash Valley Seismic Zone (WVSZ) activity. The NMSZ stretches from northeast Arkansas to southern

Illinois, passing through Missouri, western Tennessee, and western Kentucky. A NMSZ earthquake series occurred in the winter of 1811 and 1812, which included three very large earthquakes estimated to be between a magnitude (M)7 and M8 and several hundred aftershocks.

Structural damage was not significant during the 1811-1812 NMSZ earthquake series due to the absence of settlements. However, significant topological changes and ground deformation occurred, including landslides, liquefaction, ground uplift, and collapse. If similar events were to take place in the region today, the consequences would be much more significant, and damage would be much more severe regarding injuries and fatalities, structural damage, and economic and social impacts.

Today, the area is highly populated and densely covered with critical infrastructure, industry, commerce, and residences. Furthermore, damage to certain facilities, such as the Memphis airport, which hosts the largest FedEx hub in the U.S., would cause service interruption and negatively affect the regional, national, and global economies. Disastrous consequences would also result from the interruption of oil and gas services due to severely damaged pipelines. Events similar to the 1811-1812 New Madrid series would be catastrophic. Therefore, it is essential to accurately model and provide consequence assessment results that could be used to plan for and execute measures of mitigation, response, and recovery on all levels.

4. HAZARD AND THREAT ANALYSIS. An earthquake is the oscillating movement of the earth's crust caused by the rupturing of great masses of rock piles beneath the earth's surface. This generally takes the form of slipping or sliding along a rupture plane (a weakness in the earth's crust) called a fault. The NMSZ comprises numerous faults extending from Illinois to Arkansas several miles beneath the Mississippi embankment. Loosely compacted alluvial soils are located throughout the Delta. Probably the most disheartening feature in the aftermath of a damaging earthquake is the reported occurrence of aftershocks.

The two most common scales used to express the severity of an earthquake are the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale (MMI) and the Richter Scale. MMI is a subjective expression of the intensity of observed damage, and Richter is a mathematical logarithmic expression of an earthquake's magnitude (total energy release). The MMI Scale is described from the lowest level, I, to the highest level, XII. On the Richter Scale, a reading of 2 is required before a quake can be felt, while a reading of 6 generally indicates a damaging earthquake.

a. Hazard Analysis. In the State of Mississippi, damage from earthquake activity along this seismic zone is expected to be the most significant in the northwestern part of the state, with the damage decreasing slightly in the northeastern and southern parts. However, the damage, or the effects thereof, could be catastrophic throughout the entire state.

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

Because of the growth and dispersal of the population and the accompanying development of critical infrastructure that is required to sustain this population, any significant earthquake event, especially over a magnitude 6.0, could cause a catastrophic disaster unlike any ever seen in the State of Mississippi, the central U.S., or the U.S. in general.

According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the Center for Earthquake Research and Information at the University of Memphis, the following probabilities of an earthquake in the NMSZ over a 50-year period are as follows:

(1) The probability of repeating the 1811–1812 earthquakes (Magnitude 7.7–8.0): 7–10%.

(2) The probability of a magnitude 6.0 or larger: 25–40%.

The nature and magnitude of damages and casualties will depend on the following factors:

(3) Magnitude of the earthquake.

(4) Time of day.

(5) Location of the epicenter.

(6) Construction practices.

(7) Soil conditions.

(8) Duration of the earthquake.

b. Threat of Liquefaction. Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which soils lose their ability to carry loads, such as buildings and other infrastructure, because the ground suddenly turns from a solid state to a liquid form.

Liquefaction is not a process that can occur partially, meaning it will either happen or not. It is not possible to have a partially liquefied area. It is not recommended that staging areas or response activities be located in areas specified as High or Very High liquefaction susceptibility. Areas with Very Low, Low, or None susceptibility levels are better suited for these activities. See the MAE Center Report, Mississippi Earthquake Impact Assessment, Analysis of M7.5 Event, Volume I, February 2022, for statewide liquefaction impacts.

5. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS. Assumptions and planning considerations on the unique circumstances of an earthquake include but are not limited to:

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- a.** A catastrophic earthquake with at least a 7.6 measurement on the Richter scale and an epicenter on the southern end of the NMSZ fault will occur.
- b.** The NMSZ event will be a no-notice event impacting multiple FEMA Regions and States.
- c.** The resulting large number of casualties and damages to buildings and critical infrastructure over a multi-county or multi-state area will overwhelm local and state capabilities, and assistance will not be available from the federal or non-affected states until at least 72 hours after the earthquake.
- d.** Building (commercial, residential, and government) damage and/or total collapse will be extensive, with large numbers of trapped individuals.
- e.** Infrastructure damage – utilities, transportation, energy production and distribution, communications, dams, and levees – will be extensive and widespread.
- f.** Liquefaction will be widespread and result in further damages beyond areas experiencing greater seismic activity, which will restrict life-saving resources to the impacted areas.
- g.** There will be aftershocks and seismic activity potentially as large as or larger than the initial earthquake that will occur over many months. Cascading events may occur simultaneously or sequentially in areas in close proximity or bordering and those that are not.
- h.** Support to the impacted areas is immediately required to save lives, reduce human suffering, and reduce property damage.
- i.** Widespread fires (urban and wildland) will occur due to breaks in petroleum lines and debris.
- j.** Communication systems will be overwhelmed and may be partially disabled or destroyed.
- k.** Due to their locations and the potential loss of critical staff, local emergency operations centers may be rendered useless at the onset of the catastrophic earthquake.
- l.** Due to seismic activity, flooding will occur due to liquefaction and waterway infrastructure failures.
- m.** Hazardous material (HAZMAT) spills will occur due to breaks in chemical/petroleum lines and rupturing of storage facilities.

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- n.** Casualties (fatalities and injuries) will be significant and include medically complicated survivors (crush victims, pediatric, access, and functional needs patients).
- o.** Minimal preparation by the general public and private industry will have been made.
- p.** Initially, there will be widespread confusion, mixed/competing messages, and reduced capacity to distribute messages to impacted communities.
- q.** Survivors will be self-evacuating, as well as communities evacuating as directed by the local Emergency Management Agency (EMA).
- r.** Families will be separated from each other.
- s.** Some people will not leave their homes or residences and must be cared for.
- t.** The local response capacity will be immediately exceeded, exhausted, or degraded.
- u.** Maximum and efficient utilization of all state and local resources is imperative to save the most lives following the earthquake.
- v.** The state will make every reasonable effort to respond in an emergency. However, state resources and systems will be overwhelmed. The responsibilities and tenets outlined in this Annex will be fulfilled depending on the situation, information exchange, extent of actual emergency capabilities, and available resources.
- w.** There will be aftershocks potentially as large as or larger than the initial earthquake, which may occur for many months. Multiple incidents may occur simultaneously or sequentially in contiguous and/or noncontiguous areas.
- x.** Secondary effects, such as fires and dam/levee breaches, will cause significant damage, compromise the safety of response and recovery personnel, and degrade the response effort in time and scope.
- y.** NIMS and ICS will be critical in maintaining an effective command, control, and management structure.
- z.** The ability to safely deploy and access the impacted area will be severely limited.
- aa.** Demand for information (public and governmental) will be extensive, but gaining situational awareness will take time, and information will be limited.

bb. Livestock and animals must be cared for, including those abandoned and accompanying shelter-seeking persons.

cc. In non-impacted states, infrastructure impacts will result in cascading effects (petroleum delivery systems, communications, energy generation, transmission, delivery, data pipelines, etc.).

dd. The state EMA is responsible for working with municipal, county, tribal, state, and federal agencies in the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery of a catastrophic NMSZ earthquake.

ee. State requests for response assets will exceed the immediate Federal inventory of assets.

ff. All initial resources dedicated to Region IV will originate from east coast points of origin.

gg. Resources from the non-impacted Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) states will become available.

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. A catastrophic incident will present a dynamic response and recovery environment requiring response plans and flexible strategies to address emerging or transforming needs and requirements effectively. Because of this fact, overlaps in time must be accepted when trying to identify (or estimate) specific phases with specifically assigned periods. Additionally, depending upon the magnitude of the initial event and the number and magnitude of aftershocks that may occur, all timelines identified may have to be significantly adjusted.

a. General Concepts.

(1) MEMA will coordinate state agencies from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in Pearl, Mississippi.

(2) Depending on the event's magnitude, a forward area of operations may be established at Camp McCain in Elliott, Mississippi.

(3) SERT elements will be deployed to assist and advise from the forward area of operations.

(4) The SEOC will provide direction, control, and logistical support to affected areas and deployed assets.

b. Alert, Notification, and Warning.

(1) Earthquakes are no-notice events that occur at any time without warning. Seismologists can identify earthquake epicenters following an event but cannot predict the exact time and place they are likely to occur.

(2) The SEOC will activate immediately following notification of an occurrence, and MEMA officials will notify all response agencies to mobilize and deploy personnel.

c. Evacuation, Sheltering, and Other Response Operations.

(1) MEMA coordinates all emergency support functions outside the earthquake boundary or exclusion area with local authorities. Such functions include security of the area, monitoring, shelter measures, coordination of evacuation efforts, public information/warning statements, and logistic requirements for on-scene personnel.

(2) State and local governments must be prepared to support an unplanned evacuation and sheltering after the initial impact and before aftershocks through multiple ESFs. See the CEMP Evacuation and Sheltering Support Annexes for more information.

d. Recovery and Re-entry.

(1) MS SERT elements and other state response units will continuously communicate with the SEOC throughout the event to ensure the needed resources from other agencies to assist the recovery process through ESF #2 Communications.

(2) As needed, MEMA will provide recovery and re-entry information through Public Radio in Mississippi, the commercial broadcast media, and other sources through ESF #15 External Affairs and the Joint Information Center (JIC);

(3) Re-entry control points into the disaster areas following an earthquake must be established for the general public.

e. Direction and Control. Operations and missions required due to an earthquake will occur during the response and recovery phases.

(1) **Response Phase.** Because an earthquake is a no-notice event, the response phase begins with the incident and lasts until lifeline systems are partially restored. During this phase, functions critical to life-saving, protecting the populace, meeting basic human needs, securing critical infrastructure, and safeguarding state records are performed.

Phase I - Incident Occurrence through Day 14 (Life-saving and Life-Sustaining). The focus is on notification, situational awareness, and initiation of local response resources,

prioritizing life-saving and damage assessment. The continued priority remains on life-saving and life-sustainment operations, including medical treatment, sheltering/mass care services, and possibly evacuation. State/Federal supplemental resources will have been requested and may be activated and deployed in many cases.

Phase II - Day 14 through six months (Emergency Repair and Services to Basic Restoration and Human Services). Continue life-sustaining operations as required and focus on essential emergency repairs to critical infrastructure. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) disaster assistance programs will be implemented for housing, debris management, and repair/restoration of critical infrastructure. State and Federal supplemental assistance will have arrived. All ESFs are fully engaged in response to the event.

(2) Recovery Phase. There are usually no clear distinctions between when the response phase ends and when the recovery phase begins. This is even more difficult to distinguish during an earthquake due to possible aftershocks. Following an aftershock, the response phase must start again. There is typically a period after the earthquake in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The recovery phase can last as long as two to three years or longer. During this phase, the Federal government provides disaster relief upon Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include federal relief under PL 93-288 for public and individual assistance, establishing Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), temporary housing facilities, and federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or improved state.

Phase III – Six Months through Three to Five Years (Initial Recovery and Sustained Recovery). Continued support of Phase II with housing assistance, FEMA assistance programs, and initiation of long-term recovery strategy/programs with a goal toward fully implemented long-term recovery programs. This phase is considered a "recovery" phase, including implementing significant State/Federal assistance programs.

For this Earthquake Annex, recovery operations will touch on Damage Assessments and Debris Removal, as these are the two significant events that kick off the recovery phase of operations.

(a) Damage Assessments. During emergencies, the County EMA Directors will provide direction to County and City officials operating from the county EOC. In conjunction with the County EMA, county and city officials will coordinate all damage assessment activities. Damage assessment findings will be reported to the county EOC. Summary reports will be forwarded to the SEOC.

The utility liaison at the county EOC will collect information regarding private utility damages. Repairs to public facilities will begin as soon as possible. Priority will be given to facilities crucial to emergency response operations, such as roads and bridges.

Local government resources will be relied upon for most repair work with support from the state and federal governments. Immediately following a disaster, the county will assess public and private property damage to estimate damage based on actual observation and inspection.

Damage assessment usually occurs in two phases: Initial Assessment and Secondary Assessment.

- **Initial Assessment.** The initial assessment determines the general impact and damage to vital facilities and resources and provides a brief overview of the effects on citizens and businesses. The initial damage assessment should be augmented by "windshield" surveys and citizen reports to estimate the number of private homes and businesses affected.

An aerial survey of the county should be performed as soon as possible after the incident. The results of this survey will facilitate further damage assessment on the ground. Local building officials should direct damage assessment on vital facilities according to their assigned branch.

This survey should be completed as soon as possible since it will provide the supporting documentation for a disaster declaration and establish a base for the secondary assessment process. An assessment of damage to utilities and an evaluation of the immediate needs of the population, especially water and sanitation services, should be accomplished as soon as possible.

Potable water is a major concern following some emergencies. Power and gas for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning may also be extremely important, depending on the season.

- **Secondary Assessment.** Subsequent, in-depth assessments are conducted to determine the full extent of damage and the financial implications for disaster declarations and disaster assistance. Priorities in the initial assessment should be restoring emergency response, direction, and control capability, and saving lives.

The MEMA Offices of Housing and Individual Assistance and Public Assistance will gather costs associated with the damage to support disaster declarations and assistance requests. Resources and facilities vital to the county's economic recovery should be surveyed. These include hospitals, schools, financial institutions, and major employers. Some buildings or structures may require further engineering evaluation by a consultant hired by the owner.

Following local damage assessment, if the County EMA Director and Chief Executives detect a vast amount of damage, they should contact MEMA and request State/ Federal damage assessment teams. These teams will work with local officials to reassess the damage to see if there is enough damage to determine if the county is eligible for state or federal funds.

If state and federal teams are requested to assist with damage assessment, the County Board of Supervisors will designate various staging areas through the County EMA Director. Damage assessment teams would include at least one local, state, and federal official.

(b) Debris Removal. Removal of debris from public roads/highways is the responsibility of the agency responsible for its maintenance. Debris clearing and removal along state and federal re-entry routes will be the responsibility of MDOT. Care should be taken to ensure that debris removal efforts are coordinated with other agencies with an associated obligation.

MDOT typically removes debris from state, US, or interstate routes. Debris deposited on private property is the responsibility of the property owner. Information regarding pick-up times and locations for private property owners shall be distributed so debris removal activities can proceed efficiently.

MDOT cannot infringe on private property to remove debris without special authority (i.e., legislative or some agreement after an emergency declaration) and only then if the debris is considered an immediate threat to life, health, and safety. Ultimately, removing debris from private property is the property owner's responsibility.

Detailed Debris Management protocols are defined in the MDOT Debris Management Plan, found under separate cover in the MEMA Office of Public Assistance.

Contact the State Coordinating Officer (SCO), the MEMA Office of Housing and Individual Assistance, or the MEMA Office of Public Assistance for more information on Earthquake recovery operations.

For more information on the state's overall direction and control mechanisms, see the SEOC staff and/or the *MEMA Response Framework*.

7. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES. All available state resources will be fully engaged to the maximum extent possible through the SEOC and the ESF concept. All agencies of state government will work with the federal government and its respective agencies to the fullest extent possible in responding to and recovering from an earthquake incident to expedite assistance, especially in life safety. Listed below is an overview of the primary earthquake incident responsibilities. As an earthquake incident will undoubtedly stress the "All-Hazards" response concept, see the CEMP base document and ESF Annexes for a comprehensive overview of state organizations and responsibilities.

a. State.

(1) Governor's Office.

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Provides direction and control to ensure the health and safety of the state's population.

(b) If needed, declare a state of emergency to enhance response and recovery.

(c) Requests federal assistance when needed.

(d) Issues executive orders, if required.

(e) Implements necessary protective actions and issues evacuation orders, if needed, through the MEMA Executive Director.

(2) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (ESF #2, 5, 7, 14, 15).

(a) Co-Primary agency for ESF #2 (Communications), Primary agency for ESF #5 (Emergency Management), ESF #7 (Logistics), ESF #14 (Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure), and ESF#15 (External Affairs).

(b) Convene Crisis Action Team (CAT) meetings to establish initial priorities.

(c) Staff the State Warning Point (SWP) 24/7/365.

(d) Activate and staff the SEOC, Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC), and the Joint Information Center (JIC).

(e) Activate Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) radio operators.

(f) Coordinate with ESF #9 and FEMA RIV for SAR operations.

(g) Coordinate the medical hand-off of rescued victims with ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) and ensure medical coverage for responders performing rescue services.

(h) Coordinate with ESF #7 to acquire ESF #9 SAR logistical needs for search and rescue efforts.

(i) Coordinate mental health services with ESF #8 for those performing SAR missions.

(j) Coordinate with other Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) states and FEMA to identify the availability of possible SAR resources.

(k) Provide continuity of technical, administrative, and material resources during

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

response operations.

(l) Coordinate the allocation and use of resources.

(m) Select state elements to deploy to Camp McCain or an alternate site to establish a forward emergency response element.

(n) Provide a Command and General Staff (C&GS) representative to the Forward Incident Command Post (ICP) with communications capability and decision-making authority as necessary.

(o) Deploy a Public Information Officer (PIO) with forward-deployed elements.

(p) The SEOC will provide direction, control, and logistical support to forward-deployed elements.

(q) Ensure the state emergency management process is organized in accordance with the NIMS, ICS, CEMP, and the MEMA Response Framework.

(r) Alert applicable state and local government agencies through established warning procedures.

(s) Implement the Incident Action Planning (IAP) Cycle to develop response objectives.

(t) Receive and disseminate signed State of Emergency (SOE) and Executive Order (EO).

(u) Provides adequate emergency communications.

(v) Assist state and local governments in developing and maintaining Earthquake critical transportation needs evacuation plans and procedures.

(w) Provide for collecting and disseminating public information in coordination with local government, neighboring states, and other agencies.

(x) Provide personnel for the JIC and Call Center.

(y) Establish liaisons with Congressional and National liaison groups.

(z) Coordinate emergency public information with the FEMA public affairs

representatives.

(3) Mississippi Department of Transportation (ESF #1).

- (a)** Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #1 (Transportation).
- (b)** Provide transportation assets to support the movement of supplies, equipment, and disaster workers.
- (c)** Assess damage to rail, pipeline, and port facilities.
- (d)** Contact the United States Coast Guard (USCG) for Mississippi River transit restrictions, limitations, or constraints.
- (e)** Assess damage to commercial airports immediately affected in the impacted area.
- (f)** Immediately evaluate the availability of transportation routes capable of use by response personnel.
- (g)** Manage transportation resources to support response requirements.
- (h)** Prioritize the use of existing or available transportation assets.
- (i)** Erect appropriate road/bridge closure signage for all roads and bridges deemed unsafe for travel.
- (j)** Perform expedient repairs of roads and bridges where deemed appropriate.
- (k)** Assist in the designation of safe evacuation routes.
- (l)** Assist ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services) in moving emergency supplies into selected shelters or points of distribution (POD) areas identified as safe and on cleared secured routes.
- (m)** Assist ESF #8 with transportation requirements for access and functional needs populations.
- (n)** Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(4) Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (ESF #2).

(a) Primary agency for ESF #2 (Communications).

(b) Provide and maintain equipment and processes necessary to ensure interoperable communications.

(c) Mississippi Information and Technology Services (ITS) provides telecommunications systems, services, and support to state government agencies.

(d) Operates the Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN) 700 MHz P-25 statewide communication network and deploys Master Site-On-Wheels (MSOW) and Site-On-Wheels (SOWs) as necessary to the affected area.

(e) Maintains a cache of portable radios to be distributed during emergencies, training exercises, or special events.

(f) Coordinate with private-sector companies to restore and maintain communications networks and update SEOC with network status.

(g) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(5) Mississippi Public Service Commission (ESF #3).

(a) Primary agency for ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering).

(b) Support agency for ESF#12 (Energy) to restore electrical power systems.

(c) Coordinate with the Mississippi Rural Water Association (MsRWA) and private companies to restore the affected areas' water and wastewater systems.

(d) Maintain public works and engineering systems status and provide system updates to SEOC.

(e) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(6) State Fire Marshal's Office (ESF #4).

(a) Coordinating Agency for ESF #4 (Firefighting).

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (b) Support law enforcement as needed.
- (c) Determine and coordinate resources with local government to suppress fires.
- (d) Coordinate debris clearance with ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) to support fire and rescue services.
- (e) Assess building and infrastructure for fire hazards.
- (f) Support SAR operations.
- (g) Provide damage information on economic damage to public/private forests.
- (h) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding procuring any specialized equipment, including heavy equipment needed for the firefighting effort.
- (i) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(7) Mississippi Department of Human Services (ESF #6).

- (a) Coordinating and Co-Primary Agency for ESF #6.
- (b) As necessary, initiate and coordinate the State of Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan (MASSP).
- (c) Relocate shelters from facilities determined by ESF #3 to be structurally damaged or otherwise unsafe.
- (d) In coordination with ESF #7, support the request for resources for established feeding operations (including water, ice, and other essential commodities) at the designated shelter sites and other fixed sites through mobile feeding units and the bulk distribution of food at PODS.
- (e) As safe shelters are identified, coordinate with ESF #1 to determine the status of safe routes to and around the shelter facility.
- (f) As necessary, assist in the coordination of improvised emergency shelters.
- (g) Assist in coordinating the reunification of families separated during the disaster.

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(h) Coordinate with ESF #5 and ESF #6 on transitioning displaced persons from emergency shelters to short- and possibly long-term housing.

(i) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(8) Mississippi Department of Education (ESF #6).

(a) Co-Primary agency for ESF #6.

(b) Assist ESF #6 with sheltering and meals.

(c) Implement public school closure as directed by the Board of Education.

(d) Assist local school districts with getting schools back open.

(e) Coordinate with local school districts to use school buses, as feasible, when needed to support emergency evacuation. Note: School district-employed bus drivers may not be available in this situation. (In all probability, this will be the case in districts directly affected by the Earthquake).

(f) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(9) Mississippi Forestry Commission (ESF #7).

(a) Primary Agency for ESF #7 (Logistics).

(b) Provide an IMAT to establish and operate the SSA.

(c) Conduct commodity management and distribution in coordination with MEMA and the MSNG.

(d) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(10) Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (ESF #7).

(a) Primary Agency for ESF #7 (Logistics).

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(b) Provide contracting and procurement specialists to serve as members of the SEOC Logistics Section for each operational period when the SEOC is activated.

(c) Ensure expedient, streamlined contracting and procurement procedures are in place to facilitate a quick response to any Resource Manager Request.

(d) Provide an experienced property auditor/assistant to serve as a member of the Acquisition Management Team in the SEOC Logistics Section for each operational period when the SEOC is activated.

(e) Maintain a listing of Qualified Providers for goods and services that can be used in a State of Emergency.

(f) Evaluate and monitor long-term public and contractual resources.

(g) Assist in identifying and procuring logistics and supplies to support recovery operations.

(h) Provide timely reports on resource status.

(i) Coordinate needs with the federal ESF #7.

(11) Mississippi State Department of Health (ESF #8).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #8.

(b) Coordinate and maintain the status of emergency medical triage and treatment, casualty collection sites, and transport services in the impacted area.

(c) Coordinate with ESF #1 regarding medical transportation issues as required.

(d) Coordinate with ESF #6 to provide essential medical services in emergency shelters using volunteers.

(e) Assist local emergency medical services in evacuating non-ambulatory patients to other medical facilities.

(f) Coordinate mass fatality operations.

(g) Coordinate mortuary services and family assistance centers.

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(h) Coordinate mental health/crisis counseling services for disaster victims and emergency responders.

(i) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding supplemental health/medical re-supply issues.

(j) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(12) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (ESF #9).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #9 in coordination with the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWFP) and MEMA.

(b) Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF#7.

(c) Coordinate the development, notification, and mobilization of the Mississippi SAR Task Force(s) and the Response Logistical Task Force to support SAR operations.

(d) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(13) Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries & Parks (ESF #9).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #9 in coordination with the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and MEMA.

(b) Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.

(c) Assist with security at POD sites.

(d) Assist local law enforcement as needed.

(e) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(14) Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (ESF #10).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #10.

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(b) Survey impacted areas to assess the impact on critical facilities and locations where hazardous chemicals, flammable substances, and explosives are stored and/or used.

(c) Establish exclusion zones around hazardous material release sites and provide technical guidance on areas requiring evacuation.

(d) Provide directives and technical assistance to removing contaminated materials or injured persons and evacuating people from hazardous areas.

(e) Provide decontamination and substance removal guidance and assistance.

(f) Identify logistical needs for HAZMAT response efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.

(g) Assist ESF #3 by responding to emergency calls from dam owners and emergency response personnel to ensure the safety of dams that may have the potential to breach and impact the public.

(h) Coordinate with ESF #4 to identify fire situations threatening HAZMAT facilities or locations.

(i) Coordinate all HAZMAT response efforts with MDEQ field personnel who have responded to the affected areas.

(j) Assist ESF #3 with assessing, rehabilitating, and restoring public sewage collection and treatment systems.

(k) Develop and implement emergency debris removal and disposal guidance with ESF #3 and coordinate the siting and operation of emergency debris management sites with local governing authorities and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) when activated.

(l) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(15) Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (ESF #11).

(a) Coordinating and Co-Primary Agency for ESF #11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources).

(b) Coordinate food safety response activities, including inspecting and verifying food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, products in distribution, and retail sites under the department's jurisdiction.

(c) Assist local farms and ranchers with the relocation of livestock.

(d) Assist local individuals with damage assessments to crops.

(e) Assist ESF #6 with shelter needs.

(f) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(16) Mississippi Board of Animal Health (ESF #11).

(a) Coordinating and Co-Primary agency for ESF #11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources).

(b) Alert/activate any veterinary emergency personnel residing as provided by the current affected counties' CEMP.

(c) Coordinate the provision of companion/service animal sheltering with ESF #6.

(d) If required, identify potential animal carcass disposal sites and collection and disposal methods in coordination with ESF #8 and ESF #10.

(e) In coordination with ESF #15, issue animal health and care advisories.

(f) Initiate the rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage, and treatment of domesticated animals in affected areas.

(g) As soon as possible, coordinate the identification of any supplemental animal health resources needed for the state from the federal level and provide them to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(h) Coordinate with the SEOC all domesticated animal response efforts with any MS Board of Animal Health (MBAH) field personnel who may have responded in the affected counties.

(i) Coordinate burial and/or disposal of animal carcasses.

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(j) Review and authenticate out-of-state veterinary licenses and certification for in-state use as the state licensing board directs.

(k) Coordinate emergency medical care for all animals.

(l) Coordinate support for the sheltering of pets for persons within medical needs shelters.

(m) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(17) Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (ESF #12).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #12 (Energy).

(b) Determine damage impact and operating capabilities of utilities in the disaster area.

(c) Prioritize resource deployment to critical areas.

(d) Coordinate with private companies to restore the affected areas' electrical, water, and communications.

(e) Coordinate pipeline restoration.

(f) Coordinate logistical support requirements with utility restoration crews.

(g) Coordinate the use of state resources to support restoration efforts when applicable.

(h) Coordinate identifying any supplemental energy resources that may be needed for the state from the federal level and provide them to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(i) Continue to maintain an affected county's energy status report that reflects damage/outage information previously collected and projected power restoration dates.

(j) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(18) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (ESF #13).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security).

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(b) In coordination with ESF #1, establish a traffic management/control plan based on damage to primary/secondary roads and bridges.

(c) Provide security at critical facilities and other locations, including hospitals, shelters, casualty collection points, a major fire or HAZMAT locations, jails, government facilities, etc.

(d) Support SAR operations and traffic control.

(e) Provide security and property protection.

(f) In coordination with ESF #15, disseminate critical public safety information.

(g) Provide 24-hour backup communications capability.

(h) Assist the Mississippi Military Department (MMD) in providing 24-hour protection of critical highway facilities against sabotage.

(i) Provide for identification of any deceased persons with assistance from the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH).

(j) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(19) Mississippi Military Department (ESF #16).

(a) Coordinating agency for ESF #16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities).

(b) Assist with the security of locations as needed.

(c) Assess damage to roads, bridges, and infrastructure.

(d) Conduct a structural safety assessment and structural demolition.

(e) Coordinate with ESF #1 for highway, bridge, and runway repair.

(f) In coordination with ESF #1 and ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response), develop a debris removal plan, including identifying possible disposal sites.

(g) Establish and operate POD sites for commodities;

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(h) Assist with aerial and ground SAR.

(i) Remove debris from rights of way.

(j) Assist local governments and state agencies as directed by the Governor.

(k) Assist local law enforcement as needed.

(l) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

b. Tribal. The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MBCI) tribal lands are generally away from direct Earthquake impacts. However, depending on the earthquake's strength, tribal land could sustain impacts. MBCI's responsibilities and actions will be similar to those outlined below in "c. Local."

c. Local.

(1) County Boards of Supervisors.

(a) Responsible for directing and controlling the county's response to an Earthquake incident.

(b) Declares a state of local emergency when conditions warrant such measures.

(c) Prepares a local resolution to the Governor requesting an SOE.

(d) Impose a curfew within designated boundaries to preserve public order and safety.

(e) Order the evacuation of select areas affected by the earthquake.

(f) Control or restrict egress, ingress, and movement within the disaster area to the degree necessary to protect life and property.

(2) Local Civil Defense/Emergency Management Agencies.

(a) Develop and maintain a local Earthquake Response Plan.

(b) Coordinates with MEMA, MSDH, Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS), and American Red Cross (ARC) to implement protective action decisions.

(c) Activate local Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

(d) Directs the county's response, assigns missions and tasks, and directs the action taken to control emergency operations.

(e) Coordinates with MEMA External Affairs on the dissemination of all public information.

(3) County Sherriff's Offices.

(a) Maintains the 24-hour county warning point, where applicable.

(b) Maintains communications with county EOC.

(c) Assists with evacuations.

(d) Maintains law and order within the jurisdiction.

(e) Provides a representative to the incident command post with communication and decision-making authority to establish and assume incident command as required.

(f) Establishes Traffic Control Points (TPCs) at pre-designated locations to limit ingress and control egress from affected areas within the county.

(4) County Department of Human Services.

(a) Supports the ARC and other county or volunteer organizations, staffing shelter facilities as needed.

(b) Provides a central location service to reunite separated family members.

(5) County Health Departments.

(a) Assists with any health hazard that might arise.

(b) Maintains coordination with the County Department of Human Services.

(c) Ensures first aid and other medical and dental support are available to the shelter facilities.

(6) County Road Maintenance/Departments. Provide personnel and equipment for traffic and access control at designated points within the county.

(7) County Public School Districts.

(a) Arranges for the termination of school activities as necessary.

(b) Assists the County Department of Human Services in reuniting families that have been separated during an evacuation.

(8) City Mayors.

(a) Responsible for directing and controlling the city's evacuation procedures and response to Earthquake effects.

(b) Impose a curfew within designated boundaries to preserve public order and safety.

(9) City Police Departments.

(a) Maintains law and order within their jurisdiction.

(b) Assists with the evacuation of residents.

(c) Maintains communication with the County EOC.

d. Volunteer.

(1) American Red Cross.

(a) Acts as the lead agency for shelter facility activities.

(b) Provides personnel and supplies to operate the shelter facilities.

(c) Provides EOC support.

(d) Provides family member location service.

(e) Provides food for evacuees as needed.

(2) Salvation Army. Provides support to shelter facility operations.

(3) Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (R.A.C.E.S). Provide backup communications capability to state and local EOCs.

e. Federal.

(1) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

- (a)** Deploy Liaison to SEOC upon request by the state.
- (b)** Deploy Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) and collateral duty personnel to SEOC upon request by the state.
- (c)** Process pre-declaration requests.
- (d)** Deploy a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) upon request by the state.
- (e)** Deploy appropriate Mobile Emergency Response Systems (MERS) resources to state if required/requested.
- (f)** Order commodities for affected states.
- (g)** Coordinate with ESF#8 to identify and pre-stage appropriate National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) capabilities/caches (National Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT), etc.
- (h)** Coordinate with ESF#9 to identify and pre-stage appropriate SAR capabilities/caches.
- (i)** Coordinate with ESF#3 to identify and pre-stage appropriate Power Response Teams (PRTs), generators, and other personnel/resources.
- (j)** As requested, place ambulance/motor coach contract resources on alert.
- (k)** Establish an Air Operations Branch.
- (l)** Determine potentially impacted Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) and life-saving/sustaining facilities and estimate potential support requirements.
- (m)** Monitor state evacuation status.

(2) National Weather Service (NWS).

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Receive, evaluate, and disseminate to the state Primary Warning Points, forecasts, predictions, and other pertinent data regarding the possibility of adverse weather conditions.

(b) Broadcast weather information continuously and warn as required on the Statewide Weather Broadcast System.

(c) Alert the MEMA Director or the duty officer of all watches and warnings.

(d) Provides a National Weather Service (NWS) liaison to support 24-hour SEOC operations for Level 3 Activations and above.

(e) Issue statements when weather conditions no longer pose a significant threat.

(3) United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Carry out all FEMA-directed missions, such as but not limited to:

(a) Debris removal missions.

(b) Commodities distribution missions.

(c) Temporary roofing missions.

(d) Provide emergency power.

(e) Provide temporary public structure.

(4) United States Coast Guard (USCG).

(a) Provide river traffic advisories and updates.

(b) Conduct search and rescue operations.

(c) Provide LNOs to the SECO, as required.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Earthquake Incident Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

Earthquake Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- d. National Preparedness Goal, September 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_preparedness_goal_2nd_edition.pdf
- e. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- f. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- g. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- h. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- i. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA SharePoint/Response Framework](#)
- j. Mississippi Earthquake Impact Assessment: Analysis of M7.5 Event, Volume 1, February 2022
[Office of Preparedness/Earthquake Program](#)
- k. Mississippi Earthquake Impact Assessment: Probabilistic Analysis, Volume 2, April 2022
[Office of Preparedness/Earthquake Program](#)

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Food and Agriculture Incident Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
 Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
 Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT))
Mississippi State University (MSU)
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)
Mississippi Veterinary Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (MSVRDL)
Mississippi State Chemical Laboratory (MSCL)
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries & Parks (MDWFP)
Mississippi Development Authority (MDA)
American Red Cross (ARC)

Federal Support Agencies

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

 c. Special Considerations..... 2

 d. References..... 2

2. POLICIES 3

3. ASSUMPTIONS..... 3

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 4

5. INCIDENT DETECTION AND CONTROL..... 5

 a. Determination of Incident..... 5

 b. Laboratory Testing..... 5

 c. Notification 6

 d. International Notification..... 6

 e. Activation..... 7

6. ACTIONS 7

7. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 11

8. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE..... 12

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Food and Agriculture Incident Annex

1. INTRODUCTION.

a. Purpose. The purpose of the Food and Agriculture Annex is to describe the roles and responsibilities associated with all incidents involving agriculture and food systems that require a coordinated response utilizing the five fundamental principles in the National Response Framework (NRF) doctrine.

The five principles encompass:

- (1) Engaged partnership;
- (2) Tiered response;
- (3) Scalable, flexible, and adaptive operational capabilities;
- (4) Unity of effort through unified command;
- (5) Readiness to act.

b. Scope. The protocols outlined in the Annex apply to all actual or potential incidents requiring a coordinated response. Actions described in this Annex may occur with or without a declaration by the Governor, President, Secretary of Agriculture, or a public health emergency declaration by the directors of the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) or Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS).

The objectives of a coordinated response to an incident impacting food and agriculture are to:

- (1) Detect the event by reporting illnesses, pest surveillance, routine testing, consumer complaints, and/or environmental monitoring.
- (2) Determine the primary coordinating agency.
- (3) Determine the source of the incident or outbreak.
- (4) Control and contain the distribution of the affected source.
- (5) Identify and protect the population at risk.
- (6) Assess public health, food, agriculture, and law enforcement implications.

(7) Assess the extent of residual biological, chemical, or radiological contamination, then decontaminate and dispose of as necessary.

A food and agriculture incident may threaten public health, animal health, food production, aquaculture, livestock production, wildlife, soil, rangelands, and agriculture water supplies and have cascading effects, including significant psychological and economic impacts. Responding to the unique attributes of this type of incident requires separate planning considerations tailored to specific health and agriculture concerns and effects of the disease (e.g., deliberate contamination versus natural outbreaks, plant and animal versus processed foods, etc.)

c. Special Considerations.

(1) Detection of an intentional or unintentional contamination/adulteration of food, animals, or plants, or a pest outbreak may occur in several different ways and involve several different modalities.

(2) A terrorist attack on food or agriculture may initially be indistinguishable from a naturally occurring event. Depending upon the particular agent and associated signs or symptoms, several days or weeks could pass before public health, food, agriculture, and medical authorities even suspect terrorism may be the cause.

(3) Depending on the incident, a disproportionate percentage of victims may be among the most vulnerable populations, including children, the elderly, immune-compromised individuals, and disadvantaged people.

(4) A devastating attack or the threat of an attack on the domestic animal population and plant crops through highly contagious animal diseases, exotic plant diseases, foreign pest infestation, or other contaminants could result in severe economic loss and public health consequences. Early detection, allowing for early intervention, would come from food and agriculture experts, regulatory authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and others that can identify unusual patterns in surveillance systems.

(5) A food or agriculture incident will most likely compromise international trade, given the increasing globalization of the food and agriculture supply chain.

d. References. Specific operational guidelines developed by organizations responsible for the unique aspects of a particular disease or planning consideration will supplement this Annex and assist federal, state, tribal, and local public health and agriculture authorities.

2. POLICIES.

a. This Annex supports policies and procedures outlined in the NRF and State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services, ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services, ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Material, ESF #11 Animals, Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the federal Food and Agriculture Decontamination and Disposal Roles and Responsibilities document.

b. If an agency becomes aware of an overt threat involving biological, chemical, or radiological agents or indications that instances of a disease may not be the result of natural causes, state law enforcement and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will be notified. The FBI, in turn, immediately notifies the National Operations Center (NOC) and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCC).

c. Participating State agencies may take appropriate independent emergency actions within the limits of their statutory authority to protect the public, mitigate immediate hazards, and collect information concerning the emergency. This may require deploying assets before they are requested via standard Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) protocols.

d. State, tribal, and local governments, often directed or coordinated by federal agencies, are responsible for detecting and responding to food and agriculture incidents and implementing measures to minimize the health and economic consequences of such an incident or outbreak.

3. ASSUMPTIONS.

a. The first evidence of dissemination of an agent may be the presentation of disease in humans, animals, or plants. This could manifest either in clinical case reports to state and local public health or agriculture authorities or in unusual patterns of symptoms or encounters within state and local human and animal health and crop production surveillance systems.

b. Food and agriculture surveillance systems may detect the presence of a radiological, chemical, or biological agent and trigger directed environmental and product sampling and intensified human and animal surveillance to rule out or confirm a case. If a case is confirmed, then these systems may allow for mobilization of a public health, medical, and law enforcement response in advance of the appearance of the first human and/or animal cases or quick response after the first human and/or animal cases are identified.

c. A food and agriculture incident will often be distributed across multiple jurisdictions. Response to these incidents could require coordinating multiple “incident sites” simultaneously from local, tribal, state, regional, and national levels and require private-sector partnerships.

d. An act of intentional food contamination, food tampering, or agro-terrorism, particularly an act directed against large sectors of the industry within the country, will potentially have significant consequences that will overwhelm the capabilities of many state, tribal, and local governments to respond and may seriously challenge existing Federal response capabilities.

e. A food or agricultural incident may include biological, chemical, or radiological contaminants, which may require concurrent implementation of other federal, state, or county plans and procedures.

f. Food and agriculture incidents may not be immediately recognized until the biological, chemical, or radiological agent is detected or the effects of exposure to the public, animals, or plants are reported to the proper authorities.

g. No single entity possesses the authority, expertise, and resources to act unilaterally on the many complex issues that may arise in response to a food or agriculture incident, especially given the increasingly global nature of the food and agriculture system.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. The primary functions of the Food and Agriculture Incident Annex are to:

a. Support effective and coordinated communication between federal, state, tribal, and local responders to a potential or actual incident that requires a coordinated response impacting food and agriculture.

b. Minimize public health and economic impacts of a food and agriculture incident.

c. Provide a transition from response to rapid recovery following a food and agriculture incident.

d. The critical elements for an effective response to a food and agriculture incident include the following:

(1) Rapid identification, detection, and confirmation of the incident.

(2) Implement an integrated response to a food attack/adulteration, highly contagious

animal/zoonotic diseases, exotic plant diseases, or plant pest infestation.

(3) Identification of the human and animal population and/or plants at risk and/or impacted.

(4) Determination of how the agent involved was transmitted, including assessing transmission efficiency and the additional risk of transmission.

(5) Determination of the public health and economic implications.

(6) Control, containment, decontamination, and disposal to ensure effective recovery of the infrastructure impacted.

(7) Protection of the population(s) and/or plants at risk through appropriate measures.

(8) Dissemination of information to advise the public of the incident.

(9) Communication with all relevant stakeholders.

5. INCIDENT DETECTION AND CONTROL.

a. Determination of Incident. State, tribal, or local authorities are likely to be among the first to recognize the initial indication of intentional or naturally occurring contamination of food, of highly infective plant or animal disease, or of an economically devastating plant pest infestation or animal disease. Recognition may come from a significantly increased number of people reporting ill to public health care providers, increased reporting of sick animals to veterinarians or animal health officials, or numerous plant anomalies reported by State officials, agricultural extension agents, inspection reports, consumer complaints systems, and various hotlines. Therefore, the most critical information requirements are surveillance information, identification of the cause of the incident, determining whether the incident is intentional or naturally occurring, and identifying the human or animal population and/or plant at risk.

b. Laboratory Testing. Identification and confirmation of contaminated food or environment, highly infective diseases of animals and plants, or an economically devastating plant infestation may occur through routine surveillance and laboratory testing.

Mississippi State Chemical Laboratory (MSCL) tests for such substances as pesticides and residues. There is a seed lab that audits package contents against package labels.

The state also has access to the Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN). The ICLN can provide timely, high-quality, and interpretable results for early detection and effective consequence management of terrorism and other events requiring an integrated laboratory response. The ICLN provides an interagency organizational structure for the Nation's advanced-capacity laboratories to detect, respond to, and recover from incidents involving human health, animal health, food, agriculture, and plants. The collective national network of the Food Emergency Network (FERN), the Laboratory Response Network (LRN), the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN), the National Plant Diagnosis Network (NPDN), and additional laboratory networks within Federal agencies also have responsibilities for laboratory preparedness and response.

The Mississippi Veterinary Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (MSVRDL) assists the livestock and poultry industries, private veterinarians, and animal owners of Mississippi by diagnosing and monitoring animal diseases that can:

- (1) Affect humans.
- (2) Reduce the productivity or marketability of animals.
- (3) Threaten animal populations.
- (4) Affect the safety or quality of animal products.

The laboratory also participates in federal cooperative disease programs. It works with other state agencies to provide veterinary diagnostic testing, disease surveillance, animal health monitoring, drug testing, collaborative research, and animal health education.

The MSVRDL is accredited by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD). The AAVLD establishes acceptable criteria for quality assurance, safety, personnel qualifications, and laboratory facilities.

c. Notification. A potential or actual incident requiring a coordinated county or state response involving contaminated food, infected animals or plants, or economically devastating plant pest infestation shall be brought to the immediate attention of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH), Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC), and MSDH. These departments will then notify, as appropriate, the Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS), the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS), and appropriate industry segments.

d. International Notification. Once a confirmed contaminated food and agricultural product produced outside the borders of the United States crosses into the U.S. and subsequently into

Mississippi, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) notifies the U.S. Department of State (DOS) and other international organizations as appropriate (e.g., World Health Organization (WHO), World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH)). In addition, if an international trading partner positively confirms that a food or agriculture product exported from the United States, with origin in Mississippi, is contaminated/adulterated, the affected trading partner will notify USDA, Health and Human Services (HHS), and/or DOS. In either situation, if it is suspected that the contamination/adulteration results from criminal and/or terrorist activity, the federal agencies will notify the FBI and/or the appropriate law enforcement and health agencies.

e. Activation. Once notified of a credible threat of contamination/adulteration or a natural or intentional disease outbreak in humans, plants, or animals, MSDH, MDAC, and MBAH will coordinate with Federal agencies (who will coordinate internationally), tribal and local authorities, and key industry entities to determine the extent of which resources are needed and can be provided. MSDH, MBAH, and MDAC will coordinate with ESF #8 and ESF#11 partners to assess the situation and determine appropriate public health, food, and agriculture actions. Some or all of the ensuing actions may include:

- (1) Targeted epidemiologic investigations.
- (2) Increased surveillance for patients and animals with certain clinical signs and symptoms.
- (3) Increased surveillance of plants for signs of disease or other pest infestation.
- (4) Targeting inspection of human food and animal feed manufacturing, distributing, retail, and other facilities, as appropriate.
- (5) Increased inspection of plants and animals for contamination.
- (6) Assessment of environmental contamination and extent of cleanup, decontamination, and disposal of livestock carcasses, plants, or food products involved.
- (7) Identification of the law enforcement implication/assessment of the threat.

Primary State functions include supporting public health food and agriculture entities according to the policies and procedures detailed in the NRF and CEMP.

6. ACTIONS. The following actions are required to contain and control a food or agriculture incident:

Food and Agriculture Incident Annex to MS CEMP

a. MSDH, MBAH, and MDAC will assist state, tribal, and local authorities to:

(1) Ensure the safety and security of the food and agriculture infrastructure in the affected areas, as needed.

(2) Inspect food and agriculture facilities in the affected area, as needed, to ensure that they can continue to operate.

(3) Conduct laboratory testing to identify contaminated food, animals, or plants.

(4) Embargo, detain, seize, or condemn affected food, animals, or plants.

b. As appropriate, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or MDAC will approve requests from federal and state authorities and industry for the use of pesticides to control or mitigate plant pests and decontaminate animal, agricultural, and food facilities from biological organisms of concern.

c. MSDH, MBAH, MDAC, Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will:

(1) Provide technical assistance and guidance for coordinating food facility cleaning and decontamination, depending on the nature of the contaminating agent.

(2) Provide technical assistance and guidance to coordinate the disposal of contaminated food, animal carcasses, or plants.

(3) Coordinate with the food and agriculture industry during the investigation, response, decontamination, disposal, and recovery efforts.

(4) Coordinate with MOHS and ESF #15 External Affairs, if activated, on public messaging to ensure that communications are consistent and accurate.

d. MDAC, MBAH, and MSDH will determine the availability of efficacious registered pesticides to control or mitigate a biological or pest agent and, if necessary, prepare a request to EPA for emergency exemption of pesticide registration.

e. During an event within the capacity of MDAC, MBAH, or MSDH to control, MEMA will coordinate potential further support for this event.

Food and Agriculture Incident Annex to MS CEMP

f. MEMA will coordinate the federal government resources if a food or agriculture incident is associated with a terrorist attack, becomes a major disaster, or is an emergency as defined by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5). MDAC, MBAH, and MSDH will maintain the authority and responsibility for the incident.

Additional roles and responsibilities of cooperating agencies are provided in Table 1. (Agency Roles and Responsibilities Matrix) on the following page.

This section left blank intentionally.

Food and Agriculture Incident Annex to MS CEMP

Function	MBAH	MDAC	MSDH	MEMA	MSVRDL	MDEQ	MSCL	MSNG	MDPS	MSU	FEMA	USDA	CDC	FDA
Coordination	◆	◆	◆	◆							◆	◆	◆	◆
Security		◆						◆	◆					
Rapid ID of Agent			◆		◆		◆	◆				◆	◆	◆
Laboratory Confirmation	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆				◆	◆	
Outbreak Transmission Information	◆	◆	◆		◆					◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Control and Contain Outbreak	◆	◆	◆		◆			◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆
Decontamination and Disposal	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆		◆		◆		◆	◆	◆
Food Safety and Food Defense	◆	◆	◆		◆							◆	◆	◆
Public Health	◆		◆		◆	◆		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Public Information	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Law Enforcement Issues		◆						◆	◆			◆		
Economic/Market Issues	◆	◆								◆		◆		
Support Services (Feeding, Facilities, Counseling, Transport)					◆			◆			◆	◆	◆	

Table 1. Agency Roles and Responsibilities Matrix

*Additional information may be found in ESFs #8 and #11

7. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Food and Agriculture Incident Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- d. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- e. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- f. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- g. National Preparedness System
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/system>
- h. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- i. FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf

- j. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- k. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to this site. However, non-registered stakeholders may gain access to the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

8. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Incident Annex

Coordinating Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
 Mississippi Highways Safety Patrol (MHSP)
 Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (WCC)
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)
 State Fire Marshall's Office (SFMO)
 Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
 Division of Radiological Health (DRH)
Mississippi Oil and Gas Board (MSOGB)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
 Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Non-Government Organizations

Private Sector Owners, Conveyors, and Operators

Non-Government Organizations cont.

American Red Cross (ARC)

Salvation Army (SA)

Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

Federal Coordinating Agencies

US Coast Guard (USCG)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

Federal Cooperating Agencies

Department of Transportation (DOT)

National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Department of Defense (DOD)

Department of Energy (DOE)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. OVERVIEW 2

 a. Incident Types..... 2

 b. Incident Impacts..... 3

3. POLICIES 3

4. FACTS, ASSUMPTIONS, AND CRITICAL CONSIDERATIONS..... 4

 a. Facts 4

 b. Planning Assumptions 4

 c. Critical Considerations..... 6

5. MISSION AND ENDSTATE..... 7

 a. Mission..... 7

 b. Endstate..... 7

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 8

 a. Notification 8

 b. Initial Assessment 9

 c. Execution 10

 d. Public Messaging 10

 e. Recovery 10

 (1) Recovery (NCP)..... 11

 (2) Recovery (Stafford Act)..... 11

7. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES 12

 a. Owner, Conveyor, and Operator 12

 b. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (ESF #2, 5, 7, 14, 15) 12

 c. Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (ESF #10)..... 13

 d. Mississippi Department of Public Safety (ESF #13) 15

 e. Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (ESF #9, 13) 15

 f. Mississippi Department of Transportation (ESF #1) 16

 g. Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (ESF #9, 10, 13)..... 17

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

h. Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (ESF #9, 13) 18

i. Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (ESF #2) 19

j. Mississippi Public Service Commission (ESF #3) 20

k. Mississippi Insurance Department (ESF #4) 21

l. Mississippi Department of Human Services (ESF #6) 22

m. Mississippi Department of Education (ESF #6) 23

n. Mississippi Forestry Commission (ESF #7) 23

o. Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (ESF #7)..... 24

p. Mississippi State Department of Health (ESF #8)..... 24

q. Mississippi State Department of Health/Division of Radiological Health (ESF #8)..... 25

r. Mississippi Oil and Gas Board (ESF #10)..... 26

s. Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (ESF #11)..... 26

t. Mississippi Board of Animal Health (ESF #11)..... 26

u. Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (ESF #12)..... 27

v. Mississippi Military Department (ESF #16)..... 28

w. American Red Cross 29

x. Salvation Army 29

8. COMMUNICATIONS 29

9. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS 30

10. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 30

11. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE 32

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Incident Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. The Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) Incident Annex to the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) provides guidance and references for state, tribal, and local HAZMAT incident preparedness, response, and recovery. This all-hazards, whole-community approach aligns with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Other stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector, will also find this Annex to be a helpful document that supports and complements their planning efforts in responding to and recovering from HAZMAT incidents.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes and specific operational guidelines developed by respective organizations to address the unique aspects of a HAZMAT incident will supplement this Annex and be intended to assist federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector planners, as applicable.

a. Purpose. This Annex establishes a response framework for the state-level response to a HAZMAT incident involving private sector companies with fixed operations and/or conveyances in or around Mississippi. It describes the interagency coordination process and organizational constructs used for responding to and recovering from HAZMAT releases.

b. Scope. This Annex applies to all state responses, including multi-agency responses, to HAZMAT incidents, regardless of size or complexity. The Annex does not alter or impede the ability of any state, tribal, or local government agency to execute authorities or meet responsibilities under applicable laws, executive orders, and directives. State agencies may take independent emergency actions according to their statutory authorities and activities described in state policy.

This Annex applies to state agencies responding to or supporting recovery from HAZMAT incidents under various legal authorities, including those listed in Section 8. *Authorities and References.* This Annex is intended to be consistent with all laws, policies, and other related requirements. This Annex will be enacted at the direction of the Governor or the Executive Director of the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA). Upon a state of emergency being declared, state agencies will be activated in accordance with the CEMP and this Annex.

This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

2. OVERVIEW. Hazardous material incidents affect a range of stakeholders in the whole community. Workers in facilities who regularly use or handle hazardous materials, transportation carriers, nearby residents and students, first responders, and first receivers are all at risk of health impacts from hazardous materials.

a. Incident Types. This Annex provides baseline state response philosophy and guidance for all incident types with a reportable HAZMAT release, including but not limited to:

(1) Highway/Byway Incidents. Crashes, spills, leaks, fires, explosions, illegal/inadvertent release, improper equipment disposal, terrorism/sabotage.

(2) Railway Incidents. Derailments, spills, leaks, fires, explosions, illegal/inadvertent release, improper equipment disposal, terrorism/sabotage.

(3) Airway Incidents. Downed aircraft, spills, leaks, fires, explosions, illegal/inadvertent release, improper equipment disposal, terrorism/sabotage.

(4) Waterway Incidents. Sunken vessels, breakaway/uncontrollable vessels/barges, port operations, transfer operations, spills, leaks, fires, explosions, illegal/inadvertent release, improper equipment disposal, terrorism/sabotage.

(5) Pipeline Incidents. Breaks, ruptures, explosions, spills, leaks, fires, explosions, illegal/inadvertent release, improper equipment disposal, terrorism/sabotage.

(6) Oil Incidents. Onshore/Offshore Oil Rigs/Platforms/Pipelines, production, storage, or transfer spills, burns, leaks, fires, explosions, illegal/inadvertent spill/release, improper equipment disposal, terrorism/sabotage.

(7) Chemical Incidents. Production, storage, or transfer spills, burns, leaks, fires, explosions, improper equipment disposal, terrorism/sabotage.

(8) Wastewater Incidents. Illegal/inadvertent spill/release, transfer operations, improper disposal.

(9) Other Production and Storage Facilities (Fertilizers, Paints, Tires, Fireworks, Ammunition, Slaughterhouses, Poultry Processing). Production, storage, or transfer spills, burns, leaks, fires, explosions, illegal/inadvertent spill/release, improper equipment disposal, terrorism/sabotage.

b. Incident Impacts. Oil spills and chemical incidents can have severe environmental and public health consequences. The type and extent of incident impacts may include:

- (1) Environmental contamination.
- (2) Damage to natural resources, including recreational and cultural sites.
- (3) Public health impacts, including some fatalities and injuries.
- (4) Property damage.
- (5) Lifesaving and life-sustaining needs (including the need for mass care).
- (6) Severity of impacts to critical infrastructure and essential resources.
- (7) General economic impacts.

3. POLICIES. In accordance with Mississippi Code Title 33-15:

a. State policy for responding to disasters is to support local emergency response efforts. All incidents start locally and end locally. In the case of a major or catastrophic disaster, however, the needs of residents and communities will likely be more significant than local resources. The state must provide effective, timely, and coordinated support to communities and the public in these situations.

b. Furthermore, the policy of this state that all emergency management functions of this state be coordinated to the fullest extent, with the comparable functions of the federal government and private sector entities of every type to the end that the most effective preparation and use may be made of the nations workforce, resources, and facilities.

c. Mississippi code §33-15-11(b)(17) authorizes the Governor "to proclaim a state of emergency in an area affected or likely to be affected thereby when he finds that the conditions described in Section 33-15-5(g) exist, or when he is requested to do so by the mayor of a municipality or by the president of the board of supervisors of a county, or when he finds that a local authority is unable to cope with the emergency."

d. When Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response) is activated for potential or actual incidents of state significance involving HAZMAT, the [National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan](#), more commonly called the National

Contingency Plan or NCP, serves as the basis for actions taken in support of the National Response Framework (NRF) and the CEMP. In certain circumstances, some administrative procedures in the NCP can be streamlined during the immediate response phase. NCP structures and response mechanisms remain in place during an incident. Response actions carried out under ESF #10 are conducted in accordance with the CEMP and follow the guidelines described in the NCP, the Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), and the Clean Water Act (CWA).

e. Oil, Chemical, Pipeline, and/or hazardous material transportation companies, hereafter referred to as the "responsible party," will respond to incidents in accordance with their established Emergency Response Plans. A Responsible Party (RP) is strictly liable, jointly and severally, for removal costs plus damages connected to oil or hazardous substances discharge. An RP may be held responsible for government cleanup costs, damage to natural resources, costs of health assessments, and performing cleanup where the site may present imminent, substantial danger.

4. FACTS, ASSUMPTIONS, AND CRITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

a. Facts.

(1) **Primary Responsibilities.** Tribal or local governments may have primary responsibility and authority for an emergency response to and recovery from HAZMAT incidents within their jurisdictions. The state HAZMAT coordinating agencies are MEMA and the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).

(2) **Communications Capabilities.** The availability or shortage of redundant, accessible, and interoperable communications will affect response and recovery operations.

(3) **Oil and Hazardous Substance Response Equipment.** The private sector owns and operates almost all oil and hazardous material incident response equipment in the United States. Government entities have limited organic response equipment.

(4) **Incident Implications.** The implications and duration of a HAZMAT spill or release may not be immediately known.

(5) **National Effects:** The impact of a HAZMAT incident may cascade nationally or internationally, even for a localized event (Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill).

b. **Planning Assumptions.** In the absence of facts, planning assumptions are information presumed to be accurate and necessary to facilitate planning. Assumptions help establish a baseline

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

for planning and do not dictate specific activities or decision points that would occur during an incident. During consequence management, assumptions may be validated as facts.

(1) Situational Awareness. Complete information about the HAZMAT incident will not be immediately available. Situational awareness largely depends on the type of release and its characteristics. Decisions will need to be made without complete information.

(2) Responsible Parties. All commercially regulated HAZMAT RPs, regardless of ownership, size, or structure, have emergency plans, contingency plans, and mutual-aid agreements for the spills and releases envisioned in this Annex.

(3) Protective Actions. HAZMAT incidents will require actions to protect the population, ranging from sheltering in place to rapid and long-term evacuation and displacement from affected areas.

(4) Healthcare Impacts. HAZMAT incidents may cause mass casualties that strain local and regional healthcare capabilities.

(5) Legal Authorities. State agencies will activate and use multiple legal authorities to respond to and recover from a HAZMAT incident.

(6) Incident Cause. The cause of a HAZMAT incident (intentional, accidental, or naturally occurring) will not be readily apparent, and the response will consider the possibility that a criminal act caused the incident. An RP may or may not be readily identifiable.

(7) Life-sustaining Actions. Life-sustaining and life-supporting actions are a strategic priority throughout the response.

(8) Responder Impacts. First responders may be disproportionately affected due to the HAZMAT and the nature of the event.

(9) Criminal Investigations. Any potentially intentional HAZMAT incident will require a joint criminal investigation. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will coordinate criminal investigative activities with appropriate federal, state, tribal, and local officials.

(10) Significant Resource Shortfalls: The size, scope, or complexity of a HAZMAT incident will overwhelm existing state, tribal, and local capabilities and resources, causing considerable strain on the whole community.

(11) Long-term Recovery: Recovery of the affected populations and environments may take many years.

c. Critical Considerations.

(1) Coordinating Structures. If a HAZMAT incident affects both the environment and the population, close coordination between the emergency management and environmental protection communities will be required throughout the incident. If a HAZMAT incident is caused by or suspected of having been caused by terrorism or other criminal activity, coordination with the counterterrorism and law enforcement communities must also be included.

(2) Decision Coordination. Interdependent decisions of mission areas should be coordinated through a unified command and associated Incident Command System (ICS) processes to avoid unintended consequences. Interdependent decisions include, but are not limited to, coordination and delivery of emergency-related resources, site security, interoperable communications, and protective actions for the public.

(3) Legal and Policy Decisions. Critical legal and policy decisions will be required during a response where federal or state authorities conflict or intersect. Examples include movement restrictions and restoration and maintenance of civil order.

(4) Public Information. Despite the initial lack of incident information, the public will need authoritative and accurate information in a developing situation. ESF #15 will coordinate unified messaging from the incident site or through the Joint Information Center (JIC) at the SEOC. For a suspected or actual terrorist threat or attack, the Governor will direct the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and the Attorney General to coordinate to provide public information and warning to the state regarding the threat or attack.

(5) Public Safety. State, tribal, and local public safety stakeholders must consider public safety and security while implementing response and recovery measures.

(6) Hazardous Waste Management. The incident type can affect hazardous waste processing and disposal. Managing large quantities of hazardous waste may prove challenging and further drain resources.

(7) Responder Exposure. Responders may be placed at risk if they are adequately protected from exposure to toxic chemicals, including those that may not be previously detected.

(8) Fatality Management. Fatality management resources could be strained by HAZMAT incidents that cause mass fatalities. Systems for managing human remains may be overwhelmed because of unusually large numbers. The remains could be hazardous due to the presence of toxic chemicals. Law enforcement investigations may also necessitate that human remains be recovered and preserved as evidence.

(9) Decontamination. Some chemicals could require long-term or permanent buildings or public spaces closure following wide-area dissemination. Decontamination and remediation may take an extended period, closing affected areas to individuals and businesses.

(10) Resource Competition. Resources may be constricted, and competition among various governmental entities and the private sector should be anticipated. Responding organizations should coordinate to distribute resources appropriately.

(11) Population Displacement. A HAZMAT incident may result in the long-term displacement of affected individuals from their normal residences and/or places of business.

5. MISSION AND ENDSTATE.

a. Mission. The mission of state government following a HAZMAT incident is to save lives, reduce human suffering, and protect property and the environment. Three distinct, ongoing, concurrent missions exist within the entire response and support for recovery. They are:

(1) To stop, contain, and remediate the harmful effects produced by the incident.

(2) To implement consequence management by assisting survivors.

(3) If necessary, conduct investigations according to the law enforcement protection mission.

b. Endstate. Fulfilling these missions is contingent upon strong coordination and communication among government and private sector partners. The desired end state of response and recovery operations to a HAZMAT incident is achieved when:

(1) Lifesaving and life-sustaining assistance to tribal, local, and private-sector entities has been provided.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(2) State, tribal, and local governments can provide individuals and families with the means to recover from their losses in a manner that sustains their physical, emotional, social, and economic well-being.

(3) Critical infrastructure capability and capacity are restored.

(4) Public safety and health protection are re-established.

(5) Safety and health protection for response and recovery workers have been re-established.

(6) Commercial activity meets the demand of the population. Economic disruptions are minimized locally, nationally, and internationally.

(7) Affected populations are fully identified and have received appropriate medical care or other interventions to protect or restore health.

(8) Behavioral and mental health needs of survivors, responders, and other affected populations have been addressed.

(9) Affected areas have been assessed for environmental safety, need for decontamination, and appropriateness for re-occupancy. The results of the assessments have been made public.

(10) Appropriate care has been identified for dependents (such as the elderly and children), persons with access and functional needs, and animals without caretakers.

(11) All levels of communities have been addressed: elderly, children, people with access and functional needs, people with limited English proficiency, people with low literacy, and people with chronic conditions.

(12) Longer-term population displacement issues have been addressed.

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. The State of Mississippi is responsible for assisting any political subdivision that requests emergency assistance. MEMA will mobilize state resources to assist local and private sector response efforts and coordinate requests for additional support from federal and interstate resources.

a. Notification. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and State Warning Point (SWP) may become aware of HAZMAT incidents from a variety of sources, including:

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (1) Notifications made by the NRC under federal laws and regulations.
- (2) Incident reports from government or private sector partners.
- (3) News or Social media reports.

Depending on the incident, size, scope, and severity, the SWP will notify the appropriate response entities via AtHoc mass notification e-mail, phone calls, and text messaging. Additionally, with ESF #10, MEMA Operations will review for possible SEOC activation and/or incident site ICS support activities.

b. Initial Assessment. The State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) makes a preliminary assessment of impacts to determine the appropriate level of response. The SOSC collects pertinent information, to the extent practicable, about the release, such as:

- (1) Magnitude and severity of the discharge or threat.
- (2) Identification of potential RPs.
- (3) Nature, amount, and location of materials released.
- (4) Probable direction and time of travel of materials released.
- (5) Pathways to human and environmental exposure.
- (6) Potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment.
- (7) Natural resources and property affected.
- (8) Impacts on critical infrastructure include the closure of waterways, ports, and locks, a shutdown of water intakes, and disruptions to critical supply chains.
- (9) Priorities for protecting human health, welfare, and the environment.
- (10) The need for lifesaving, life-sustaining, and protective measures such as evacuation, mass care, and health measures.
- (11) Description of responder and RP initial actions.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

The SOSC may collect information by telephone and deploy to the incident scene. The SOSC typically coordinates with state, tribal, and local governments on needing a state and/or federal response. Still, in all cases, the SOSC independently evaluates this need under the NCP. The SOSC also notifies the affected federal, state, and tribal trustees for natural resources of potential or actual damages to natural resources from HAZMAT incidents as specified in the NCP.

c. Execution. MEMA and MDEQ will coordinate state-level response operations. Other state, local, tribal, or private-sector entities will assist and provide input to the incident effort. They will work within existing coordination and communication structures as appropriate. See below Section 7. *Organization and Responsibilities*.

MDEQ is the primary vehicle for coordinating state agency activities under ESF #10. MDEQ carries out state planning and response coordination for HAZMAT incidents and coordinates with federal partners and ESF primary and supporting agencies regarding ESF #10 preparedness and response. As ESF #10 Coordinator, MDEQ will be the SOSC for participating in the Unified Command (UC) structure and determining appropriate pollution response and cleanup efforts along with the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) as applicable.

Unless otherwise indicated by the FOSC, the responsible party and supporting private-sector partners will follow the ICS for implementing the response effort.

For a comprehensive review of MEMA's all-hazards operational procedures utilized at the SEOC, see the *MEMA Response Framework and JIC Standard Operating Procedures*.

d. Public Messaging. Unified and transparent public messaging is one of the most critical aspects of a HAZMAT incident. ESF #15 (External Affairs)/JIC provides accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible public information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace. ESF #15/JIC works closely with federal, state, tribal, and local officials to ensure outreach to the whole community, including children, those with access and functional needs, and those with limited English proficiency.

See *ESF #15 (External Affairs) Annex* for more information or contact MEMA External Affairs.

e. Recovery. Initial recovery actions begin during the response: preparing to support longer-term health and safety needs, assessing damages, and beginning to restore infrastructure. Recovery activities may last for an extended period. Each government entity defines its goals for successful recovery based on its circumstances, challenges, vision, and priorities. In general, the goals of recovering from a HAZMAT incident include ensuring the return of displaced survivors, re-establishing essential services, and remediation of the environment.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(1) Recovery (NCP). The NCP and its authorizing laws (CERCLA and CWA/OPA) generally focus on the response phase and do not establish general recovery programs. However, CERCLA and CWA/OPA contain provisions that address recovery actions, including:

(a) Natural resource damage assessment and restoration.

(b) Recovery of certain costs from RPs, including expenses associated with the environmental cleanup of oil/chemical discharges and releases.

(c) Claims under OPA for property damages (by individuals, businesses, and government agencies), loss of profits and income (by individuals and businesses), and loss of government revenue and increased public services (by state, tribal, and local governments).

CERCLA and CWA/OPA provide for federal, state, and tribal government agencies to be designated as trustees for natural resources. The state agencies that serve as trustees for natural resources typically manage parks, wildlife, and sporting fish and game. These agencies are authorized to:

- Assess the natural resource injuries and lost public and private uses and services caused by oil and chemical incidents.
- Determine the restoration needed to ensure compensation for these impacts.
- Ensure that the RPs implement or fund the restoration activities.

Individuals, businesses, state, tribal, and local governments may also claim damages from chemical releases and oil spills under other federal and state statutes. Under the NCP, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or United States Coast Guard (USCG) Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) leads the response to an incident, but the trustees for natural resources oversee the assessment of damages to natural resources and their restoration.

(2) Recovery (Stafford Act). Recovery actions taken under the Stafford Act involving HAZMAT incidents may be conducted as described in the NRF, NDRF, Response and Recovery FIOPs, and the CEMP. Large-scale Stafford Act disasters that involve HAZMAT incidents may require the following:

(a) A Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC) and State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) will be designated.

(b) The recovery-related provisions of CERCLA and CWA/OPA are to be applied to any HAZMAT discharges or releases involved in the incident.

(c) The President and Congress to establish specific coordinating mechanisms and funds to address long-term recovery from significant Stafford Act incidents.

7. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Owner, Conveyor, and Operator.

(1) The responsible party will bear primary responsibility for critical functions, including initial response to the incident, repair of the damaged facility(s), restoration of critical infrastructure, and environmental cleanup.

(2) The responsible party operator will act as the Company On-Scene Coordinator (COSC) until relieved by either a company Qualified Individual (QI) or a company Incident Commander (IC) as outlined in the company Emergency Response Plan.

(3) The responsible party will operate in accordance with internal response plans.

(4) The responsible party will identify and be accountable for critical sites requiring special security.

(5) The responsible party will assist in the recovery efforts.

b. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (ESF #2, 5, 7, 14, 15).

(1) Obtains initial and ongoing information on the HAZMAT incident status from SOSOC.

(2) Alert applicable federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies through established warning procedures;

(3) Coordinate with the Governor's Office for a State of Emergency (SOE) and Executive Order (EO) as necessary.

(4) Activate the SEOC and mobilize necessary resources.

(5) Activate the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC) to coordinate private sector support and donations management.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (6) Execute intrastate and interstate agreements and compacts as needed.
 - (7) Issue Mission Assignments (MAs) to entities tasked to offer support and resources.
 - (8) Mobilize a State Coordinating Officer (SCO).
 - (9) Participate in the UC with government agencies and responsible party(s).
 - (10) Conducts coordination calls and participates in situational reporting with RP(s), industry representatives, and federal, state, tribal, and local officials.
 - (11) Assist with establishing unified objectives.
 - (12) Assist with Incident Action Planning (IAP) support, as necessary.
 - (13) Provide communications support to the affected area.
 - (14) Provide necessary Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) and Area Coordinator (AC) support.
 - (15) Assist coordinating agencies in evacuation and/or sheltering operations.
 - (16) Coordinate the allocation of appropriate resources and submit a request to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for any federal resources required.
 - (17) SEOC ESF #15/JIC coordinates a public information campaign with MDEQ, Unified Command (UC), federal, state, and local governments, neighboring states, other agencies, and the private sector.
 - (18) Activate and staff the state JIC as necessary.
 - (19) Coordinate and staff an Incident Call Center for public inquiries, as necessary.
 - (20) Coordinate the relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;
- c. Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (ESF #10).**
- (1) Support the response as a Coordinating Agency and through ESF #10.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (2) Provides the SOSC for inland responses.
- (3) Coordinates with the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (DMR) and USCG for HAZMAT response in the coastal zone and international waters.
- (4) Participate in the UC with federal agencies and responsible party(s).
- (5) Assist with establishing unified objectives.
- (6) In coordination with the SCO and FOSC, ensure a capable response effort is conducted.
- (7) Survey impacted areas to assess the impact on critical facilities and locations where hazardous chemicals, flammable substances, and explosives are stored and/or used;
- (8) Establish exclusion zones around hazardous material release sites and provide technical guidance on areas requiring evacuation;
- (9) Make recommendations to local officials regarding evacuation.
- (10) Provide directives and technical assistance to those removing contaminated materials or injured persons and evacuating people from hazardous areas;
- (11) Provide public notifications regarding water contact advisories.
- (12) Provide decontamination and substance removal guidance and assistance.
- (13) Identify logistical needs for HAZMAT response efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.
- (14) Coordinate with ESF #4 (Firefighting) in identifying fire situations that may threaten HAZMAT facilities or locations.
- (15) Coordinate all HAZMAT response efforts with local response field personnel who have responded in the affected area.
- (16) Develop and implement emergency debris removal and disposal guidance with ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) and coordinate the siting and operation of emergency debris management sites with federal, state, tribal, and local governing authorities.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(17) Augment response activities as needed to provide air monitoring, spill containment, and other identified services in the event the responsible party is not capable or has not been identified.

(18) Coordinate a unified public messaging campaign with UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(19) Coordinate the relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

d. Mississippi Department of Public Safety (ESF #13).

(1) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS) supports the response through ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security).

(2) Leads and coordinates the state law enforcement response, on-scene law enforcement, and related investigative and intelligence activities related to terrorist threats and criminal activity.

(3) Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP) will provide traffic control on state roads.

(4) Perform law enforcement activities in support of the incident.

(5) Assist with incident and support site security.

(6) Coordinate with the MOHS and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on critical infrastructure security.

(7) Provide barricades and evacuation signage.

(8) Support MDEQ, MDMR, and the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P).

(9) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(10) Coordinate the relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

e. Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (ESF #9, 13).

(1) MOHS supports the response through ESF #9 (Search & Rescue) and ESF #13.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(2) Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7;

(3) Coordinate with MEMA, other Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) states, and FEMA to identify the availability of possible SAR assets;

(4) Coordinate the development, notification, and mobilization of the Mississippi Response Task Force(s) and the Response Logistical Task Force to support SAR operations;

(5) Coordinate the medical hand-off of rescued victims with ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) and ensure medical coverage for responders performing rescue services;

(6) Coordinate the provision of mental health services with ESF #8 for those performing SAR missions;

(7) Coordinate the investigation of the cause of the incident to determine whether it was accidental or deliberate.

(8) Coordinate critical infrastructure security with DHS.

(9) Coordinate site security with local and state agencies.

(10) Conduct intelligence and information gathering.

(11) MOHS Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (MSAIC), commonly called the "Fusion Center," will coordinate intelligence products and information gathering.

(12) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(13) Coordinate the relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

f. Mississippi Department of Transportation (ESF #1).

(1) Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) supports the response through ESF #1 (Transportation).

(2) Monitor response efforts.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(3) Immediately evaluate the availability of transportation routes capable of use by response personnel;

(4) Provide highway road closure support to MDPS as needed.

(5) Assist in the designation of safe evacuation routes;

(6) Assist with traffic control points.

(7) Provide barricades and evacuation signage.

(8) Perform expedient repairs of roads and bridges where deemed appropriate;

(9) Assess damage/effects to rail and port facilities;

(10) Assess damage/effects to commercial airports immediately affected in the impacted area;

(11) Manage transportation resources to support response requirements;

(12) Provide transportation assets to support the movement of supplies, equipment, and disaster workers;

(13) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(14) Coordinate the relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

g. Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (ESF #9, 10, 13).

(1) DMR supports the response through ESF #9 and ESF #13.

(2) DMR operational activities generally encompass the coastal counties and the waters associated with the Gulf of Mexico (open water, barrier islands, beaches, ports, marinas, bays, and tributaries).

(3) Provide traffic control on coastal roads and waterways.

(4) Perform law enforcement activities in support of the incident.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (5) Provide for coastal waterway security.
- (6) Assist with incident and support site security.
- (7) Assist in investigating the cause of the incident to determine whether it was accidental or deliberate.
- (8) Conduct coastal intelligence and information gathering.
- (9) Coordinate with the MOHS and DHS on coastal critical infrastructure security.
- (10) Provide information about locations of rare and endangered marine life.
- (11) Provide support to MDEQ, MDPS, and MDWF&P.
- (12) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.
- (13) Coordinate the relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

h. Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (ESF #9, 13).

- (1) MDWF&P supports the response through ESF #9 and ESF #13.
- (2) Perform law enforcement activities supporting the incident.
- (3) Provide for waterborne SAR and security.
- (4) Assist with incident and support site security.
- (5) Provide information about locations of rare and endangered species.
- (6) Provide support to MDPS, MOHS, and DMR.
- (7) Conduct search and rescue operations as needed.
- (8) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(9) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

i. Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (ESF #2).

(1) Mississippi Wireless Commission (WCC) supports the response through ESF #2 (Communications)

(2) Oversee communications within the state response structures.

(3) Work with the SEOC to provide ICS Form 205 (Communications Plan).

(4) Assign talk groups.

(5) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(6) Assist/coordinate damage assessment for communications systems and networks.

(7) Support interoperability communications.

(8) Provide Cache radios.

(9) Deploy Master Site on Wheels (MSOW) and Sites on Wheels (SOW) as necessary to the affected area.

(10) Provide emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities.

(11) Provide temporary emergency power to critical facilities (e.g., communications towers, network facilities, etc.).

(12) Provide technical assistance, including engineering expertise, construction management, contracting, real estate services, and private/commercial structures inspection.

(13) Implement strategies and measures necessary to identify damaged critical infrastructure assets; repair, reconstitute, and secure radio and associated communications networks; and take action to protect these assets from secondary damage.

(14) Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(15) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(16) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

j. Mississippi Public Service Commission (ESF #3).

(1) Mississippi Public Service Commission (PSC) supports the response through ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering).

(2) Provide liaison, operational coordination, and reporting on the public works and infrastructure networks.

(3) Assist/coordinate damage assessments for public works facilities and infrastructure networks.

(4) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence and operational reporting procedures.

(5) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed.

(6) Participate in post-incident public works and infrastructure assessments to help determine critical needs and potential workloads.

(7) Support the implementation of structural and non-structural mitigation measures, including deploying protective measures, to minimize adverse effects or fully protect resources before an incident.

(8) Support monitoring and stabilizing damaged structures and demolishing structures designated as immediate public health and safety hazards.

(9) Support repairing damaged infrastructure and critical public facilities (temporary power, emergency water, sanitation & transportation systems, etc.), restoring essential navigation, flood control, and other water infrastructure systems.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(10) As needed, support management and coordination of monitoring or providing technical advice in the clearance and removal of debris from public property and the re-establishment of ground and water routes into impacted areas.

(11) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(12) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners.

k. Mississippi Insurance Department (ESF #4).

(1) Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)/State Fire Marshall's Office (SFMO)/Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA) support the response through ESF #4 (Firefighting).

(2) Provides wildland, rural, and structural firefighting resources to local, state, and tribal entities supporting firefighting and emergency operations.

(3) Obtains an initial fire situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures; determines the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance; and obtains and distributes, through proper channels, incident contact information to emergency responders mobilized through ESF #4.

(4) Analyzes and coordinates requests before committing people and other resources.

(5) Ensures employees are provided with appropriate vaccinations, credentials, and personal protective equipment to operate in the all-hazard environment they are assigned.

(6) Provides command, control, and coordination of resources (to include incident management teams, area command teams, and multi-agency coordination group support personnel) to local, state, and tribal entities in support of HAZMAT incident operations.

(7) Provides staff to support incident facilities, facility, property, telecommunications, and transportation management.

(8) As appropriate, provide direct liaison with local, state, and tribal Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and fire chiefs in the designated area.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(9) Provide radio communications systems to support firefighters, law enforcement officers, and incident response operations.

(10) Provide engineers, technicians, and liaison staff to assist federal, tribal, state, and local emergency communications managers.

(11) Provide systems for use by damage reconnaissance teams and other applications.

(12) Provide appropriate communications personnel to accompany radio systems for user training and operator maintenance indoctrination.

(13) Ensure trained public safety, law enforcement, investigations, and security resources are provided.

(14) Provide equipment and supplies from state resources during incidents based on standby agreements and contingency plans.

(15) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(16) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

1. Mississippi Department of Human Services (ESF #6).

(1) Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS) supports the response through ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services).

(2) Coordinate shelter operations, if necessary.

(3) As necessary, assist in the coordination of improvised emergency shelters;

(4) In coordination with ESF #7, support the request for resources for established feeding operations (including water, ice, and other essential commodities) at the designated shelter sites and other fixed sites through mobile feeding units and the bulk distribution of food at Point of Distribution (POD) sites;

(5) Assist in the coordination of the reunification of families separated at the time of the disaster;

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(6) Coordinate with the MEMA Human Services Branch and Office of Housing and Individual Assistance (IA) for the transition of displaced persons from emergency shelters to short and possibly long-term housing;

(7) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(8) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

m. Mississippi Department of Education (ESF #6).

(1) Mississippi Department of Education (MDE) supports the response through ESF #6.

(2) MDE assists with implementing public school closures as directed by emergency evacuation orders.

(3) Coordinate with local school districts to provide school buses, as feasible, when needed to support emergency evacuation.

(4) Assist local school districts with getting schools back open.

(5) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(6) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

n. Mississippi Forestry Commission (ESF #7).

(1) Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC) supports the response through ESF #7 (Logistics).

(2) Provide Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) to support base camps, transportation hubs, logistics staging areas, and other facilities as needed.

(3) Support ESF #4 wildland and rural firefighting as needed.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(4) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

o. Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (ESF #7).

(1) Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) supports the response through ESF #7.

(2) Evaluate and monitor long-term public and contractual resources.

(3) Assist in identifying and procuring commodities and supplies to support response and recovery operations.

(4) Provide timely reports on resource status.

(5) Coordinate needs with the federal ESF #7.

(6) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(7) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners.

p. Mississippi State Department of Health (ESF #8).

(1) Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) supports the response through ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services).

(2) Support local ESF #8 and local healthcare systems.

(3) Support on-scene emergency medical services (EMS).

(4) Coordinate and maintain emergency medical triage and treatment status, casualty collection sites, and transport services in the impacted area;

(5) Coordinate with ESF #1 regarding medical transportation issues as required;

(6) Coordinate with ESF #6 in the provision of required medical services in emergency shelters using volunteers;

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(7) Assist local emergency medical services in the evacuation of non-ambulatory patients to other medical facilities;

(8) Coordinate mass fatality operations;

(9) Coordinate mortuary services and family assistance centers;

(10) Coordinate the provision of mental health/crisis counseling services for disaster victims and emergency responders;

(11) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding supplemental health/medical re-supply issues;

(12) Conduct inspections of food and water systems.

(13) Conduct air monitoring operations.

(14) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(15) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners.

q. Mississippi State Department of Health/Division of Radiological Health (ESF #8).

(1) Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)/Division of Radiological Health (DRH) supports the response through ESF #8.

(2) Provides the overall guidance for the state during response and recovery for a radiological/nuclear incident.

(3) Provide on-scene radiological Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response (OEPR) Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) for non-fixed nuclear site accidents.

(4) Provide trained personnel to serve as radiological emergency response team members.

(5) Conduct dose assessment and provide data to senior leadership for protective action decision-making.

(6) All other needs as deemed appropriate.

r. Mississippi Oil and Gas Board (ESF #10).

(1) Mississippi Oil and Gas Board (MSOGB) supports the response through ESF #10.

(2) MSOGB provides information regarding oil and gas well-operating sites and provides technical liaison and assistance in emergencies.

(3) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(4) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners.

s. Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (ESF #11).

(1) Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC) supports the response through ESF #11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources).

(2) Coordinate food safety response activities, including inspecting and verifying food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants and products in distribution and retail sites under the department's jurisdiction.

(3) Assist local farms and ranchers with the relocation of livestock.

(4) Assist local individuals with damage assessments to crops.

(5) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

(6) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

t. Mississippi Board of Animal Health (ESF #11).

(1) Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH) supports the response through ESF #11.

(2) Alert/activate any veterinary emergency personnel residing near the incident as provided by the current affected counties' CEMP or Emergency Operational Plan (EOP).

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (3) Coordinate the provision of companion/service animal sheltering with ESF #6.
- (4) Identify potential animal carcass disposal sites and collection and disposal methods in coordination with ESF #8 and ESF #10 if required.
- (5) In coordination with ESF #15 and the JIC, issue animal health and care advisories.
- (6) Initiate the rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage, and treatment of domesticated animals in affected areas.
- (7) As soon as possible, coordinate the identification of any supplemental animal health resources needed for the state from the federal level and provide them to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.
- (8) Coordinate with the SEOC all domesticated animal response efforts with any MBAH field personnel who may have responded in the affected counties.
- (9) Coordinate emergency medical care for all animals;
- (10) Coordinate support for the sheltering of pets for persons within medical needs shelters;
- (11) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.
- (12) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

u. Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (ESF #12).

- (1) Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS) supports the response through ESF #12 (Energy).
- (2) Determine damage impact and operating capabilities of utilities in the disaster area.
- (3) Prioritize resource deployment to critical areas.
- (4) Coordinate with private companies to restore the affected area's electricity, water, and communications.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (5) Coordinate pipeline restoration.
- (6) Coordinate logistical support requirements with utility restoration crews.
- (7) Coordinate the use of state resources to support restoration efforts when applicable.
- (8) Coordinate identifying any supplemental energy resources needed for the state from the federal level and provide SEOC for submission to FEMA.
- (9) Continue to maintain an affected county's energy status report that reflects damage/outage information previously collected and projected power restoration dates.
- (10) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.
- (11) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners.

v. Mississippi Military Department (ESF #16).

- (1) The Mississippi Military Department (MMD) supports the response through ESF #16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities).
- (2) The Mississippi National Guard (MSNG) can support operations upon issuance of an Executive Order.
- (3) Provide monitoring and incident support activities via the 47th Civil Support Team (CST).
- (4) Assist with security operations.
- (5) Establish and operate POD for commodities as needed.
- (6) Assist with aerial and ground SAR activities.
- (7) Assist the unified public messaging campaign by compiling and providing information to the UC, SEOC ESF #15, and JIC.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(8) Coordinate the response and relief efforts with federal counterparts and private sector partners;

w. American Red Cross.

(1) Open and operate shelter(s) for evacuees should residents in the community need to be evacuated.

(2) Provide mental health services to affected residents.

(3) Provide medication replacement services to affected residents.

x. Salvation Army.

(1) Provide on-scene feeding for responders.

(2) Assist with feeding at shelters.

(3) Provide emotional and spiritual care on scene and at shelter locations.

(4) Provide canteen services upon request from the Incident Commander for on-scene working personnel should the incident be of long duration.

8. COMMUNICATIONS.

a. Communications within the affected area will require establishment or augmentation to provide verbal exchange between federal, state, tribal, and local disaster officials and RP/HAZMAT companies. Assistance can be provided by deploying various State Emergency Response Teams (SERT). SERT's abilities include Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN) 700 megahertz (MHz) interoperability radio system, cellular cradlepoint and satellite data, video conferencing capacity, and UAS capabilities.

b. Emergency communications links between the SEOC, federal, state, tribal, and local agencies, and HAZMAT/RP private-sector partners will be developed as needed.

c. Contact with SERTs and MEMA Area Coordinators (AC) will always be maintained to coordinate and support operations in the field.

d. Depending on the scale of events, supplemental communications resources can be

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

requested through FEMA.

e. Ensuring the security of certain privileged or proprietary information will be accomplished.

f. Interoperable communications with on and off-scene personnel will be achieved using the MSWIN, ICS Form 205, or the [National Interoperability Field Operations Guide](#) (NIFOG).

See the ESF #2 Annex for more information, or contact the SWP.

9. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS.

a. The federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and HAZMAT/RP will manage administrative and financial activities consistent with established procedures and processes.

b. The on-scene command group will manage personnel requirements and assignments.

c. The Finance and Administration Section Chief (FSC) will provide state-level fiscal oversight and management of all administrative and program costs through obligation.

d. Logistics will be coordinated through ESF #7.

10. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures, and the following:

a. Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law (Pub. L.) 107–296 (codified as amended at 6 United States Code [U.S.C.] §§ 101–629)

[Homeland Security Act of 2002](#)

b. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf

c. Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, Pub. L. 109–295

[Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006](#)

d. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), Pub. L. 96–510 (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601–75)

[CERCLA Summary](#)

- e. Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) 49 CFR 194
[https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/Oil and Chemical/annotated-regulations/49-cfr-194](https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/Oil%20and%20Chemical/annotated-regulations/49-cfr-194)
- f. Oil Pollution Act of 1990;
<https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-oil-pollution-act>
- g. Clean Water Act of 1972;
[https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents//The%20Clean%20Water%20Act%20of%201972.pdf](https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/The%20Clean%20Water%20Act%20of%201972.pdf)
- h. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP);
<https://semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/174999.pdf>
- i. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5)
<https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Homeland%20Security%20Presidential%20Directive%205.pdf>
- j. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8)
<https://www.dhs.gov/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness>
- k. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- l. Oil and Chemical Incident Annex to Response and Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plans
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_incident-annex-oil-chemical.pdf
- m. Various Pipeline Company Emergency Response Plans as approved by the US Department of Transportation (DOT), Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA);
- n. Mississippi Oil and Chemical Awareness website;
[http://ms.Oil and Chemical-awareness.com/Oil and Chemical_operators](http://ms.Oil%20and%20Chemical-awareness.com/Oil%20and%20Chemical_operators)
- o. Mississippi Oil and Gas Board;
[http://www.ogb.state.ms.us/Oil and Chemicalmap.html](http://www.ogb.state.ms.us/Oil%20and%20Chemicalmap.html)

- p. National Pipeline Mapping System;
<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/FindWhosOperating.aspx>
- q. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- r. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- s. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- t. National Protection Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Protection_Framework2nd-june2016.pdf
- u. National Prevention Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Prevention_Framework2nd-june2016.pdf
- v. FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- w. FEMA Hazardous Materials Incidents, Guidance for State, Tribal, Territorial, and Private Sector Partners, August 2019.
<https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/hazardous-materials-incidents.pdf>
- x. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA SharePoint/Response Framework](#)

11. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

HAZMAT Incident Annex to MS CEMP

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Hurricane Incident Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (WCC)

Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)

MS Rural Water Association (MsRWA)

Mississippi Department of Insurance (MID)

State Fire Marshall's Office (SFMO)

Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)

Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)

Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

Mississippi Highways Safety Patrol (MHSP)

Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)

Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)

Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Non-Government Organizations

American Red Cross (ARC)

Salvation Army (SA)

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (R.A.C.E.S)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Coordinating Agency cont.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
United States Coast Guard (USCG)

Federal Cooperating Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Department of Commerce (DOC)
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 National Weather Service (NWS)
 National Hurricane Center (NHC)
Department of Defense (DOD)
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
Department of Energy (DOE)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. SITUATION 1

3. HAZARD AND THREAT ANALYSIS..... 2

 a. Tropical Wave..... 2

 b. Tropical Depression 2

 c. Tropical Storm 2

 d. Hurricane..... 2

 e. Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale..... 3

 f. Storm Surge 4

4. ASSUMPTIONS..... 4

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 5

 a. Response Phase..... 6

 b. State Emergency Operations Center Activation 6

 c. Joint Informaion Center 6

 d. Business Emergency Operations Center..... 6

 e. Decision Making..... 7

 f. Hurricane Staging Areas..... 7

 g. Evacuation Considerations..... 8

 h. Sheltering 9

 i. Search & Rescue..... 9

 j. Points of Distribution (PODs)..... 10

 k. Transition from Response to Recovery..... 10

 l. Recovery Phase..... 11

 m. Recovery Activities..... 11

6. MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE TIMELINE..... 13

 a. Hour 168 (7 days) – Hour 144 (6 days) 13

 b. Hour 120 (5 days) 14

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- c. Hour 96 (4 Days) 15
- d. Hour 72 (3 Days) 17
- e. Hour 48 (2 Days) 19
- f. Hour 24 (Day 1) 20
- g. Hour 12 21
- h. Hour 0 (Onset of tropical-storm-force winds) 21
- 7. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES 21
 - a. State..... 22
 - (1) Governor's Office..... 22
 - (2) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (ESF #2, 5, 7, 14, 15) 22
 - (3) Mississippi Department of Transportation (ESF #1) 23
 - (4) Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (ESF #2)..... 24
 - (5) Mississippi Public Service Commission (ESF #3) 25
 - (6) State Fire Marshal's Office (ESF #4) 25
 - (7) Mississippi Department of Human Services (ESF #6) 26
 - (8) Mississippi Department of Education (ESF #6) 26
 - (9) Mississippi Forestry Commission (ESF #7). 27
 - (10) Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (ESF #7) 27
 - (11) Mississippi State Department of Health (ESF #8) 28
 - (12) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (ESF #9)..... 29
 - (13) Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries & Parks (ESF #9, 13) 29
 - (14) Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (ESF #9, 10, 13) 29
 - (15) Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (ESF #10) 30
 - (16) Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (ESF #11) 31
 - (17) Mississippi Board of Animal Health (ESF #11) 31
 - (18) Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (ESF #12) 32
 - (19) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (ESF #13)..... 33
 - (20) Mississippi Military Department (ESF #16) 33
 - b. Tribal..... 34
 - c. Local 34
 - (1) County Boards of Supervisors 34

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (2) Local Civil Defense/Emergency Management Agencies 35
- (3) County Sherriff's Offices 35
- (4) County Department of Human Services 35
- (5) County Health Departments..... 36
- (6) County Road Maintenance/Departments 36
- (7) County Public School Districts..... 36
- (8) City Mayors 36
- (9) City Police Departments 36
- d. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)..... 37
 - (1) American Red Cross 37
 - (2) Salvation Army 37
 - (3) Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (R.A.C.E.S) 37
- e. Federal..... 37
 - (1) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 37
 - (2) National Weather Service (NWS)..... 38
 - (3) United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 38
 - (4) United States Coast Guard (USCG)..... 39
- 8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 39
- 9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE..... 40

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Hurricane Incident Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Hurricane Incident Annex replaces the State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan and provides a framework for structuring and planning state and local emergency management response to a hurricane or tropical storm making landfall on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. A vital component of this Annex is the multi-agency planning corroboration, which integrates planning across all levels of government so that capabilities can be mixed and matched to provide an agile, resilient, flexible approach to hurricane incidents.

a. Purpose. This document guides hurricane preparedness and response to the threat impacts of a hurricane on the State of Mississippi. The Annex is designed for use at the state level and for agencies that support the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) and Recovery Support Functions (RSF). Primary and support agencies can use this Annex and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Response Framework to develop internal plans, policies, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

b. Scope. This Annex establishes the basic procedures, guidance, assumptions, and strategies for the State of Mississippi in hurricane preparedness and response to a hurricane's threat or actual landfall. It is flexible and expandable, depending on the tropical event's severity, except the timeline, which is written to fit a "worst-case scenario." The document also addresses the unique needs of hurricane preparedness and response, especially the actions required for evacuation, sheltering, and search and rescue (SAR).

This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

Specific operational policies, procedures, and guidelines, developed by respective organizations to address the unique aspects of a particular storm or planning consideration, will supplement this Annex and be intended to assist state, county, and municipal planners.

2. SITUATION. Mississippi is susceptible to all tropical storms, from tropical depressions to category five hurricanes. These tropical cyclones produce three significant hazards: (1) storm surge, (2) high winds, and (3) rainfall-induced flooding. Mississippi's two High-Risk Coastal Hurricane Impact Zones are Tier 1- Coastal counties of Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock Counties, and Tier 2- Inland High-Risk counties of George, Stone, and Pearl River counties.

Hurricanes also significantly impact the medium-risk counties of Clarke, Covington, Forrest, Greene, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lauderdale, Marion, Newton, Perry, Pike, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Walthall, and Wayne counties. Each county can receive the effects of high winds, rain damage, severe storms, and flooding.

3. HAZARD AND THREAT ANALYSIS. The Atlantic hurricane season begins on June 1 and ends on November 30, but hurricanes have developed outside the designated season. Mississippi is susceptible to all tropical cyclones, from tropical depressions to major hurricanes. Mississippi has been subject to winter and spring extra-tropical storms driving higher than normal tides from southerly and southeasterly winds. The Mississippi Coast has also experienced tropical depressions and tropical storms, which have caused higher-than-normal tides, storm surge, and gusting winds.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines coastal storms as causing "an increase in tidal elevations (called storm surge) and wind speed and erosion caused by both extra-tropical events and tropical cyclones." FEMA defines hurricanes as "tropical cyclones characterized by thunderstorms and defined wind circulation." These winds "blow in a large spiral around a calm center called the eye." The following terms are used to describe tropical storms/hurricanes:

a. Tropical Wave. (also known as an Easterly Wave). A trough or cyclonic curvature maximum in the trade-wind easterlies. The wave may reach maximum amplitude in the lower middle troposphere.

b. Tropical Depression. A tropical cyclone with a maximum sustained surface wind speed of 38 mph or 62 km/hr. or less.

c. Tropical Storm. A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed ranges from 39 mph or 63 km/hr. to 73 mph or 118 km/hr.

d. Hurricane. A tropical cyclone with a maximum sustained surface wind of 74 mph or 119 km/hr. or more.

Hurricane wind intensity is measured with the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (SSHWS) based on a 1–5 rating of a hurricane's sustained wind speed at the time of measurement. This estimates the potential property damage expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for significant loss of life and damage. Category 1 and 2 storms are still dangerous and require preventative measures. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale.

e. **Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale.** The SSHWS underwent a minor modification in 2012 to resolve the awkwardness associated with conversions among the various units for wind speed in advisory products. The change broadens the Category 4 wind speed range by one mile per hour (mph) at each end of the range, yielding a new range of 130-156 mph. This change does not alter the category assignments of any storms in historical records, nor will it change the category assignments for future storms. Table 1 below depicts the revised Saffir-Simpson Scale by category, associated wind speeds, and expected damages from a particular event.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Sustained Winds</u>	<u>Types of Damage due to Hurricane Winds</u>
One	74-95 mph	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed framed homes could have damage to the roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap, and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles will likely result in power outages that could last several days.
Two	96-110 mph	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed framed homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last several days to weeks.
Three (major)	111-129 mph	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
Four (major)	130-156 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage by losing most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted, and power poles will be downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
Five (major)	157 mph or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

Table 1. Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

f. Storm Surge. Storm surge is potentially the most devastating factor associated with hurricanes. Within the boundaries of the first-tier counties, properties adjacent to areas affected by tides, particularly areas south of U.S. Highway 90, are the most susceptible to damage from storm surge, with heavy flooding as the most common result. In extreme cases, such as Hurricanes Camille and Katrina, the incoming wall of water and wind could destroy well-built buildings along the immediate coastline.

Hurricanes moving northeast across the Louisiana Delta or inland between Mobile, Alabama, and Panama City, Florida, are usually less damaging because these storms are located on the "weak side" (Left Front Quadrant). Even if a hurricane/tropical storm does not make landfall, the Mississippi Gulf Coast can suffer the damaging effects of high tide, rain, and wind from hurricanes/tropical storms that move in from the Gulf of Mexico.

4. ASSUMPTIONS.

a. The threat of a hurricane, whether or not there is actual landfall or substantial damage, may still cause an event with mass evacuation and the need for shelters.

b. Most evacuees will travel along the primary evacuation routes and gravitate to the most prominent communities offering accommodations and services.

c. Individuals with disabilities, access and functional needs, the elderly, and non-English speaking populations may lack food, shelter, transportation, and communication ability.

d. Approximately 16.4 percent of Mississippi's population has a disability. Preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts will be consistent with federal policy and guidelines.

e. Evacuations in neighboring states, particularly Louisiana and Alabama, will impact Mississippi's traffic flow, law enforcement capabilities, fuel capabilities, and public shelter populations.

f. Mass evacuation for a hurricane threat will affect coastal counties and counties along US Interstates 55 (I-55) and 59 (I-59) along with US Highways 45 (Hwy 45), 11 (Hwy 11), 49 (Hwy 49), and 61 (Hwy 61).

g. Persons living in storm surge zones and manufactured housing are the most vulnerable to hurricanes.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

h. Local governments and emergency responders will be engaged in disaster response operations requiring state assistance to provide perimeter security and entry and exit control operations.

i. Federal assistance may be necessary to restore Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR).

j. When national interests are in jeopardy, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will exercise authority to reach outside provisions of the Stafford Act.

k. The communications infrastructure in disaster-impacted areas will sustain significant damage, creating communications gaps and limitations over a widespread area.

l. The electrical utility infrastructure in impacted areas will sustain significant damage, leaving homes and businesses without power and the capability to pump water, operate wastewater systems, and fuel vehicles.

m. Damage to the electrical grid will cause power outages that extend well inland.

n. Re-entry forces will encounter significant debris on routes during the initial re-entry phase.

o. Heavy equipment will be needed to aid the re-entry forces during the initial stages of re-entry.

p. Traffic control points (TCPs) will be established to limit access to evacuated areas and reduce public exposure to dangerous conditions.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. This Annex incorporates the concepts and requirements found in federal and state laws, regulations, and guidelines. It considers the regulations and guidelines in the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Response Framework (NRF), and the CEMP. Furthermore, this Annex identifies the responsibilities and actions required to protect lives, property, and the environment related to a hurricane.

Incidents typically begin and end locally and are managed daily at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional levels. This plan considers the involvement of the whole community. This includes individuals, communities, private and non-profit sectors, faith-based organizations, and federal, state, tribal, and local governments mandated or encouraged to develop, exercise, and maintain individual Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs).

When local resources become exhausted, emergency managers depend on the involvement of multiple jurisdictions for support. Therefore, the whole community must be prepared to assist in this effort. This Annex will be activated under the direction of the Governor of Mississippi or by the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), the Executive Director of MEMA, in response to emergency or disaster events that exceed the ability and resources of local emergency management.

a. Response Phase. The Response Phase occurs before landfall and lasts until lifeline systems are partially restored. During this phase, functions critical to lifesaving, protecting the populace, meeting basic human needs, securing critical infrastructure, and safeguarding State records are performed.

b. State Emergency Operations Center Activation. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the emergency, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may be activated either virtually, partially, or fully to support the accomplishment of the activities needed at the appropriate levels outlined in the Base Plan portion of the CEMP. For more information on activation and the internal policies and procedures of SEOC operations, see the *MEMA Response Framework*.

c. Joint Informaion Center. In conjunction with SEOC activations, the Joint Information Center (JIC) will also activate as the central point of contact for news media and interest parties to coordinate incident information activities. Public information officials from all participating federal, state, and local agencies should collocate at the JIC, incident-dependent. For more information on JIC activities, see MEMA External Affairs or ESF #15.

d. Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), more commonly referred to as the "BEOC," is an online platform for information sharing throughout the business community before, during, and after disasters. The BEOC provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster. MEMA will activate the BEOC for hurricane incidents requiring significant recovery actions.

The BEOC will provide immediate information to those in the private sector community by coordinating local, state, and federal efforts. With the expansion of MEMA's web capabilities to include a Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Room (SITRoom), the BEOC SITRoom consists of a closed chatroom for its private sector partners to allow increased collaboration and communication between MEMA, the private sector, and public businesses. During a disaster, those businesses can communicate collectively, tending to their business and

others' needs. To access the BEOC HSIN Situation Room, see <https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> or contact the MEMA Private Sector Liaison.

e. Decision Making. Elected officials weigh several factors in considering whether evacuation is necessary for their jurisdictions. They also consider directives about protective actions recommended by emergency management agencies (EMAs).

MEMA and the local EMA directors employ the latest technology while discussing the situation with various federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to support such decisions. Officials make recommendations and decisions as a collaborative process with consensus as a goal.

Governmental and commercial hurricane decision support programs exist on the internet. Some programs track the storm, while others are being developed to address potential storm damage in designated geographic areas.

HURREVAC is the decision support tool of the National Hurricane Program (NHP), administered by FEMA, USACE, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Hurricane Center (NHC). HURREVAC is a web-based computer program that graphically monitors the storm's track based on the input of the official forecast advisories from the NHC. Unlike public websites, HURREVAC is available only to government officials. This web-based program also includes strike probabilities, inland wind potential effects, past hurricane tracks, and an evacuation decision-making feature incorporating the results of a coastal county's clearance times with the 72-hour forecast.

While HURREVAC is the most comprehensive tool for evacuation decision-making, authorities should consider all available information, including special comments in the NHC "tropical discussion" and forecasts from local National Weather Service (NWS) meteorologists. The NHC, for example, employs the aid of several computer models before issuing each official forecast.

f. Hurricane Staging Areas. Staging areas are strategically located sites around the state for use in times of disasters. These assembly points can be activated either before the landfall of a hurricane, when the Governor declares a State of Emergency, or immediately after the storm passes. State agencies and other organizations can bring personnel and equipment to the sites to more easily coordinate and begin re-entry to assist communities affected by the storm.

MEMA will coordinate the activation of the sites with the local emergency management agency Director and the Mississippi National Guard (MSNG). In preparedness, state and local officials should notify MEMA of site changes. Agencies will consider an advance team to review and secure the site before staff and supplies are mobilized for activation. Staging areas and personnel lodging facilities will be separate from public shelters.

g. Evacuation Considerations. Evacuation involves direction, coordination, operations, and follow-through for the threat of a hurricane to the State of Mississippi. State and local EMAs and ESF support agencies will assist with evacuating people in storm surge zones in the coastal counties and other vulnerable populations of the State during the threat of a hurricane.

(1) MS Code Ann. § 33-15 provides the authority to the county supervisors or elected authority to request evacuation when necessary to protect lives.

(2) Elected officials base their decisions on various factors, particularly recommendations from the local EMA director.

(3) Each local government is responsible for evacuating areas within its jurisdiction and establishes priorities and regulations regarding evacuating residents and visitors.

(4) During the threat of tropical systems, Mississippi's three coastal counties are at the most risk. They will implement evacuation plans derived from hazard analyses, such as storm surge zones and floodplain maps. Local agencies in the coastal area will open approved shelters.

(5) As needed, direct evacuees out of the county for the threat of a major hurricane.

(6) Before the public announcement, coastal counties should coordinate with MEMA and neighboring/bordering counties regarding any evacuation decision. Such action will enable agencies to prepare for traffic control and shelters.

(7) Inland counties should consider the recommendation of "in-county" evacuation to local shelters for residents vulnerable to floods and high winds, such as people living along rivers or in manufactured housing. In most cases, no inland county needs to issue an out-of-county evacuation order.

(8) In most situations, however, State agencies, as coordinated by MEMA, Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS), Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC), Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH), and the Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS), will provide guidance and assist local governments with traffic control, public information, and movement of special populations (e.g., elderly, hospital patients, and prisoners).

(9) State agencies will be authorized to assist when the Governor declares the State of Emergency.

For more information, organization, and responsibilities for state-supported evacuation operations, see the *CEMP Evacuation Support Annex*.

h. Sheltering. Under the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15-17 (1972), local governments have the authority to direct municipalities and counties to assist in staffing emergency shelters. Once local government and local voluntary agencies have exceeded local assets, assistance can be requested from the SEOC.

(1) General Population Shelters. MSDH is the state coordinating agency for general population shelter operations. MDHS will coordinate with the American Red Cross to support shelter operations. This includes supporting the American Red Cross in operating shelters/temporary housing, food services, and emergency human needs. Limited health and medical needs may be coordinated through ESF #8. Additional information on general population sheltering can be found in the CEMP, ESF #6 Annex Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, Human Services Annex, and the Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan (MASSP).

(2) Medical Needs Shelters. MSDH is responsible for state medical needs sheltering (SMNS). MSDH has one fixed facility in Stone County, MS. MSDH shall work with the Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB) to pre-identify locations as supplemental SMNSs. Additional information for medical needs sheltering can be found in the CEMP, ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex.

(3) Pet and Animal Shelters. The Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH) serves as the lead agency for sheltering requirements for pet and animal shelters. Additional guidance and information for pet and animal sheltering can be found in the CEMP, ESF #11 Animal, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Annex.

i. Search & Rescue.

(1) Local. Local governments are primarily responsible for search and rescue operations within their legally established jurisdictions. If and when additional SAR capability is necessary, the local government can request additional assistance from the state. Upon such request, the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P) will assume the lead for coordinating all state SAR operations and resources.

The search for and recovery of human remains will be conducted only after the rescue of survivors has been completed, and the environment will allow for safe operation by SAR personnel.

(2) State. MOHS and MDWF&P are assigned coordinating roles for the state's Search and Rescue Operations.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

The state SAR Response System assists and augments county and municipal SAR capabilities. The Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) may be utilized if SAR operations overextend the resources and capabilities of local government officials. Requests for assistance from the Mississippi Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR) must be made through the State Emergency Operations Center for rotating to the ESF#9 Search and Rescue coordinator.

MMD/MSNG personnel can assist with SAR. However, before they can assist under the Immediate Response Authority, which allows them to be utilized if life, limb, or eyesight is at stake, Soldiers or Airmen must already be in a duty status before Immediate Response Authority may be used. Otherwise, they must be put on State Active Duty (SAD) by the Governor's Executive Order (EO).

(3) Federal. At no point will state or local assets be considered federal assets. Under the NRF, federal USAR task forces are federal assets in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and other applicable authorities.

For more information on state SAR capabilities, see the CEMP ESF #9 Annex or the ESF #9 ECO.

j. Points of Distribution (PODs). PODs are centralized locations in an impacted area where survivors pick up life-sustaining relief supplies following a disaster or emergency. PODs can vary in size, scope, and duration. Small POD sites may only distribute water or muck-out kits for a day or two; large POD sites may provide food, water, ice, tarps, and other commodities for several days. In conjunction with law enforcement and other county entities, MEMA, MFC, MSNG, and the County EMAs coordinate, design, establish, and operate the POD sites. MEMA coordinates the commodities, MFC manages the SSA, the MSNG provides transportation and POD operations personnel, and the counties provide the location, oversight, and coordinate traffic control/security. For more information on POD operations, see the MEMA Office of Logistics or ESF #7.

k. Transition from Response to Recovery. There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a period after the hurricane in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the storm and can last as long as two years or more. Hurricane Katrina's recovery is in its second decade. The transition from response to recovery generally occurs over several days, if not weeks. The key milestones for a transition include the completion of SAR operations, safety and security stabilization, reestablishment of transportation networks and the supply chain, and a semblance of life safety being reestablished (power, water, sewer, commercial activity - food, gasoline, building materials, etc.).

The key to a successful transition will be the understanding and agreement on when response activities have ceased and the recovery road forward has been established. The two main areas of

focus that MEMA will rely on for this effort will be joint planning and unity of effort by both response and recovery leaders - before, during, and after the transition period is identified.

l. Recovery Phase. For this Hurricane Incident Annex, recovery operations will touch on Damage Assessments and Debris Removal, as these are the two significant events that kick off the recovery phase of operations.

Given a certain level of storm damage, the federal government provides disaster relief during this phase upon Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include federal relief under Public Law (PL) 93-288 for public and individual assistance, establishing Disaster Response Centers (DRCs), establishing temporary housing facilities, and federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or improved state. For more information on short and long-term recovery, including housing, see the MEMA Office of Housing and Individual Assistance or the Office of Public Assistance.

m. Recovery Activities. Depending on the severity of the hurricane, recovery operations can be relatively minor to extraordinarily complex and lengthy, drawn-out events. The damage will dictate the amount of recovery and at what level – local, state, or federal – the recovery effort will be led.

There are usually no clear distinctions between when the response phase ends and when the recovery phase begins. There is typically a period after the hurricane in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The recovery phase begins a few days after the storm and can last more than a year or several years. The federal government provides disaster relief during recovery upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

(1) Damage Assessments. During emergencies, the County EMA Directors will provide direction to County and City officials operating from the county EOC. In conjunction with the County EMA, county and city officials will coordinate all damage assessment activities. Damage assessment findings will be reported to the county EOC. Summary reports will be forwarded to the SEOC.

The utility liaison at the county EOC will collect information regarding private utility damages. Repairs to public facilities will begin as soon as possible. Priority will be given to facilities crucial to emergency response operations, such as roads and bridges.

Local government resources will be relied upon for most repair work with support from the state and federal governments. Immediately following a disaster, the county will assess public and private property damage to estimate the extent of damage based on actual observation and inspection.

Damage assessment usually occurs in two phases: Initial Assessment and Secondary Assessment.

(a) Initial Assessment. The initial assessment determines the general impact and damage to vital facilities and resources and provides a brief overview of the effects on citizens and businesses. The initial damage assessment should be augmented by "windshield" surveys and citizen reports to estimate the number of affected private homes and businesses.

An aerial survey of the county should be performed as soon as possible after the incident. The results of this survey will facilitate further damage assessment on the ground. Local building officials should direct damage assessment on vital facilities according to their assigned branch. This survey should be completed as soon as possible since it will provide the supporting documentation for a disaster declaration and establish a base for the secondary assessment process.

An assessment of damage to utilities and an evaluation of the immediate needs of the population, especially water and sanitation services, should be accomplished as soon as possible.

Potable water is a significant concern following some emergencies. Power and gas for heating may also be extremely important, depending upon the season.

(b) Secondary Assessment. Subsequent, in-depth assessments are conducted to determine the full extent of damage and the financial implications for disaster declarations and disaster assistance. Priorities in the initial assessment should be restoring emergency response, direction, control capability, and saving lives.

The MEMA Offices of Housing and Individual Assistance and Public Assistance will gather costs associated with the damage to support disaster declarations and assistance requests. Resources and facilities vital to the country's economic recovery should be surveyed. These include hospitals, schools, financial institutions, and major employers. Some buildings or structures may require further engineering evaluation by a consultant hired by the owner.

Following local damage assessment, if the County EMA Director and Chief Executives detect a vast amount of damage, they should contact MEMA and request State/ Federal damage assessment teams. These teams will work with local officials to reassess the damage to see if there is enough damage to determine if the county is eligible for state or federal funds.

If state and federal teams are requested to assist with damage assessment, various staging areas would be designated by the County Board of Supervisors through the County EMA Director. Damage assessment teams would include at least one local, state, and federal official.

(2) Debris Removal. Removal of debris from public roads/highways is the responsibility of the agency responsible for its maintenance. Debris clearing and removal along state and federal re-entry routes will be the Mississippi Department of Transportation's (MDOT) responsibility. Care should be taken to ensure debris removal efforts are coordinated with other agencies that may have an associated responsibility.

MDOT typically removes debris from state, US, or interstate routes. Debris deposited on private property is the responsibility of the property owner. Information regarding pick-up times and locations for private property owners shall be distributed so debris removal activities can proceed efficiently.

MDOT cannot encroach on private property to remove debris without special authority (i.e., legislative or some agreement after an emergency declaration) and only then if the debris is considered an immediate threat to life, health, and safety. Ultimately, the removal of debris from private property is the responsibility of the property owner.

Detailed Debris Management protocols are defined in the MDOT Debris Management Plan, found under separate cover in the MEMA Office of Public Assistance.

Contact the MEMA State Coordinating Officer (SCO), the MEMA Office of Housing and Individual Assistance, or the MEMA Office of Public Assistance for more information on hurricane recovery operations.

6. MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE TIMELINE. The Mississippi Hurricane Timeline guides supporting entities to prepare for and accomplish critical preparedness activities. As tropical storms and hurricanes will form at any time and location, the timeline is flexible and should be modified and molded to fit the situation. A guiding principle is that every timeline task is accomplished, regardless of available time. Example: If the storm timeline starts at 72 hours, responders will review all previous timeline tasks to ensure no task is overlooked.

a. Hour 168 (7 days) – Hour 144 (6 days).

(1) MEMA will begin providing situational awareness gathered from the NHC to Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECOs) and key officials.

(2) The SEOC will remain at Level 4 Normal Operations with steady-state monitoring.

(3) MEMA's Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program Manager will initiate the Hurricane Checklists for Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS) and Waste Isolation Pilot Program (WIPP).

b. Hour 120 (5 days).

(1) Conduct the Initial Full Crisis Action Team (CAT) meeting and confirm SEOC staffing.

(2) Prepare to initiate ICS procedures, including Command and General Staff (C&GS) Meetings, Operational periods, and Planning cycles.

(3) Begin conducting a daily State Coordination Conference Call with risk counties, key state agencies, bordering state EMAs, and federal agencies (includes coordination of resource availability for an evacuation plan).

(4) Pre-position transportation assets for access and functional needs populations (ESF #8).

(5) Request FEMA Region IV to deploy FEMA Liaison to the SEOC (anticipated arrival at 72-96 Hours).

(6) SEOC may activate to a Level 3 (Virtual), situationally dependent.

(7) Initiate WebEOC, HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track events and monitor for incoming data and requests.

(8) Begin posting Tropical Weather Summaries (WXSUM) and other situational information to the assigned incident situation room and via AtHoc to ECOs (Operations).

(9) Coordinate with the Governor's Office for State of Emergency (SOE)/EO.

(10) Begin publishing daily Executive Summaries (EXSUM).

(11) Publish a Warning Order (WARNO) via AtHoc for the possibility of an SEOC Activation to Level 3 or above.

(12) Place SAR resources on standby.

(13) Begin Public Messaging and monitoring media information (ESF #15).

(14) Assist counties with public messaging (ESF #15).

(15) SWP test Emergency Alert System (EAS).

(16) Add the event to the EMAC Emergency Operating System (EOS).

(a) Evaluate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) needs and post an initial Situation Report (SITREP) addressing potential requests for an A-Team, Public Information Officer (PIO), EOC Management Team, Incident Management Team (IMT), SAR, etc.

(b) Notify the National Coordinating State (NCS).

(c) Identify and activate internal A-Team.

(d) Identify and establish post-event financial support personnel to assist with EMAC reimbursements.

(17) SEOC prepares FEMA Resource Request Forms (RRF) for federal USAR task force and/or federal IMAT Teams.

(18) Both RRFs are signed by a GAR and submitted to FEMA RIV at 96 hours.

(19) Determine the location of State Staging Areas (SSA) and estimate the commodities required (decision based on predictions) (ESF #7).

(20) Contact all vendors to confirm the availability of commodities (ESF #7).

(21) Coordinate with the lower six counties for potential evacuation logistical support (ESF #7).

(22) Notify ESF #16/Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center (CSJFTC) of possible activation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for facilities and support (ESF #7).

(23) The MSNG places units on standby in accordance with the planning considerations outlined in the MSNG Hurricane Response Plan (published under a separate cover) (ESF #5/ESF #16).

c. Hour 96 (4 Days).

(1) Continue activities from previous categories.

(2) SEOC will initiate ICS procedures to include Unified Coordination Group (UCG), C&GS, Tactics, and Planning meetings, Incident Action Plan (IAP), and SITREP or Operational Summary (OPSUM), as directed.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (3)** Place FEMA ambulance/motor coach contract resources on alert FEMA.
- (4)** Receive and disseminate the signed SOE and EO from the Governor's Office.
- (5)** Contraflow discussions with Louisiana must begin for a NLT 72-hour timeline decision.
- (6)** Pre-position supplies for general population shelters (ESF#6).
- (7)** Coordinate with county EMAs and SEOC Sections/Branches for daily state Coordination Conference Calls.
- (8)** Support ESF#6 through SMNSs (ESF #8).
- (9)** Open and partially staff the Public Health Coordination Center (PHCC) to support SEOC (ESF#8).
- (10)** Begin public outreach alerting residents of a possible tropical system (ESF #15).
- (11)** Ensure public outreach considers access and functional needs populations, such as the elderly and non-English speaking citizens (ESF#15).
- (12)** Coordinate with state and federal ESF#15.
- (13)** Coordinate and finalize mission assignments for ESF#9 resources.
- (14)** Prepare/submit FEMA RRFs for the federal Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) and USAR task force.
- (15)** Conduct communications and equipment checks (ESF#2).
- (16)** Distribute completed Incident Command System (ICS) Form 205 (Incident Radio Communications Plan) via AtHoc.
- (17)** Be prepared to produce an initial IAP. Includes preparedness task assignments (ICS Form 204) for all ESFs.
- (18)** Broadcast request for an EMAC A-Team for arrival 24-48 hours prior to projected landfall.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(19) ESF #7 Contact the Mississippi Petroleum Marketers Association on current actions and updates on fuel availability within the state.

(20) Commodity vendors are alerted for the potential purchase of goods and services (ESF #7).

(21) Logistical support is finalized for the potential evacuation of residents in the lower six counties.

d. Hour 72 (3 Days).

(1) Continue activities from the previous category.

(2) Contraflow decision deadline.

(3) If contraflow is enacted, coordinate to send MDOT Liaison to the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP).

(4) Establish NLT timeline to initiate contraflow plan through coordination with Louisiana (ESF#1 and ESF#13).

(5) Louisiana begins contraflow at their H +50.

(6) Per the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) contraflow plan (published under a separate cover), stage assets for the set-up of contraflow and provide situational awareness on evacuation (ESFs #1, #5, #13).

(7) MEMA Public Assistance (PA) will contact counties with PA projects open or in progress to document project status.

(8) MEMA Mitigation/Flood Plain Management initiates discussions with the Local Floodplain Administrators to ensure EOPs are activated.

(9) Mobilize FEMA ambulance/motor coach contract resources.

(10) Conduct daily county EMAs Coordination Conference Calls.

(11) Recommend tourist and voluntary evacuation (Locals/ESF #15).

(12) NWS begins briefing SEOC during Command and General Staff (C&GS) and provides meteorologists to SEOC at Level 2 (Partial Activation).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(13) Prepare to deploy SAR advance teams, military command and control, engineering augmentation, and law enforcement augmentation.

(14) Coordinate with the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) to identify permitted non-hazardous disposal sites in impacted areas (ESF#3).

(15) Coordinate with MDEQ to identify industries and similar facilities where hazardous materials are stored and/or used (ESF#10);

(16) MDEQ be prepared to brief the state Coordination Conference Call on their coordination activities for accountability and security of HAZMAT sites identified in impacted areas;

(17) Order commodities to support initial operations based on projections and modeling (ESF #7).

(18) The SSA is activated to receive and store commodities (ESF #7).

(19) Shelf-stable meals and water are supplied to forward-deploying elements (ESF #7).

(20) Billeting plan in place with CSJFTC and the Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC), as needed (ESF #7 and ESF #16).

(21) Deploy MEMA Area Coordinators (ACs) to designated District 8 and District 9 Counties, as required.

(22) Continue communication verifications with counties and state agencies (ESF #2).

(23) Coordinate with counties to open general population shelters and begin Volunteer Agency Liaisons (VAL) coordination call (ESF #6).

(24) ESF#6 ensures shelters are opened as far north as possible before opening shelters in the southern counties.

(25) Monitor hospital and facility decompression plan execution (ESF #8).

(26) Request activation of triage teams, contract ambulances, and others to support the bus evacuation plan (ESF#8).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(27) Place one reinforced Response Task Force and Response Logistical Task Force on alert for possible deployment within 48 hours. Identify pre-landfall staging area for SAR assets (ESF#9);

(28) Initiate news media contacts to disseminate public information on potential evacuation and shelter operations;

(29) Evaluate when full (JIC) operations begin.

(30) Forward deploying elements will plan to be set prior to the onset of tropical-storm-force winds at the destination site.

e. Hour 48 (2 Days).

(1) Continue activities from the previous category.

(2) The Governor's Office determines the closure of public offices.

(3) Ensure locals give general population evacuation orders.

(4) Monitor evacuating and sheltering access and functional needs populations (ESF #8).

(5) Monitor/ensure EMAC, SAR, and military resources are in place.

(6) C&GS continues holding state coordination conference calls daily.

(7) Ensure all communications with ACs and counties are verified and operational, and continue testing with every shift.

(8) Mobilize state evacuation traffic control active and passive resources (traffic lights) (ESFs #1 and ESF #13).

(9) Coordinate with ESF #8 for medical transportation/medical services (ESF #6).

(10) Evaluate public information needs and media releases during evacuations, shelter openings, state agencies, and school closings.

(11) Continue normal JIC activities and man the public information hotline (ESF#15).

(12) FEMA FCO, Liaisons, and IMAT arrive at the SEOC (72-48 hours).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(13) Verify communications with all licensed healthcare facilities (ESF #8).

(14) MEMA requests Pre-Declaration for Category B.

(15) Monitor/coordinate with local EMAs on the closure of schools in risk and impact areas.

(16) Monitor and disseminate the Evacuation Route Status Report in conjunction with MDOT.

(17) Monitor/manage traffic along evacuation routes using live traffic counters and other affected roadways per Contraflow Plan; make necessary modifications to maximize effectiveness and efficiency (ESF#1 and ESF#13).

(18) Continue coordination with ESF #6 for shelter logistical requirements (ESF #7).

(19) Continue receiving and staging supplies at the state staging area, with final distribution details being worked with counties.

(20) Begin coordination with counties for the anticipated opening of County Staging Areas (CSAs) and Points of Distribution (PODs) (ESF #5, ESF #7, and ESF #16).

(21) Order base camp for placement at H +24 if requested (ESF #7).

(22) Coordinate with forklift vendor for anticipated county PODs, H+24 (ESF #7).

(23) Alert vendors for possible generator needs and review the list of local generators (ESF #7).

(24) State agencies secure and protect office assets at state coastal offices prior to the onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

f. Hour 24 (Day 1).

(1) Continue activities from the previous category.

(2) SEOC activated to Level 1 (Full Activation) and at 24-hour operations, as required.

(3) Ensure communication with deployed resources and counties is verified and operational prior to the onset of tropical-storm-force winds (ESF #2).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(4) Per MDOT Contraflow Plan, monitor execution of Contraflow Plan (based on LA timeline) (ESF#1 and Infrastructure Branch).

(5) Per the Contraflow Plan and Louisiana's timeline, begin shutting down contraflow at H +20 (ESF #1 and ESF #13).

(6) Have Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (R.A.C.E.S.) HAM operators in place (ESF #2 and ESF #5).

(7) Downrange commodity plan finalized, and forward staging sites secured.

g. Hour 12.

(1) Discontinue pre-landfall missions and shelter all personnel and resources in place for the safety of responders at 12 hours or when winds reach tropical storm force (ESF#1, ESF #9, and ESF#16).

(2) MEMA Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Coordinator requests Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Emergency Waiver to conduct UAS operations for post-landfall activity;

(3) All forward-deployed personnel will arrive at a shelter-in-place facility prior to the onset of tropical-storm-force winds;

(4) Forward-deployed elements report to SEOC when secured in a shelter-in-place facility.

(5) LA discontinues contraflow at their **H +6**.

h. Hour 0 (Onset of tropical-storm-force winds).

(1) Seek/remain in shelter and monitor conditions;

(2) Remain sheltered until dangerous conditions subside;

(3) Maintain 24-hour staffing of key positions;

(4) Prepare to resume support to county EMAs and reporting procedures when safe.

7. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES. The following responsibilities identified for hurricane operations are not all-inclusive. For a comprehensive list of duties and responsibilities for each ESF, see the CEMP ESF Annexes, agency plans, policies, and SOPs.

a. State.

(1) Governor's Office.

(a) Provides direction and control to ensure the health and safety of the state's population.

(b) If needed, declare a state of emergency to enhance response and recovery.

(c) Requests federal assistance when needed.

(d) Issues executive orders, if required.

(e) Participates in Hurricane Exercises and drills.

(f) Implements necessary protective actions and issues evacuation orders, if needed, through the MEMA Executive Director.

(2) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (ESF #2, 5, 7, 14, 15).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #2 (Communications), ESF #5 (Emergency Management), ESF #7 (Logistics), ESF #14 (Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure), and ESF#15 (External Affairs).

(b) Staff the State Warning Point (SWP) 24 hours a day.

(c) Coordinate the medical hand-off of rescued victims with ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) and ensure medical coverage for responders performing rescue services.

(d) Coordinate with ESF #7 to acquire ESF #9 SAR logistical needs for search and rescue efforts.

(e) Coordinate mental health services with ESF #8 for those performing SAR missions.

(f) Coordinate with other EMAC states and FEMA to identify the availability of possible SAR resources.

(g) Provides for the SEOC activation and staffing.

(h) Ensure the state emergency management process is organized in accordance with the NIMS, ICS, CEMP, and MEMA Response Framework.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (i) Convene CAT meetings to establish initial priorities.
- (j) Alert applicable state and local government agencies through established warning procedures.
- (k) Implement the Incident Action Planning Cycle for the development of response objectives.
- (l) Receive and disseminate signed SOE and EO.
- (m) Provides adequate emergency communications.
- (n) Assists local governments in developing and maintaining hurricane evacuation plans and procedures.
- (o) Provides for collecting and disseminating public information in coordination with local government, neighboring states, and other agencies.
- (p) Provides personnel for, activates, and manages the JIC and the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC).
- (q) Develops, conducts, and participates in exercises and drills.
- (r) Provides continuity of technical, administrative, and material resources during response operations.
- (s) Coordinates the allocation and use of resources during a hurricane or threat of a hurricane making landfall.
- (t) Provides a representative to the Incident Command Post (ICP) with communications capability and decision-making authority, as necessary.

(3) Mississippi Department of Transportation (ESF #1).

- (a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #1 (Transportation).
- (b) Provides transportation assets to support the movement of supplies, equipment, and disaster workers.
- (c) Assess damage to rail and port facilities.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (d) Assess damage to commercial airports immediately affected in the impacted area.
 - (e) Immediately evaluate the availability of transportation routes capable of use by response personnel.
 - (f) Manage transportation resources to support response requirements.
 - (g) Prioritize the use of existing or available transportation assets.
 - (h) Erect appropriate road/bridge closure signage for all roads and bridges deemed unsafe for travel.
 - (i) Perform expedient repairs of roads and bridges where deemed appropriate.
 - (j) Assist in the designation of safe evacuation routes.
 - (k) Assist ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services) in moving emergency supplies into selected shelters or points of distribution (POD) areas identified as safe and on cleared, secured routes.
 - (l) Contact the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and request permission to close drawbridge operations to navigation when sustained winds at the draw reach 35 MPH.
 - (m) Assist ESF #8 with transportation requirements for access and functional needs populations.
 - (n) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.
- (4) Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (ESF #2).**
- (a) Primary agency for ESF #2 (Communications).
 - (b) Provide and maintain equipment and processes necessary to ensure interoperable communications.
 - (c) Mississippi Information Technology Services (ITS) provides telecommunications systems, services, and support to state government agencies.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(d) Operates the Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN) 700 MHz P-25 statewide communication network and deploys Master Site-On-Wheels (MSOW) and Site-On-Wheels (SOWs) as necessary to the affected area.

(e) Maintains a cache of portable radios to be distributed during emergencies, training exercises, or special events.

(f) Coordinate with private-sector companies to restore and maintain communications networks and update SEOC with network status.

(g) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(5) Mississippi Public Service Commission (ESF #3).

(a) Primary agency for ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering).

(b) Support agency for ESF#12 (Energy) to restore electrical power systems.

(c) Coordinate with the Mississippi Rural Water Association (MsRWA) and private companies to restore the affected areas' water and wastewater systems.

(d) Maintain public works and engineering systems status and provide system updates to SEOC.

(e) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(6) State Fire Marshal's Office (ESF #4).

(a) Coordinating Agency for ESF #4 (Firefighting).

(b) Support law enforcement as needed.

(c) Determine and coordinate resources with local government to suppress fires.

(d) Coordinate debris clearance with ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) to support fire and rescue services.

(e) Assess building and infrastructure for fire hazards.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(f) Support SAR operations.

(g) Provide damage information on economic damage to public/private forests.

(h) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding procuring any specialized equipment, including heavy equipment needed for the firefighting effort.

(i) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(7) Mississippi Department of Human Services (ESF #6).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services).

(b) As necessary, activate the Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan (MASSP)

(c) Relocate shelters from facilities determined by ESF #3 to be structurally damaged or otherwise unsafe.

(d) In coordination with ESF #7, support the request for resources for established feeding operations (including water, ice, and other essential commodities) at the designated shelter sites and other fixed sites through mobile feeding units and the bulk distribution of food at PODS.

(e) As safe shelters are identified, coordinate with ESF #1 to determine the status of safe routes to and around the shelter facility.

(f) As necessary, assist in the coordination of improvised emergency shelters.

(g) Assist in coordinating the reunification of families separated during the disaster.

(h) Coordinate with ESF #5 and ESF #6 on transitioning displaced persons from emergency shelters to short- and possibly long-term housing.

(i) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(8) Mississippi Department of Education (ESF #6).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Primary agency for ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services).

(b) Assist ESF #6 with sheltering and meals.

(c) Implement public school closure as directed by the Board of Education.

(d) Assist local school districts with getting schools back open.

(e) Coordinate with local school districts to use school buses, as feasible, when needed to support emergency evacuation. Note: School district-employed bus drivers may not be available in this situation. (In all probability, this will be the case in districts directly affected by the hurricane).

(f) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(9) Mississippi Forestry Commission (ESF #7).

(a) Primary Agency for ESF #7 (Logistics).

(b) Provide an IMAT to establish and operate the SSA.

(c) Conduct commodity management and distribution in coordination with MEMA and the MSNG.

(d) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(10) Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (ESF #7).

(a) Primary Agency for ESF #7 (Logistics).

(b) Provide contracting and procurement specialists to serve as members of the SEOC Logistics Section for each operational period when the SEOC is activated.

(c) Ensure expedient, streamlined contracting and procurement procedures are in place to facilitate a quick response to any Resource Manager Request.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(d) Provide an experienced property auditor/assistant to serve as a member of the Acquisition Management Team in the SEOC Logistics Section for each operational period when the SEOC is activated.

(e) Maintain a listing of Qualified Providers for goods and services that can be used in a State of Emergency.

(f) Evaluate and monitor long-term public and contractual resources;

(g) Assist in identifying and procuring logistics and supplies to support recovery operations.

(h) Provide timely reports on resource status.

(i) Coordinate needs with the federal ESF #7.

(11) Mississippi State Department of Health (ESF #8).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services).

(b) Coordinate and maintain the status of emergency medical triage and treatment, casualty collection sites, and transport services in the impacted area.

(c) Coordinate with ESF #1 regarding medical transportation issues as required.

(d) Coordinate with ESF #6 in providing required medical services in emergency shelters using volunteers.

(e) Assist local emergency medical services in evacuating non-ambulatory patients to other medical facilities.

(f) Coordinate mass fatality operations.

(g) Coordinate mortuary services and family assistance centers.

(h) Coordinate the provision of mental health/crisis counseling services for disaster victims, as well as emergency responders.

(i) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding supplemental health/medical re-supply issues.

(j) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(12) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (ESF #9).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #9 (Search and Rescue).

(b) Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF#7.

(c) Coordinate the development, notification, and mobilization of the Mississippi SAR Task Force(s) and the Response Logistical Task Force to support SAR operations.

(d) Coordinate SAR efforts with federal, state, and local SAR teams deployed to operational areas (federal RRF and EMAC).

(13) Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries & Parks (ESF #9, 13).

(a) Primary Agency for ESF #9 (SAR) in coordination with the MOHS and MEMA; Primary Agency for ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) with MDPS.

(b) Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.

(c) Assist with security at POD sites.

(d) Assist local law enforcement as needed.

(e) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(14) Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (ESF #9, 10, 13).

(a) Support Agency for ESF #9 (SAR) in coordination with the MOHS and MDWF&P; Support Agency for ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Material Response) with MDEQ, Support Agency for ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) with MDPS.

(b) Provide coastal/salt-water support to hurricane response and recovery operations.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(c) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(d) Coordinate all HAZMAT response efforts with MDEQ field personnel who have responded to the affected areas.

(e) Coordinate all SAR response efforts with ESF #9.

(f) Coordinate all public safety and security response efforts with ESF #13.

(15) Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (ESF #10).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response).

(b) Survey impacted areas to assess the impact on critical facilities and locations where hazardous chemicals, flammable substances, and explosives are stored and/or used.

(c) Establish exclusion zones around hazardous material release sites and provide technical guidance on areas requiring evacuation.

(d) Provide directives and technical assistance to those removing contaminated materials or injured persons and evacuating people from hazardous areas.

(e) Provide decontamination and substance removal guidance and assistance.

(f) Identify logistical needs for hazardous material (HAZMAT) response efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.

(g) Assist ESF #3 by responding to emergency calls from dam owners and emergency response personnel to ensure the safety of dams that may have the potential to breach and impact the public.

(h) Coordinate with ESF #4 to identify fire situations threatening HAZMAT facilities or locations.

(i) Assist ESF #3 with assessing, rehabilitating, and restoring public sewage collection and treatment systems.

(j) Develop and implement emergency debris removal and disposal guidance with ESF #3 and coordinate the siting and operation of emergency debris management sites with local governing authorities and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) when activated.

(k) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(16) Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (ESF #11).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources).

(b) Coordinate food safety response activities, including inspecting and verifying food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants and products in distribution and retail sites under the department's jurisdiction.

(c) Assist local farms and ranchers with the relocation of livestock.

(d) Assist local individuals with damage assessments to crops.

(e) Assist ESF #6 with shelter needs.

(f) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(17) Mississippi Board of Animal Health (ESF #11).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources).

(b) Alert/activate any veterinary emergency personnel residing as provided by the current affected counties' CEMP.

(c) Coordinate the provision of companion/service animal sheltering with ESF #6.

(d) If required, identify potential animal carcass disposal sites and collection and disposal methods in coordination with ESF #8 and ESF #10.

(e) In coordination with ESF #15, issue animal health and care advisories.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(f) Initiate the rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage, and treatment of domesticated animals in affected areas.

(g) As soon as possible, coordinate the identification of any supplemental animal health resources needed for the state from the federal level and provide them to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(h) Coordinate with the SEOC all domesticated animal response efforts with any (MBAH) field personnel who may have responded in the affected counties.

(i) Coordinate burial and/or disposal of animal carcasses.

(j) Review and authenticate out-of-state veterinary licenses and certification for in-state use as directed by the state licensing board.

(k) Coordinate emergency medical care for all animals.

(l) Coordinate support for the sheltering of pets for persons within medical needs shelters.

(m) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(18) Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (ESF #12).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #12 (Energy).

(b) Determine damage impact and operating capabilities of utilities in the disaster area.

(c) Prioritize resource deployment to critical areas.

(d) Coordinate with private companies to restore the affected areas' electrical, water, and communications.

(e) Coordinate pipeline restoration.

(f) Coordinate logistical support requirements with utility restoration crews.

(g) Coordinate the use of state resources to support restoration efforts when applicable.

(h) Coordinate identifying any supplemental energy resources that may be needed for the state from the federal level and provide them to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(i) Continue to maintain an affected county's energy status report that reflects damage/outage information previously collected and projected power restoration dates.

(j) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(19) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (ESF #13).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security).

(b) In coordination with ESF #1, establish a traffic management/control plan based on damage to primary/secondary roads and bridges.

(c) Provide security at critical facilities and other locations, including hospitals, shelters, casualty collection points, significant fire or HAZMAT locations, jails, government facilities, etc.

(d) Support SAR operations and traffic control.

(e) Provide security and property protection.

(f) In coordination with ESF #15, disseminate critical public safety information.

(g) Provide 24-hour backup communications capability.

(h) Assist the Mississippi Military Department (MMD) in providing 24-hour protection of critical highway facilities against sabotage.

(i) Provide for identification of any deceased persons with assistance from MSDH.

(j) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(20) Mississippi Military Department (ESF #16).

(a) Coordinating agency for ESF #16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(b) Establish the state Air Operations Branch (AOB); coordinate with FEMA Air Operations Branch, as necessary.

(c) Assist with evacuation notifications in the lower three counties.

(d) Assist with the security of locations as needed.

(e) Assess damage to roads, bridges, and infrastructure.

(f) Conduct a structural safety assessment and structural demolition.

(g) Coordinate with ESF #1 for highway, bridge, and runway repair.

(h) In coordination with ESF #1 and ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response), develop a debris removal plan, including identifying possible disposal sites.

(i) Establish and operate POD sites for commodities.

(j) Assist with aerial and ground SAR.

(k) Remove debris from rights of way.

(l) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

b. Tribal. The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MBCI) tribal lands are generally inland and away from direct hurricane impacts. However, depending on the storm's strength, tribal land could sustain impacts post-landfall. MBCI's responsibilities and actions will be similar to those outlined below in "c. Local."

c. Local.

(1) County Boards of Supervisors.

(a) Responsible for directing and controlling the County response to any tropical storm or Hurricane that makes landfall in said county.

(b) Declares a state of local emergency when conditions warrant such measures.

(c) Prepares a local resolution to the Governor requesting an SOE.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(d) Impose a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve public order and safety.

(e) Order the evacuation of any area subject to a tropical storm or hurricane.

(f) Control or restrict egress, ingress, and movement within the disaster area to the degree necessary to facilitate the protection of life and property.

(2) Local Civil Defense/Emergency Management Agencies.

(a) Develop and maintain a local Hurricane Response Plan.

(b) Coordinates with MEMA, MSDH, MDHS, and American Red Cross to implement protective action decisions.

(c) Activate local Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

(d) Directs the county's response, assigns missions and tasks, and directs the action that controls emergency operations.

(e) Coordinates with MEMA External Affairs on the dissemination of all public information.

(3) County Sherriff's Offices.

(a) Maintains the 24-hour county warning point, where applicable.

(b) Maintains communications with county EOC.

(c) Assists with evacuations.

(d) Maintains law and order within the jurisdiction.

(e) Provides a representative to the incident command post with communication and decision-making authority to establish and assume incident command as required.

(f) Establishes Traffic Control Points at pre-designated locations to limit ingress and control egress from affected areas within the county.

(4) County Department of Human Services.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Supports the American Red Cross and other county or volunteer organizations, staffing shelter facilities as needed.

(b) Provides a central location service to reunite separated family members.

(5) County Health Departments.

(a) Assists with any health hazard that might arise.

(b) Maintains coordination with the County Department of Human Services.

(c) Ensures the shelter facilities have access to first aid and other medical and dental support.

(6) County Road Maintenance/Departments. Provide personnel and equipment for traffic and access control at designated points within the county.

(7) County Public School Districts.

(a) Arranges for the termination of school activities due to pending tropical or hurricane threat.

(b) Assists the County Department of Human Services in reuniting families that have been separated during an evacuation.

(8) City Mayors.

(a) Responsible for directing and controlling the city's evacuation procedures and response to a tropical storm or hurricane threat.

(b) Impose a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve public order and safety.

(9) City Police Departments.

(a) Maintains law and order within their jurisdiction.

(b) Assists with the evacuation of residents.

(c) Maintains communication with the County EOC.

d. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO).

(1) American Red Cross.

- (a) Acts as the lead agency for shelter facility activities.
- (b) Provides personnel and supplies to operate the shelter facilities.
- (c) Provides EOC support.
- (d) Provides family member location service.
- (e) Provides food for evacuees as needed.

(2) Salvation Army. Provides support to shelter facility and feeding operations.

(3) Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (R.A.C.E.S). Provide backup communications capability to state and local EOCs.

e. Federal.

(1) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

- (a) Deploy Liaison to SEOC upon request by the state.
- (b) Deploy an IMAT and collateral duty personnel to SEOC upon request by the state.
- (c) Process pre-declaration requests.
- (d) Deploy a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) upon request by the state.
- (e) Deploy appropriate Mobile Emergency Response Systems (MERS) resources to state if required/requested.
- (f) Order commodities for affected states.
- (g) Coordinate with ESF#8 to identify and pre-stage appropriate National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) capabilities/caches, National Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT), etc.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(h) Coordinate with ESF#9 to identify and pre-stage appropriate SAR capabilities/caches.

(i) Coordinate with ESF#3 to identify and pre-stage appropriate Power Response Teams (PRTs), generators, and other personnel/resources.

(j) As requested, place ambulance/motor coach contract resources on alert (H-96) and mobilize (H-72).

(k) Establish an Air Operations Branch.

(l) Determine potentially impacted CIKR and lifesaving/sustaining facilities and estimate potential support requirements.

(m) Monitor state evacuation status.

(2) National Weather Service (NWS).

(a) Receive, evaluate, and disseminate to the state Primary Warning Points, forecasts, predictions, and other pertinent data regarding the possibility of adverse weather conditions.

(b) Broadcast weather information continuously and warnings as required on the Statewide Weather Broadcast System.

(c) Alert the MEMA Director or the duty officer of all watches and warnings.

(d) An NWS liaison supports 24-hour SEOC operations for Level 3 Activations and above.

(e) Issue statements when weather conditions no longer pose a significant threat.

(3) United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Carry out all FEMA-directed missions, such as but not limited to:

(a) Debris removal missions.

(b) Commodities distribution missions.

(c) Temporary roofing missions.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (d) Provide emergency power;
- (e) Provide temporary public structure.
- (f) Provide LNO to the SECO, as required.

(4) United States Coast Guard (USCG).

- (a) Provide maritime commerce advisories.
- (b) Conduct search and rescue operations.
- (c) Conduct marine pollution response.
- (d) Provide LNOs to the SECO, as required.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Hurricane Incident Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- d. National Preparedness Goal, September 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_preparedness_goal_2nd_edition.pdf
- e. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>

- f. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- g. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- h. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- i. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA SharePoint/Response Framework](#)

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the Annex. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Infectious Disease Incident Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
Mississippi Department of Mental Health (DMH)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)
Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (WCC)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
 Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)
Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL)
Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB)
Office of the State Medical Examiner (SMEO)

Federal Support Agencies

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. DEFINITIONS..... 1

 a. Pathogen..... 1

 b. Infection 2

 c. Disease 2

 e. Influenza 2

 f. Novel Virus..... 2

 g. Biological Agent 2

 h. Biological Threat 2

 i. Epidemic. 2

 j. Pandemic..... 2

3. SITUATION OVERVIEW 2

 a. Types of Infectious Diseases 3

 b. Infectious Disease Transmission..... 3

 c. Treatment for Infectious Diseases 4

 d. Outcome of Infectious Diseases..... 4

4. ASSUMPTIONS..... 4

5. OBJECTIVES 5

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 6

 a. Activation..... 6

 b. Infectious Disease Response..... 7

 c. Suspicious Substances 8

 d. Determination of a Disease Outbreak..... 9

 e. Laboratory Confirmation 9

 f. Identification (Analysis and Confirmation)..... 9

 g. Notification 9

7. CONTROLLING AN EPIDEMIC. 10

Infectious Disease Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- a. Contain and Control..... 10
- b. Decontamination..... 11
- 8. BIOTERRORISM CONSIDERATIONS..... 11
- 9. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES 12
 - a. Local and Tribal Government..... 12
 - b. State Overall..... 13
 - c. State Preparedness 13
 - d. State Pre-Incident..... 14
 - e. State Response 15
 - e. State Support Agencies 16
 - f. Federal..... 19
- 10. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES 20
- 11. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE..... 22

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Infectious Disease Incident Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) is the lead human disease prevention and control agency. MSDH responds to numerous infectious disease outbreaks of varying types and magnitudes during normal operations. If an event presents an imminent threat to the public or exceeds MSDH's day-to-day capacity, the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) may, at the discretion of the Governor, activate the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Upon activation, MEMA and MSDH will coordinate state-level emergency management activities and engage with other stakeholders, including state, tribal, and local governments, non-governmental organizations, other states, the federal government, and the private sector.

a. Purpose. This Annex aims to establish a framework for a coordinated state response to one or more suspected or confirmed cases of a highly infectious disease within the state. This Annex replaces the previously published CEMP Pandemic, Ebola Virus, and Biological Incident Annexes. MSDH retains the Pandemic, Ebola Virus, and Biological Incident Plans to support this Annex. See Section 10, *Authorities and References*, for additional supporting plans.

b. Scope. In conjunction with the CEMP, this Annex establishes specific policies and guidelines for the state and counties when responding to a:

- (1) Monitored traveler(s) who became symptomatic for a highly infectious disease.
- (2) Contact of a suspect(s) or confirmed highly infectious disease patient(s), or
- (3) Suspected or confirmed case(s) of a highly infectious disease.

This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded and a federal government response is requested.

2. DEFINITIONS. To help guide the reader through this Annex, a few medical definitions used in this document are listed below.

a. Pathogen. A bacterium, virus, or other microorganisms that can cause disease.

b. Infection. An infection is the successful colonization of a host by a microorganism. Infections can lead to disease, which causes signs and symptoms resulting in a deviation from the normal structure or functioning of the host.

c. Disease. A disease is any condition in which the normal structure or functions of the body are damaged or impaired. Physical injuries or disabilities are not classified as a disease. Still, there can be several causes for disease, including infection by a pathogen, genetics (as in many cancers or deficiencies), noninfectious environmental causes, or inappropriate immune responses.

d. Infectious Disease. An infectious disease is any disease caused by the direct effect of a pathogen. A pathogen may be cellular (bacteria, parasites, and fungi) or acellular (viruses, viroids, and prions). Some infectious diseases are also communicable, meaning they are capable of being spread from person to person through either direct or indirect mechanisms. Some infectious communicable diseases are also considered contagious diseases, meaning they are easily spread from person to person.

e. Influenza. Influenza (Flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses that infect the nose, throat, and sometimes the lungs. It can cause mild to severe illness and sometimes lead to death.

f. Novel Virus. A novel virus is a virus that hasn't been found in humans in the past.

g. Biological Agent. Biological agents include bacteria, viruses, fungi, other microorganisms, and their associated toxins. They have the ability to adversely affect human health in a variety of ways, ranging from relatively mild allergic reactions to serious medical conditions—even death.

h. Biological Threat. Biologic threats may spread naturally, as in a worldwide flu outbreak, or be released intentionally in a bioterrorism attack. Anthrax was intentionally released in 2001 to cause harm.

i. Epidemic. An epidemic is the rapid spread of disease to a large number of hosts in a given population within a short period of time. For example, in meningococcal infections, an attack rate in excess of 15 cases per 100,000 people for two consecutive weeks is considered an epidemic.

j. Pandemic. An epidemic occurring on a scale that crosses international boundaries, usually affecting people on a worldwide scale. A disease or condition is not a pandemic merely because it is widespread or kills many people; it must also be infectious.

3. SITUATION OVERVIEW. Infectious diseases are illnesses caused by harmful agents (pathogens) entering your body. The most common causes are viruses, bacteria, fungi, and

parasites. Infectious diseases usually spread from person to person through contaminated food or water and bug bites. Some infectious diseases are minor, and some are very serious.

a. Types of Infectious Diseases. Infectious diseases can be viral, bacterial, parasitic, or fungal infections.

(1) Viral infections. Viruses are a piece of information (DNA or RNA) inside of a protective shell (capsid). Viruses are much smaller than your cells and have no way to reproduce on their own. They get inside your cells and use your cells' machinery to make copies of themselves. Examples include the common cold, influenza (flu), COVID-19, stomach flu, Hepatitis, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).

(2) Bacterial infections. Bacteria are single-celled organisms with instructions written on a small piece of DNA. Bacteria are all around us, including inside our body and on our skin. Many bacteria are harmless or even helpful, but certain bacteria release toxins that can make you sick. Examples include Strep throat, Salmonella, Tuberculosis, Whooping cough, E. Coli, Urinary tract infections, and sexually transmitted infections (STI).

(3) Fungal infections. Like bacteria, there are many different fungi. They live on and in your body. You can get sick when your fungi get overgrown or harmful fungi into your body through your mouth, nose, or skin cut. Examples include Ringworm (like athlete's foot), fungal nail infections, yeast infections, and Thrush (mouth infection).

(4) Parasitic infections. Parasites use the bodies of other organisms to live and reproduce. Parasites include worms (helminths) and some single-celled organisms (protozoa). Examples include Giardiasis, Hookworms, and Pinworms.

b. Infectious Disease Transmission. Depending on the type of infection, there are many ways that infectious diseases can spread. Fortunately, in most cases, there are simple ways to prevent infection. Your mouth, nose, and skin cuts are common places for pathogens to enter your body. Diseases can spread:

(1) From person to person when you cough or sneeze. Droplets from coughing or sneezing can sometimes linger in the air.

(2) From close contact with another person, like kissing or sex.

(3) By sharing utensils or cups with other people.

(4) On surfaces like doorknobs, phones, and countertops.

Infectious Disease Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (5) Through contact with poop from a person or animal with an infectious disease.
- (6) Through bug (mosquito or tick) or animal bites.
- (7) From contaminated or improperly prepared food or water.
- (8) From working with contaminated soil or sand (like gardening).
- (9) From a pregnant person to the fetus.
- (10) From blood transfusions, organ/tissue transplants, or other medical procedures.

c. Treatment for Infectious Diseases. Treatment depends on what causes the infection. Sometimes, healthcare providers will recommend monitoring symptoms rather than taking medication.

(1) Bacterial infections can be treated with antibiotics. The proper antibiotic depends on what bacteria causes the infection.

(2) Viral infections can be managed with over-the-counter medications for symptoms until better. Certain viral infections have special medications to treat them, like antiretroviral therapy for HIV.

(3) Fungal infections can be treated with antifungal medications. They can be taken orally or put on the skin where the fungus is.

(4) Parasites can be treated with antiparasitic drugs.

d. Outcome of Infectious Diseases. With treatment, most people get better after being sick with an infectious disease. Sometimes, there can still be serious complications, especially with respiratory illnesses. People with compromised immune systems are more at risk for serious complications, but they can happen in healthy people, too. Some diseases, like HIV and hepatitis B, can't be cured, but medications can help prevent serious complications. Sexually transmitted infections can cause infertility or lead to cancer.

4. ASSUMPTIONS.

a. State agencies and non-governmental organizations will develop plans, policies, and procedures to accomplish the roles and responsibilities in this Annex.

Infectious Disease Incident Annex to MS CEMP

b. There are sufficient statutory authorities to enact appropriate isolation and quarantine measures as needed.

c. Every licensed hospital in the state will have sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE), trained staff, policies, processes, and procedures to identify a potentially highly infectious patient, isolate that patient, properly handle any medical waste, and contact the MSDH for further guidance.

d. The State Joint Information Center (JIC) will be activated to provide the timely release of accurate information coordinated across involved agencies should the state identify a suspected or confirmed case of a highly infectious disease.

e. In a large disease outbreak, state, tribal, county, and municipal officials require a highly coordinated response to public health and medical emergencies. The outbreak may also affect other states/regions and involve extensive coordination with the federal government.

f. Disease transmission can occur via environmental contacts such as atmospheric dispersion, person-to-person contact, animal-to-person contact, insect vector-to-person contact, or contaminated food or water.

g. A biological incident may be distributed across multiple jurisdictions simultaneously, requiring a nontraditional incident management approach. This approach could require managing multiple "incident sites" from a centralized Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in coordination with multiple county and municipal jurisdictions.

h. The introduction of biological agents, both natural and deliberate, is often first detected through clinical or hospital presentation. However, detection may be through environmental surveillance technologies such as BioWatch and syndromic surveillance.

i. No single entity possesses the authority, expertise, and resources to act unilaterally on the complex issues that may arise in response to a disease outbreak and loss of containment affecting a multijurisdictional area. The state response requires close coordination between numerous agencies at all government levels and the private sector.

j. State government supports affected tribal, county, and municipal health jurisdictions as requested or required. The response by MSDH and other state agencies is flexible and adapts as necessary as the outbreak evolves.

5. OBJECTIVES. The broad objectives of the State of Mississippi's response to a biological terrorism event, pandemic influenza, emerging infectious disease, or novel pathogen outbreak are to:

Infectious Disease Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- a. Detect the event through disease surveillance and environmental monitoring.
- b. Identify and protect the population(s) at risk.
- c. Determine the source of the outbreak.
- d. Quickly frame the public health and law enforcement implications.
- e. Control and contain any possible epidemic (including guiding county and municipal public health authorities).
- f. Augment and surge tribal and public health and medical services.
- g. Track and defeat any potential resurgence or additional outbreaks.
- h. Coordinate the assessment of the extent of residual biological contamination and coordinate decontamination procedures as necessary. In some cases, state-level resources might be inadequate.
- i. The unique attributes of this response require separate planning considerations tailored to specific health concerns and effects of the disease (e.g., terrorism versus natural outbreaks; communicable versus non-communicable).

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. This Annex incorporates the concepts and requirements found in federal and state laws, regulations, and guidance. It considers the regulations and guidelines in the state CEMP, National Response Framework (NRF), and National Incident Management System (NIMS). Furthermore, this Annex identifies the responsibilities and actions required to protect lives, property, and the environment related to a highly infectious disease.

This plan considers the involvement of various federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector that should develop, exercise, and maintain individual emergency operations plans.

a. Activation. Once notified of a threat or disease outbreak that requires or potentially requires significant public health and/or medical assistance, MSDH convenes a meeting of the ESF #8 organizations to assess the situation and determine the appropriate public health and medical actions. The Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) coordinates all nonmedical, law enforcement support, discussions, and response actions for intentional or terrorism-related incidents.

Infectious Disease Incident Annex to MS CEMP

The immediate task following any notification is to identify the population affected and at risk and the geographic scope of the incident. The initial public health and medical response includes some or all of the following actions:

- (1) Targeted epidemiological investigation (e.g., contact tracing).
- (2) Intensified surveillance within healthcare settings for patients with certain clinical signs and symptoms.
- (3) Intensified collection and review of potentially related information (e.g., contacts with nurse call lines, laboratory test orders, school absences, and over-the-counter pharmacy sales).
- (4) Organization of state public health and medical response assets (in conjunction with local officials) to include personnel, medical supplies, and materials.
- (5) MEMA will mobilize state resources to assist state, tribal, and local response efforts and coordinate requests for additional support from federal and interstate resources.
- (6) MSDH will coordinate response operations and work within existing coordination and communication structures as appropriate. However, a request may be made for the Governor to declare a state of emergency (MS Code 33-15-11) to enact emergency powers and enhance the ability to support response operations for any of the following reasons:

(a) The scope of coordination exceeds the capacity of MSDH to manage it, requiring the activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

(b) The response scope becomes, or is anticipated to evolve, too costly to accommodate with existing funds.

(c) The response includes significant federal involvement requiring specific coordination systems to be in place.

(d) There is a need for agencies and/or individuals to operate outside of existing rules/regulations temporarily.

b. Infectious Disease Response. The critical elements of an effective infectious disease response include (in nonsequential order):

- (1) Rapid detection of the outbreak.

Infectious Disease Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (2) Swift pathogen/agent identification and confirmation.
- (3) Identification of the population at risk.
- (4) Determination of how the pathogen/agent is transmitted, including assessing the transmission efficiency.
- (5) Determination of susceptibility of the pathogen to treatment.
- (6) Definition of the public health, medical, and mental health implications.
- (7) Control and containment of the epidemic.
- (8) Decontamination of individuals, if necessary.
- (9) Identification of the law enforcement implications/assessment of the threat.
- (10) Augmentation and surging of local health and medical resources.
- (11) Protection of the population through appropriate public health and medical actions.
- (12) Dissemination of information to enlist public support.
- (13) Assessment of environmental contamination and clean-up/decontamination of bioagents that persist in the environment.
- (14) Tracking and preventing secondary or additional disease outbreaks.

c. Suspicious Substances. Field tests for biological, chemical, and/or radiological agents may be performed. All suspected bioterrorism samples are transported to a Laboratory Response Network (LRN) laboratory, where expert analysis is conducted using established Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protocols/reagents. If necessary, a significant component of this process is establishing and maintaining the law enforcement chain of custody and arranging transport. The following initial actions are followed:

- (1) Notify ESF#8 Operations and request assistance from the 47th Civil Support Team (CST) through the Mississippi Military Department (MMD) to test suspicious substances.
- (2) MSDH will provide the resources to transport biological samples to an LRN laboratory.

The following additional actions occur if the LRN obtains a positive result on an environmental sample submitted by the state or other designated law enforcement personnel:

(3) The LRN immediately notifies the local Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of the positive test result.

(4) The FBI Field Office makes local notifications and contacts the FBI Headquarters Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate (WMDD).

d. Determination of a Disease Outbreak. The initial indication of a major disease outbreak, intentional or naturally occurring, may be the recognition by public health and medical authorities that a significantly increased number of people are becoming ill and presenting to local healthcare providers. Therefore, the most critical decision-making support requires surveillance information, identification of the causative biological agent, and determining whether the observations are related to a naturally occurring outbreak and the population(s) at risk.

e. Laboratory Confirmation. During the evaluation of a suspected disease outbreak, laboratory samples are distributed to appropriate laboratories. During a suspected terrorist incident, sample information is provided to state law enforcement for investigative use and public health and emergency response authorities for epidemiological use and agent characterization to facilitate and ensure timely public health and medical interventions. If the incident begins as an epidemic of unknown origin detected through local health surveillance systems or networks, laboratory analysis is initiated through the routine public health laboratory network.

f. Identification (Analysis and Confirmation). The samples collected and the analyses conducted must be sufficient to characterize the cause of the outbreak.

g. Notification. Information about threats to the public's health is communicated to the MSDH through a variety of sources: public health and emergency management authorities at all levels of government; disease surveillance systems; law enforcement agencies; intelligence channels; agricultural, industrial, and environmental agencies; and media sources, as well as other local, district, state, or federal sources.

For the State Health Officer (SHO) to maintain constant awareness, the MSDH Public Health Command/Coordination Center (PHCC) has identified the telephone number (601) 576-8085 as the notification point within the agency for public health threats and emergencies. Any information regarding a threat or public health emergency received within the agency should be transmitted immediately to the MSDH PHCC. If, for any reason, contact cannot be made with the MSDH PHCC, then the notification should be made to the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) at Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), (601) 933-MEMA or 1-800-222-MEMA

(6362). The MSDH PHCC and/or the SEOC at MEMA will notify the primary or designee agency Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECO), who will inform the SHO and other ECOs.

Additional notification procedures are detailed in the MSDH Concept of Operations (CONOPS), MSDH policy documents, and support the ESF#8 (Public Health and Medical Services) Annex and the notification requirements contained in the Mississippi CEMP Base Plan.

7. CONTROLLING AN EPIDEMIC.

a. Contain and Control. The following steps are required to contain and control an epidemic affecting large populations:

(1) MSDH will assist local and public health and medical authorities with epidemic surveillance and coordination.

(2) MSDH assesses the need for increased surveillance in the outbreak and notifies the appropriate public health officials with recommendations should increased surveillance in these localities be needed.

(3) MSDH coordinates with MOSH (as needed) and local officials on the messages released to the public to ensure consistent and accurate communications. Messages should address anxieties, alleviate any unwarranted concerns or distress, and enlist cooperation with necessary control measures. A recognized health authority should communicate public health and medical messages to the public.

(4) Starting at the local level, the public health system must initiate appropriate protective and responsive measures for the affected population, including first responders and other workers engaged in incident-related activities. These measures include mass vaccination or prophylaxis for at-risk people and populations not already exposed but at risk of exposure from a secondary transmission or the environment. An overarching goal is to develop, as early as possible in the management of a biological incident, a dynamic, prioritized list of treatment recommendations based on epidemiologic risk assessment and the biology of the disease/microorganism in question linked to the deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and communicated to the general public.

(5) MSDH evaluates the incident with its partner organizations and makes recommendations to the appropriate public health and medical authorities regarding the need for quarantine, shelter-in-place, or isolation to prevent the spread of disease. HHS coordinates closely with MOHS regarding recommendations for medical needs met by the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) and the HHS/U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) Commissioned Corps.

(6) The Governor of Mississippi implements isolation and/or social-distancing requirements using state/local legal authorities. To prevent the interstate spread of disease, MSDH may take appropriate state actions using the authorities granted by U.S.C. title 42, 42 CFR parts 70 and 71, and 21 CFR 1240. State, tribal, and local assistance with implementing and enforcing isolation and/or quarantine actions is utilized if federal authorities are invoked.

(7) Where the source of the epidemic has been identified as originating outside the United States, whether the result of terrorism or a natural outbreak, MSDH works in a coordinated effort with MOHS and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to identify and isolate persons, cargo, mail, or conveyances entering the State of Mississippi that may be contaminated. MSDH provides information and training, as appropriate, to MOHS and DHS/CBP personnel on identifying biological hazards and employing "first responder" isolation protocols.

(8) The scope of the outbreak may require mass isolation or quarantine of affected or potentially affected persons. Depending on the event, food, animals, and other agricultural products may need to be quarantined to prevent the further spread of disease. In this instance, MSDH and, as appropriate, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC) work with local health and legal authorities to recommend the most feasible, effective, and legally enforceable methods of isolation and quarantine.

b. Decontamination. For certain types of biological incidents (e.g., anthrax), assessing the extent of contamination and decontaminating victims, responders, animals, equipment, buildings, critical infrastructure (e.g., public transportation, water utilities), and large outdoor areas may be necessary. Such decontamination and related activities are consistent with the roles, responsibilities, resources, capabilities, and procedures in the ESF #8 and ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response) Annexes, Hazardous Material Incident Annex, and Terrorism Incident Annex.

8. BIOTERRORISM CONSIDERATIONS. Detection of a bioterrorism act against the civilian population may occur in several different ways and involve several different modalities:

a. An attack may be covert, in which case the first evidence of dissemination of an agent may be the presentation of disease in humans or animals. This could manifest either in clinical case reports to domestic or international public health authorities or in unusual patterns of symptoms or encounters within state or health surveillance systems.

b. Initially, a terrorist-induced infectious disease outbreak may be indistinguishable from a naturally occurring outbreak; moreover, depending upon the particular agent and associated symptoms, several days could pass before public health and medical authorities even suspect that

terrorism may be the cause. In such a case, criminal intent may not be apparent until after recognizing illnesses.

c. Environmental surveillance systems may detect the presence of a biological agent in the environment and trigger directed environmental sampling and intensified clinical surveillance to rule out or confirm an incident. If a case is confirmed, then these systems may allow for the mobilization of a public health, medical, and law enforcement response in advance of the appearance of the first clinical cases or a quick response after the first clinical cases are identified.

d. The United States Postal Service (USPS) may detect certain biological agents within the U.S. postal system. Detection of a biological agent in the mail stream triggers specific response protocols outlined in agency-specific standard operating procedures.

9. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Local and Tribal Government. Local and Tribal governments are responsible for emergency actions, direction, control, and coordination through their elected and appointed officials. Tribal, county, and municipal governments will function in an infectious disease event in accordance with local laws and community requirements. To prepare for an infectious disease event, these jurisdictions and public health entities are responsible for coordinating healthcare activities within the community. They should work with local hospitals and other local ESF-8 partners to:

(1) Improve information sharing and communication with medical care providers and healthcare organizations.

(2) Ensure managers of 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs), Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agencies, EMS systems, law enforcement agencies, fire service agencies, and other responding agencies review the most current Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and MSDH guidance for infectious diseases.

(3) Conduct contingency planning, training, and exercises for an infectious disease event.

(4) Monitor costs associated with an infectious disease event.

(5) Coordinate with MEMA consistent with the Concept of Operations in the CEMP Base Plan.

(6) In the event of a suspected or confirmed infectious disease patient, the local or tribal government is primarily responsible for the safety and security of the residents and properties related to the patient. This includes decontamination settings where an individual with a confirmed

infectious disease has been known to have spent time while symptomatic and the sheltering, housing, and support needs for any contacts of the infectious disease patient that MSDH identifies.

b. State Overall.

(1) Various state agencies and non-governmental organizations are tasked to offer support and resources for preparedness, response, and recovery from an infectious disease event.

(2) The Governor is responsible for declaring that a state of emergency exists and, at such time, directs all available state and local resources, as reasonably necessary, to cope with the event utilizing NIMS and the Incident Command System (ICS) doctrine. This includes the designation of a state-level Incident Commander (IC) as needed.

(3) The State of Mississippi is responsible for assisting any political subdivision that requests emergency assistance.

(4) The MEMA will coordinate and mobilize state resources as needed.

(5) The MEMA Executive Director will execute intrastate and interstate agreements and compacts as needed.

(6) The MEMA Executive Director will work with the Office of the Governor to request federal or state funding as required.

(7) MSDH will coordinate response operations and work within existing coordination and communication structures as appropriate.

(8) MSDH will coordinate all operational components of the infectious disease event, including assistance with fatality management. Coordination functions and command responsibilities related to public health operations will be accomplished at the MSDH Public Health Command and Coordination Center (PHCC) and liaised with the SEOC.

(9) The University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC) will provide standardized, safe, quality care to Mississippians suspected or confirmed with an infectious illness and other emerging infectious diseases.

c. State Preparedness.

(1) Mississippi State Department of Health Preparedness.

(a) Plan, recruit, train, and exercise personnel to include traveler and contact monitors, coordination teams, transportation teams, and fatality management teams.

(b) Review and upgrade capabilities and capacities as needed.

(2) University of Mississippi Medical Center Preparedness.

(a) Plan, recruit, train, and exercise personnel to care for a suspected or confirmed infectious disease patient.

(b) Review and upgrade capabilities and capacities as needed.

d. State Pre-Incident.

(1) Mississippi State Department of Health Pre-Incident.

(a) Ensure current MSDH All-Hazard Response Plan, Concept of Operations, Infectious Disease Response Preparedness Plans, Emergency Operating Guidelines, Job Action Sheets, Protective Equipment Checklists, and Response Policies are available and consistent with current federal guidance.

(b) Conduct information-sharing sessions on infectious diseases with the Mississippi ESF#8 Healthcare Coalition, local and state Emergency Management, Mississippi First Responders (Fire, Law Enforcement, EMS), 9-1-1 Managers, Hospitals, Healthcare Providers, Education institutions, Coroners, Funeral Home Directors, ESF Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECOs) and other governmental, non-governmental and private sector partners.

(c) Develop guidance for various audiences, including recommendations for personal protective equipment.

(d) Be prepared to support tribal and local jurisdictions, healthcare providers, healthcare facilities, and coroners for issues and unmet needs.

(e) Begin active monitoring of international travelers from countries identified by the CDC to have current outbreaks of infectious diseases. Investigate and actively monitor any contact with suspected or confirmed infectious disease cases.

(f) Be prepared to coordinate the transportation, medical care, clean-up of patient residence, and handling of pets of any suspected or confirmed infectious disease case.

(g) Review weekly for public information through media and the MSDH website:

- "Frequently Asked Questions" (FAQ);
- Infectious Disease Hotline Guidance;
- MSDH Guidance on infectious diseases.

(h) Prepare and coordinate strategic communications plans for infectious diseases and develop messages.

(i) Update contact information for all local, state, tribal, and federal partners.

(j) Notify and request support agencies and organizations to participate in ESF #8 Public Health Command and Coordination Center activities as needed.

(2) University of Mississippi Medical Center Pre-Incident.

(a) Prepare to receive suspected or confirmed infectious disease patients as identified by the MSDH.

(b) Identify surge capacity and resources for additional patients.

(c) Support MSDH by providing HOTLINE resources for inquiries from the public, first responders, healthcare providers, and healthcare facilities.

e. State Response.

(1) Mississippi State Department of Health Response.

(a) Execute Health Officer Orders for controlled movement or quarantine as needed.

(b) Investigate and actively monitor any contact with suspected or confirmed infectious disease cases.

(c) Deploy coordination and transportation teams to transport the suspected or confirmed infectious disease patient to an appropriate healthcare facility.

(d) As required, provide technical assistance and coordination to support agencies, partners, and hospitals.

Infectious Disease Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(e) Arrange or provide for confirmatory testing of MSDH-suspected infectious disease patients.

(f) Conduct information-sharing sessions with the Mississippi ESF#8 Healthcare Coalition, local and state Emergency Management, Mississippi First Responders (Fire, Law Enforcement, EMS), 9-1-1 Managers, Hospitals, Healthcare Providers, Education institutions, Coroners, Funeral Home Directors, ESF ECOs, and other governmental, non-governmental and private sector partners.

(g) Support local jurisdictions, healthcare providers, healthcare facilities, and coroners for issues and unmet needs.

(h) Coordinate public information and activate the SEOC JIC as required.

(i) Request federal resources as needed to support the response.

(2) University of Mississippi Medical Center Response.

(a) Provide medical care to suspected or confirmed infectious disease patients as identified by MSDH.

(b) Support MSDH quarantine orders for suspected or confirmed infectious disease patients.

(c) Activate surge capacity and resources for additional resources as needed.

(d) Draw specimens for analysis by the designated laboratory.

(e) Provide medical control to authorized ambulance services contracted via Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and state transportation teams.

(f) As appropriate, assist in medical communications through the Mississippi Medical Communication and Coordination Center (MED-COM).

e. State Support Agencies.

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In coordination with MSDH, identify pets and other household animals (e.g., service animals) that may have been exposed to a suspected or confirmed infectious disease case.

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH) cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and coordinate with ESF#7 (Logistics) for suitable locations and resources for the safe quarantine and care of exposed or potentially exposed animals. • Coordinate with ESF#7 for the cremation or disposal of animal carcasses. • Organize according to NIMS to ensure rapid response to animal care needs. • Coordinate the development, education, and activation of the Mississippi Animal Response Team (MART).
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with MSDH, maintain a plan to deliver timely and accurate information to public and private elementary and secondary education systems throughout the state.
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with MSDH, develop guidance to ensure the safe decontamination of vehicles transporting suspected or confirmed infectious disease patients and homes or quarantine settings that have housed a confirmed infectious disease patient. • Coordinate with ESF#7 to identify contractors to provide necessary decontamination services. • Coordinate with the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) to secure appropriate permits to transport infectious disease medical waste to an approved incinerator facility. • Provide technical assistance to wastewater treatment plants.
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the SEOC and ESFs as required. • Assist in coordinating federal, state, tribal, and local assets, as required. • Assist in the coordination of state and regional Medical Needs Shelters. • Assist in the procurement and distribution of medical commodities, as required. • Support Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and Strategic State Stockpile (SSS) POD functions. • Provide warehousing, support management, and distribution of the SNS and SSS.

Infectious Disease Incident Annex to MS CEMP

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedite the identification and procurement of logistics and supplies. • Coordinate needs with ESF#7.
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with ESF#7, support the request for resources in establishing support services for contacts of suspected or confirmed infectious disease patients.
Mississippi Department of Mental Health (DMH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with MSDH, provide mental health services to infectious disease patients following treatment, families, contacts, and responders, including crisis counseling.
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with MSDH, assist in site security and transportation of a suspected or confirmed infectious disease patient. • Liaise with local law enforcement.
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate appropriate permits for transporting infectious disease waste to an approved incinerator with the federal Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).
Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (WCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with ESF#7, provide additional encrypted radio equipment to facilitate the coordinated transportation of suspected or confirmed infectious disease patients.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with ESF#7 and MSDH, provide an isolation capability for persons identified by MSDH, including lodging, food, laundry, and other support needs. • Coordinate with MSDH supporting roles and responsibilities of the 47th CST.

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate processing of travel requests for students traveling to or from a country identified by the CDC to have a current outbreak of an infectious disease with the MSDH. • Provide multilingual support as needed.
Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate processing of travel requests for students traveling to or from a country identified by the CDC to have a current outbreak of an infectious disease with the MSDH.
Office of the State Medical Examiner (OSME)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with MSDH, work with hospitals, coroners, and Funeral Home Directors on the safe cremation of deceased infectious disease patients.

f. Federal. The federal government's role in an infectious disease event will differ in many respects from its role in most other natural or manmade events. The federal government will bear primary responsibility for certain critical functions, including the support of disease containment efforts overseas and limitation of the arrival of an infectious disease high-risk contact or patient to our shores; provision of clear guidance to local, state, and tribal entities, the private sector and the public on protective measures and responses.

MSDH will request federal assistance with coordination by MEMA through the structures identified in the CEMP Base Plan. As the situation warrants, teams of infection control specialists, epidemiologists, resources of the SNS, and/or additional support staff may be requested to include but not limited to:

(1) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Promote a coordinated, networked approach for hospital preparation: frontline healthcare facilities, infectious disease assessment hospitals, and infectious disease treatment centers.

(2) CDC Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) cache that can be deployed to support a suspected or confirmed case of infectious disease.

(3) Department of Defense Medical Support Team. Twenty critical care nurses, five doctors trained in infectious disease, and five trainers in infectious disease protocols are deployed to provide medical care if a hospital needs staff augmentation.

10. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Infectious Disease Incident Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. Specific operational guidelines developed by organizations responsible for the unique aspects of a particular disease or planning consideration will supplement this Annex and assist federal, state, tribal, local, and municipal public health and agriculture authorities.

The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Incident, and Support Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the MSDH ECO for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 98-473, Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act, October 1984
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title34/subtitle5/chapter501&edition=prelim>
- c. United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2011-title18/pdf/USCODE-2011-title18-partI-chap67-sec1385.pdf>
- d. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- e. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- f. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- g. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- h. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- i. National Preparedness System
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/system>

Infectious Disease Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- j.** National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- k.** National Protection Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Protection_Framework2nd-june2016.pdf
- l.** National Prevention Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Prevention_Framework2nd-june2016.pdf
- m.** FEMA National Incident Support Manual, Change 1, January 2013
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/FEMA_National_Incident_Support_Manual-change1.pdf
- n.** FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- o.** FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- p.** MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)
- q.** Supporting State Plans:
 - (1) Pandemic Influenza Plan, Functional Annex 7.01
 - (2) Highly Infectious Disease Plan
 - (3) Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) Plan
 - (4) Biological Incident Plan
 - (5) Livestock Disaster Plan
 - (6) Low Pathogen Avian Influenza (LPAI)

(7) Joint Zoonotic Disease Response Plan (MBAH & MSDH)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may gain access to the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

11. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support tribal, local, and municipal emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining SOGs, SOPs, checklists, internal plans, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this plan. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this plan as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this plan on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This plan will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This plan will be rewritten every five (5) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the plan. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

This plan applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
 Division of Radiological Health (DRH)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP)
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi State University – Extension Service (MSU-ES)
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
Mississippi Department of Mental Health (MDMH)
Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)

Federal Agencies

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
Department of Energy (DOE)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Department of Commerce (DOC)
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Department of the Interior (DOI)
 National Park Service (NPS)
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
United States Coast Guard (USCG)
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

This page left blank intentionally.

Table of Contents (NUREG Section II, P.8)

1. INTRODUCTION	1
a. Purpose.....	1
b. Scope.....	1
2. FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS.....	2
a. Facts	2
b. Assumptions.....	3
3. NUCLEAR POWER PLANT INCIDENT – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.....	4
a. Assignment of Responsibility.....	4
(1) State Tasked Organizations.....	5
(2) State Operational Roles.....	5
(3) State Task Organization.....	13
(4) County Operational Roles.....	15
(5) City Operational Roles.....	18
(6) PrivateSector/Non-Governmentatl Entities Operational Roles	18
(7) Federal Operational Roles.....	19
(8) Utility Operational Roles	21
b. Emergency Response Organizations.....	22
c. Emergency Response Support and Resources	22
(1) General	22
(2) Direction and Control	23
(3) Emergency Planning Zones	25
d. Emergency Classification System.....	26
(1) Notification of an Unusual Event (NOUE).....	27
(2) Alert	27
(3) Site Area Emergency (SAE)	27
(4) General Emergency (GE).....	27
e. Notification Methods and Procedures.....	27
(1) Notification of Response Entities	27
(2) Alert Notification System (ANS).....	28

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- f. Emergency Communications 29
 - (1) Notification Communications 29
 - (2) Incident Communications 29
- g. Public Education and Information 30
 - (1) Public Education 30
 - (2) Public Information 30
- h. Emergency Facilities and Equipment 31
 - (1) Claiborne County Emergency Operations Center..... 31
 - (2) State Emergency Operations Center 31
 - (3) Radiological Monitoring..... 31
 - (4) Radiological Monitoring/Detection Equipment..... 31
 - (5) Emergency Kits..... 32
- i. Accident Assessment 32
 - (1) Emergency Environmental Sampling 33
 - (2) Emergency Sampling Requirements..... 34
 - (3) Emergency Sampling Procedures 34
 - (4) Sample Analysis..... 35
 - (5) Additional Assessment and Monitoring Support..... 35
- j. Protective Response 38
 - (1) Protective Actions 38
 - (2) Protective Action Areas 40
 - (3) Evacuation Time Estimates..... 41
 - (4) Protective Action – Decision-Making Process 44
 - (5) Evacuation Routes 44
 - (6) Evacuee Population Estimate..... 45
 - (7) Protective Action Implementation 45
 - (8) Protection from Exposure Pathway Ingestion..... 52
 - (9) Exclusion Zones and Relocation Planning 52
- k. Radiological Exposure Control..... 54
 - (1) Radiological Exposure Control Measures for the General Public 54
 - (2) Radiological Exposure Control Measures for Emergency Workers..... 54

1.	Medical and Public Health Support	57
	(1) Medical Services	57
	(2) Ambulances.....	57
	(3) Other Private-Sector Medical Facilities.....	57
	(4) Other Government-Owned Medical Facilities.....	58
m.	Recovery, Re-entry, and Post-Accident Operations	58
	(1) Recovery, Re-Entry, and Return Plan.....	58
	(2) Recovery Concept of Operations	58
	(3) Re-Entry Concept of Operations.....	59
n.	Exercises and Drills	60
	(1) Exercises	60
	(2) Exercise Scenario Development	61
	(3) Drills	61
	(4) After Action Reports.....	62
	(5) Improvement Plans	63
o.	Radiological Emergency Response Training.....	63
	(1) State.....	63
	(2) Local Government	64
p.	Responsibility for the Planning Effort	64
4.	RADIOLOGICAL TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS ...	65
	a. Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Program Overview	65
	(1) TRU Waste.....	65
	(2) WIPP Shipment Routes.....	65
	(3) WIPP Shipment Monitoring	65
	b. Other Radiological Transportation	65
	c. Assignment of Responsibility	66
	(1) Program Management.....	66
	(2) Direction and Control	67
	(3) State Tasked Organizations.....	68
	(4) State Operational Roles.....	68
	(5) Local Operational Roles	72

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

d. Shipment Notification Methods and Procedures	74
(1) WIPP Shipments	74
(2) Other Radiological Shipments	74
e. Public Information	74
f. Emergency Response	74
g. Level VI Inspections	75
h. Level VI Certification	75
i. Training and Exercises.....	75
(1) Training.....	76
(2) Exercise.....	76
(3) Training and Exercise Cycle.....	77
j. Responsibility for the Planning Effort	77
5. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES	78
a. Authorities.....	78
b. References.....	79
6. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS	81
a. Definitions.....	81
b. Acronyms.....	91

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Inherent in issuing this Annex, as an integral part of the State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), is recognizing the interrelationship between radiological emergency preparedness and other emergency planning. The state's overall emergency planning effort is based on an *All-Hazards* approach and the premise that similarities among the various emergencies require maximum standardization of procedures and practices to the extent possible. The state also recognizes that the dynamics associated with planning will be a continuous process to protect the people from personal injury or loss of life and to mitigate damage or loss of property resulting from radiological emergencies.

The State of Mississippi and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) align their emergency management processes with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) doctrine as standard practice. Continually evolving, the state's methods strive for NIMS compliance and alignment with our federal partner's efforts, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). However, there are instances when the state must adapt and improvise based on an incident or event's circumstances. The state's guiding priorities, principles, and leadership fundamentals provide variations in dealing with all nonstandard incident eventualities.

a. Purpose. This Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex addresses the preparedness and response to Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) and transportation of radiological materials incidents that could impact public health and safety. The Annex establishes the planning and operational concepts to respond to emergencies in and around the incident sites, including identifying organizations with a response role, their general responsibilities, and inter-agency response guidelines.

b. Scope. Though all-encompassing, this document is not all-inclusive. This Annex replaces the Mississippi Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan (MREPP). It contains state-level policy, directives, guidance, and expectations for nuclear/radiological response activities for NPPs, radiological transportation, and other radiological incidents. Some functional areas referenced in this document are not addressed in other stand-alone documents and thus are detailed. However, the vast majority of the tactical-level processes outlined in this document are addressed in greater detail in other Agency, Office, or functional area directives, plans, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). When taken in their totality, they provide a coordinated and predictable response, thus ensuring the best chance and reasonable assurance of protecting the citizens of Mississippi.

The NPP component of this Annex addresses those elements and attributes of emergency planning and preparedness programs that are directly tied to meeting the planning standards in NUREG-

0654/FEMA-REP-1, Rev.2 (NUREG), 10 CFR 50.47(b), 44 CFR 350.5(a), USDOE/CBFO-98-3103, various components of 49 CFR 172, and other transportation plans and regulations. See Section 5. of this document for a comprehensive list of authorities and regulations.

The radiological transportation component of this Annex addresses those elements and attributes of emergency planning and preparedness programs that are directly tied to meeting the planning standards in DOE/CBFO-98-3103 TRU Waste Transportation Plan, Rev.5, Southern States Energy Board (SSEB) Transportation Planning Guide for the U.S. Department of Energy's Shipments of Transuranic Waste, and various other state and federal radiological transportation regulations.

This guidance describes approaches the State of Mississippi considers acceptable for implementing specific parts of each agency's regulations. It can be partially or fully implemented, anticipating a significant event or response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the needed resources, and coordination appropriate to the incident. It is also used when Mississippi's capabilities are exceeded, and a federal government response is requested. This guidance is not a substitute for regulations; compliance is recommended but not required.

2. FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS.

a. Facts.

(1) MEMA leads, manages, and coordinates the state's response to NPP, radiological transportation, or other radiological incidents.

(2) The MEMA 24/7/365 State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and State Warning Point (SWP) are the central points for all state response and incident communication activities.

(3) The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)/Division of Radiological Health (DRH) is the lead state agency providing radiological technical assistance for radiological incidents and information on radiological protective action decisions to protect the public. The State Health Officer directs MSDH/DRH.

(4) Upon recognizing a radiological component to an incident, MEMA notifies the MSDH/DRH Director and/or the MSDH Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response (OEPR) Director. MSDH/DRH will then dispatch OEPR Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) and/or DRH responder(s) to provide technical assistance to the IC.

(5) FEMA is responsible for reviewing and assessing state and local NPP emergency plans and for offsite radiological emergency planning and response for adequacy.

(6) The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is responsible for onsite radiological emergency planning and NPP operation licensing. The NRC will review the FEMA findings and determinations on the adequacy of implementation of state and local plans and determine the overall (onsite and offsite) state of emergency preparedness before licensing an NPP.

(7) The Department of Energy (DOE) transports Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) shipments of radioactive waste material through the State of Mississippi, which may experience incidents that could cause a release of radioactive materials. This could happen at any time and require state agencies to implement actions to protect the health and safety of the population.

(8) Transportation of Department of Defense (DOD) radioactive materials are not announced and may have armed escorts authorized to use deadly force.

(9) Incidents involving shipments of DOD nuclear materials are classified and will be responded to and managed by DOD.

(10) Transportation of non-DOD radioactive materials by commercial conveyance is a frequent occurrence and is reported to the SEOC. The owner of the radioactive material is responsible for the clean-up of incidents, which MSDH/DRH will oversee to ensure that the clean-up meets established standards.

(11) There is one NPP in Mississippi, the Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS), located in Port Gibson, MS. A portion of NE Louisiana (Tensas Parrish) falls within the ten and 50-mile EPZs.

(12) The GGNS “Risk” County, where the NPP is located, is Claiborne County. The GGNS “Host” counties are Warren, Adams, Copiah, and Hinds Counties.

(13) One NPP in Louisiana could impact Mississippi, the River Bend Nuclear Station (RBS), located in St. Francisville, LA. A portion of SW Mississippi (Adams, Amite, Franklin, Pike, and Wilkinson Co.) falls within the 50-mile EPZ of RBS.

b. Assumptions.

(1) Local agencies will respond first to a nuclear/radiological incident.

(2) The onsite Incident Commander (IC) or designated entity at a radiological incident will notify the local emergency management agency (EMA) as quickly as possible. The local EMA will notify the MEMA SEOC/SWP.

(3) GGNS or RBS operators will notify state and local governments of an NPP incident in ample time to implement warning and protective actions for the public.

(4) It is likely that a nuclear/radiological incident involving an NPP, vehicle accident, fire, weather-related incident, nuclear site, industrial incident, or a Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD) will develop quickly. Timely communication and quick decision-making are needed to implement actions and protect the public.

(5) Some nuclear/radiological incidents develop slowly, providing sufficient time to institute effective protective measures.

(6) Radioactive materials may come from several other sources: imported materials with radioactive contamination, aircraft, ships, shipments of foreign-owned radioactive materials, and unknown sources, including abandoned radioactive materials.

(7) A radiological accident may release quantities of radioactive materials into the environment, creating a potential health hazard in areas downwind and/or downstream from the release point.

(8) A health hazard threat may require sheltering, monitoring and preparing, impounding water supplies, and/or area evacuation of people.

(9) Unknown radiological sources/incidents may not be immediately recognized until responders and/or the general public receive exposure.

(10) State officials recognize their responsibilities concerning the public's safety and well-being and implementing this emergency preparedness Annex.

3. NUCLEAR POWER PLANT INCIDENT – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. For the purpose of this document and to assist with cross-referencing, the acronym **(NUREG)** and associated components listed throughout this section refer to the NRC's *Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants (NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1), Revision 2, December 2019.*

a. Assignment of Responsibility (NUREG Section II, A.1, A.1.c, A.2, C.1, C.2.a, C.2.b). In coordination with MSDH/DRH, MEMA is responsible for managing the state's response to an incident at an NPP. As the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), MEMA's Executive Director is the individual responsible overall. As MEMA adheres to NIMS and ICS, the Executive Director will appoint an Incident Commander (IC) to oversee operational activities.

Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated, Title 33. Military Affairs, Chapter 15. Emergency Management and Civil Defense, Article 1. Emergency Management Law (§ 33-15-1 – 33-15-53) provides the legal basis for emergency response-related authorities, including the emergency powers of the Governor. Each state organization listed below in Section 2.a.(1), charged with emergency response, is led by a chief executive ultimately responsible for the organization's activities. § 33-15-14 further stipulates each responding organization will develop an operational plan, and § 33-15-53 mandates the assignment of designated emergency coordination officers (ECO). The ECO, representing an Emergency Support Function (ESF), is responsible for coordinating with MEMA on emergency preparedness issues, preparing and maintaining emergency preparedness and postdisaster response and recovery plans for such agency, maintaining personnel rosters to assist in disaster operations, and coordinating appropriate training for agency personnel. For a complete roster of the current state ECOs, contact the MEMA SEOC.

(1) State Tasked Organizations (NUREG Section II, A.1, A.1.a, A.1.c, C.1, C.2.a.)

Organization	Principal in Charge of Emergency Response
Governor's Office	Chief of Staff
ESF-1, Mississippi Department of Transportation	Executive Director
ESF-2, Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission	Executive Director
ESF-3, Mississippi Public Service Commission	Commissioner(s)
ESF-4, Mississippi Insurance Department	Commissioner
ESF-2, 5, 7, 14, & 15 Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	Executive Director
ESF-6, Mississippi Department of Human Services	Executive Director
ESF-8, Mississippi State Department of Health	State Health Officer
ESF-10, Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality	Executive Director
ESF-11, Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce	Commissioner
ESF-12, Mississippi Public Utilities Staff	Executive Director
ESF-13, Mississippi Department of Public Safety	Commissioner
ESF-16, Mississippi Military Department	Adjutant General

(2) State Operational Roles (NUREG Section II, A.1.a, A.3, C.1, C.2.b, C.3, C.4).

(a) Governor's Office.

- Provides direction and control to ensure the health and safety of the state's population.
- If needed, declare a State of Emergency (SOE) to enhance response and

recovery.

- Requests federal assistance when needed.
- Issues executive orders, if needed.
- Participates in radiological emergency preparedness exercises and drills.
- Implement necessary protective action recommendations and issue evacuation orders, if needed, through the MEMA Executive Director and MSDH/DRH Director.

(b) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency. ESF #'s 2, 5, 7, 14, 15.

- Provides for developing and maintaining the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex and the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program.
- Coordinates state and federal agencies' activities in implementing the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex in the event of a radiological or hostile action-based emergency.
- Provides for the activation and staffing of the SEOC.
- Provides a virtual incident situation room and dedicated conference call line for state response entities, the host (Claiborne), and risk counties (Warren, Adams, Copiah, Hinds).
- Serves as the SWP by providing 24/7/365 communications to receive any NPP, radiological, or hostile action-based emergency notification and any follow-up notification until the SEOC is activated. Once activated, updates are provided by briefings.
- Provides for adequate emergency communications.
- Assists local governments in the development and maintenance of REP plans and procedures.
- Provides for collecting and disseminating public information in coordination with local government, the utility, and other agencies.
- Provides personnel for the Joint Information Center (JIC). See section 3.c.(2)(c), *JIC*, or the MEMA External Affairs *JIC GGNS SOP*.

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- Provides for developing and maintaining a comprehensive training and exercise program supporting the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex.
- Develops, conducts, and participates in exercises and drills.
- Provides continuity of technical, administrative, and material resources during response operations.
- Provides affected counties, state agencies, and NPPs copies of the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex and any subsequent revisions.
- Coordinates the allocation and use of resources during an emergency.
- Maintains Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for MEMA staff functioning as emergency workers.
- Provides a representative to the incident command post with Communications and decision-making authority as necessary.

(c) **Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH). ESF # 8.**

- **Division of Radiological Health (DRH). ESF #8.**
 - Acts as the lead agency for technical response.
 - Provides an independent accident assessment.
 - Provides personnel and equipment for the Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT).
 - Advises state and local officials on implementing protective actions based on accident assessment.
 - Establishes radiological exposure controls for the general population.
 - Formulates guidelines and maintains permanent records for emergency worker exposure.
 - Establishes criteria for controlling ingress/egress to/from areas or zones surrounding an accident site.

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- Develops re-entry criteria in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
- Develops exercises in coordination with MEMA and federal agencies.
- Provides radiological laboratory services (**NUREG Section II, C.4**).
- Coordinates decontamination activities.
- Provides public information support to the MEMA Public Information Officer (PIO).
- Coordinates radiological response activities with GGNS and RBS.
- Establishes Potassium Iodide (KI) storage, distribution, and issuance policy.
- Maintains annual Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for MSDH staff functioning as emergency workers.
- Provides a representative to the incident command post and/or SEOC Command Staff as necessary.
- **Office of Environmental Health (OEH). ESF #8.**
 - Provides advice to dairy operators, commercial farmers, and water supply operators on potential contamination in the affected EPZ.
 - Provides for the diversion of food and milk away from retail markets until radioisotopic analyses are performed and evaluated.
- **Division of Emergency Medical Services (EMS). ESF #8.**
 - Provides medical triage and additional emergency medical services as needed (**NUREG Section II, C.2.d**).
 - Provides medical assistance and/or advice on caring for contaminated and/or irradiated injured personnel.
 - Contact hospitals to determine the availability of beds for contaminated, injured, and other potential patients, including special needs and nursing home patients.

(d) Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT). ESF # 1.

- Executes the MDOT Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- Coordinates appropriate activities with State and/or Federal agencies (including FAA, USCG, USDOJ/Natchez Trace).
- Maintains annual Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for MDOT staff functioning as emergency workers.

(e) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)/Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP). ESF #13.

- Provides notification and warning in coordination with MEMA and the operators of GGNS and RBS.
- Provides traffic and access control at pre-designated traffic control points to limit ingress and control egress from affected areas.
- Executes the MHSP Radiological Emergency Plan.
- Provides a representative to the incident command post with communication and decision-making authority to relieve Local Law Enforcement Agencies (LLEA) of incident command as required.
- Provides accident assessment support.
- Provides radiological monitoring support
- Provides backup communications.
- Maintains annual Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for MHSP staff functioning as emergency workers.

(f) Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS). ESF # 6.

- Acts as the lead agency for reception center activities.
- Assists local governments in caring for people evacuated from their homes.

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- Provides food assistance to those who qualify through the Food Stamp and the Emergency Food Assistance Programs.

- Provides support to American Red Cross (ARC) shelter facility activities, as needed.

(g) Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC). ESF # 11.

- Coordinates the disposition of contaminated crops, lands, and equipment.

- Coordinates the monitoring and/or disposition of all meats and meat by-products.

- Provides, in coordination with MSDH/DRH, advice on the decontamination of crops, lands, and equipment.

- Assists in accident assessment and radiological monitoring.

- Maintains annual Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for MDAC staff functioning as emergency workers.

(h) Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH). ESF #11.

- Coordinates the disposition of contaminated farm animals and household pets.

- Assists the MDAC with acquiring and distributing uncontaminated feed for dairy cattle, other farm animals, and household pets.

- Coordinates, with the MDEQ and other state agencies, the disposition of contaminated food, milk, and animal feed.

- Assists in accident assessment.

- Maintains annual Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for MBAH staff functioning as emergency workers.

- Develops directive information about animal issues related to the accident and coordinates with MEMA PIOs regarding releasing such information.

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- Assists other state agencies in addressing animal decontamination and sheltering issues.

(i) Mississippi State University – Extension Service (MSU-ES). ESF #11.

- Provides for the distribution of general radiological information to farmers and livestock producers.
- Assists in providing emergency public information to farmers and livestock producers.
- Provides liaison between County Agricultural Agents and the SEOC.
- Assists in accident assessment and radiological monitoring, as needed.
- Maintains annual Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for MSU-ES staff functioning as emergency workers.

(j) Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P). ESF #s 9, 13.

- Assists in the disposition of contaminated wildlife and fish.
- Assists in radiological monitoring and accident assessment (**NUREG Section II. C.4**).
- Provides backup communications.
- Provides law enforcement assistance as required.
- Provides RERT personnel to perform field activities such as the collection of samples. These activities are under the direction of the MSDH/DRH.
- Plans to cease all hunting, fishing, and occupation of areas within and surrounding the EPZ and/or IPZ. Stoppage should include areas outside restricted zone boundaries due to wildlife traveling into and out of the outlying borders of the restricted area.
- Warns and evacuates persons utilizing Mississippi state parks adjacent to or near GGNS or RBS.

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- Maintains annual Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for MDWF&P staff functioning as emergency workers.

(k) Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). ESF #10.

- Assists in radiological monitoring and accident assessment (**NUREG Section II, C.4**).

- Assists in the reclamation of soil and water resources.

- Provides seismic information as needed.

- Maintains annual Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for MDEQ staff functioning as emergency workers.

(l) Mississippi Military Department (MMD). ESF # 16.

- Assists local governments and state agencies as directed by the Governor.

- Provides supplemental security needs as deemed appropriate by the Executive Director of MEMA based on the incident.

- Maintains annual Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for MDEQ staff functioning as emergency workers.

- Provides MEMA with the status of the 47th Civil Support Team.

- Activates in Alert Status, the 47th Civil Support Team, awaiting mission assistance (**NUREG Section II, C.4**).

- Provide MEMA status of the Georgia National Guard, Joint Task Force 781, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high yield Explosive (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP); discusses the need for JTF 781 with MEMA (**NUREG Section II, C.4**).

- Prepares the activation of military transport units and personnel for evacuation and re-entry requirements, if needed.

(m) Mississippi Department of Mental Health (MDMH). ESF #s 6, 8.

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- Provides mental health services at shelters.
- Provides disaster assistance support.
- Provides emergency planning support.

(n) Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS). ESF #12.

- Provides resource management in locating alternate sources of energy.
- Provides technical liaison support to SEOC for energy-related emergencies.

(o) Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC). ESF #4.

- Assists in providing emergency public information to farmers.
- Assists in accident assessment.
- Maintains annual Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for MFC staff functioning as emergency workers.

(p) Mississippi Department of Education (MDE). ESF #6.

• Directs host county school districts/boards to maintain ongoing communications with local CD/EM agencies to facilitate the use of school buildings during nuclear/radiological emergencies.

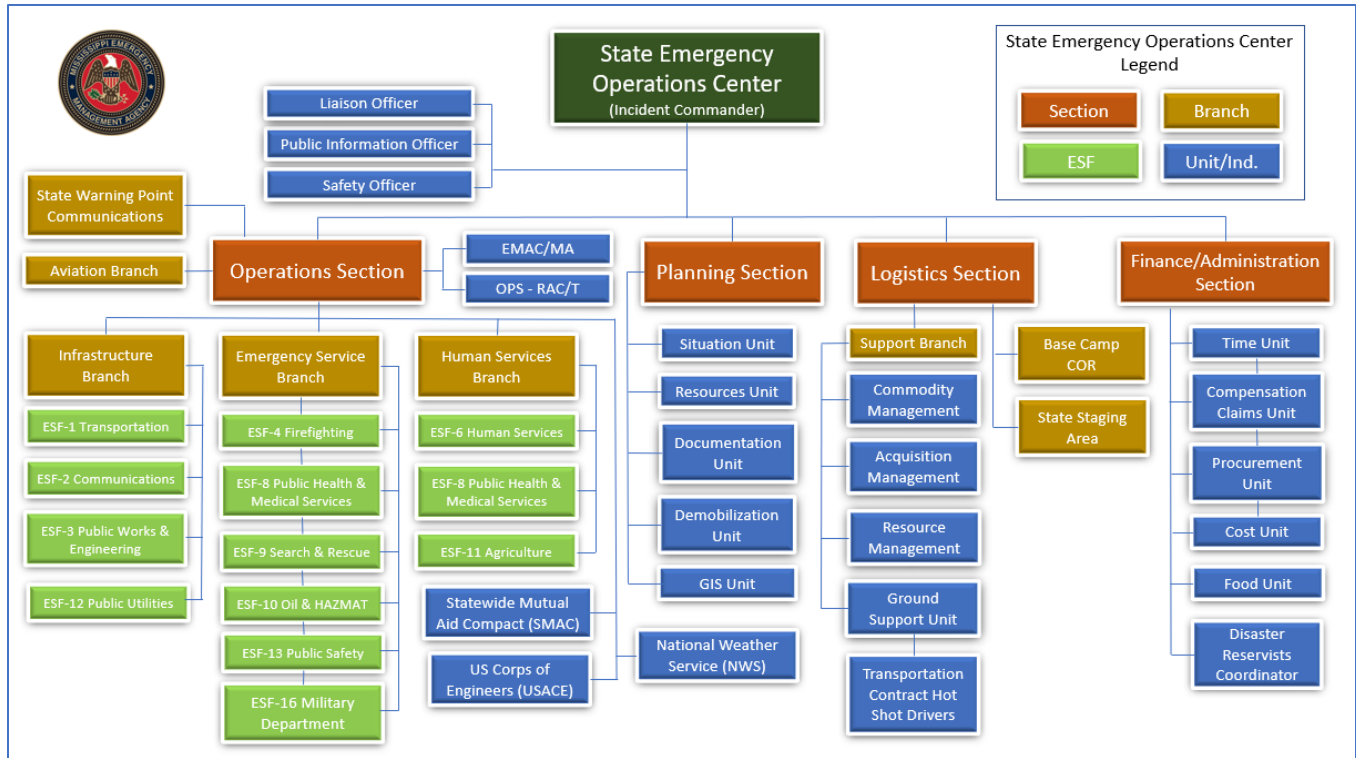
• Approves termination of school activities in the affected Risk County in the event of a nuclear/radiological emergency.

(q) State Agency PIO Support. ESF # 14. All or any freestanding units of state government will provide emergency public information support when tasked by the Governor or his designee.

(3) State Task Organization (NUREG Section II, A.1.a, A.1.b, A.3.).

(a) State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Organizational Chart: (next page).

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP



(b) SEOC Key Positions (NUREG Section II, A.3, C.2.a).

- **Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)** – MEMA Executive Director
- **Incident Commander (IC)** – MEMA Chief Operating Officer (Primary - P), MEMA Response Director (Alternate- A).
- **State Health Officer (SHO)** – MSDH Executive Director.
- **Radiological Advisor** – MSDH/DRH, Director of Radiological Health.
- **SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC)** – MEMA Operations Bureau Director.
- **SEOC Planning Section Chief (PSC)** – MEMA Preparedness Regional Director.
- **SEOC Logistics Section Chief (LSC)** – MEMA Chief Logistics Officer.
- **SEOC Finance and Administration Section Chief (FSC)** – MEMA Chief Financial Officer (P), MEMA Director of Finance and Accounting (A).

- **SEOC Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services Branch Directors** – MEMA Assigned; see MEMA OSC for the current roster.

- **SEOC Emergency Support Function (ESF) Emergency Coordinating Officers** – Agency assigned; see the MEMA OSC for the current ECO Roster.

- **SEOC JIC Director** – MEMA Chief Communications Officer.

(4) County Operational Roles (NUREG Section II, A.1.a).

(a) County Board of Supervisors (BOS).

- Responsible for direction and control of the County response to any radiological emergency.

- Declares a state of local emergency on a Form DR-3 when conditions warrant such measures. The DR-3 will be forwarded to MEMA and is necessary for the state to assist the affected county.

- Prepares a local resolution to the Governor on Form DR-4 requesting a declaration of a State of Emergency. The DR-4 will be forwarded to MEMA.

(b) Local Civil Defense/Emergency Management Agencies (CD/EMA).

- Develops and maintains the Local Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan.

- Schedules and participates in nuclear/radiological training activities.

- Coordinates with MEMA and MSDH/DRH to implement nuclear/radiological protective action decisions.

- Activates the Local Emergency Operations Center (LEOC).

- Directs the County's response, assigns missions and tasks, and directs the course of action that controls emergency operations.

- Coordinates with MEMA PIO on disseminating all public information (Risk County only).

- Provides resource continuity within the county.

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- Maintains county emergency response plans and procedures.
- Coordinates with MEMA to activate the Alert and Notification System (this only applies to the Risk County).
- Maintains annual Iodine Sensitivity Questionnaire for county employees/volunteers functioning as emergency workers.

(c) County Sheriff's Office (SO).

- Maintains the 24-hour County Warning Point, where applicable.
- Maintains communications with LEOC.
- Assists with evacuation.
- Maintains law and order within their jurisdiction.
- Provides a representative to the incident command post with communication and decision-making authority to establish and assume incident command as required.
- Establishes Traffic Control Points at pre-designated locations to limit ingress and control egress from affected areas within the county.

(d) County Department of Human Services (DHS).

- Provides direction and control for reception center activities.
- Supports the American Red Cross and other county or volunteer organizations, staffing the shelter facilities as needed.
- Provides a central location service to reunite separated family members.

(e) County Health Department.

- Assists with potential health hazards and works closely with the MSDH/DRH.
- Maintains coordination with the County Department of Human Services.
- Ensures that first aid and other medical and dental support are available at the

reception center/shelter facilities.

- Maintains stockpile of KI for distribution to emergency workers (Risk County Only).

(f) County Fire Department (FD).

- Maintains fire control services.
- Assists in radiological monitoring.
- Facilitate requirements for emergency worker decontamination stations.

(g) County Road Maintenance Department.

- Provides personnel and equipment for traffic and access control at pre-designated points within the county.
- Coordinates all response plans with the MDOT Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

(h) County Public School District.

- Provides coordination and transportation of public-school students during evacuations in the Risk County.
- Arranges for the termination of school activities and prepare for the arrival of evacuees in host counties.
- Assists the County Department of Human Services in reuniting families that have been separated during an evacuation.

(i) County Extension Service/Agricultural Agent.

- Assists in identifying farmers and livestock producers.
- Assists in delivering radiological emergency public information to farmers.
- Provides protective action information to farmers and livestock producers.

- Identifies sources and coordinates the delivery of uncontaminated feed for livestock.

(5) City Operational Roles (NUREG Section II, A.1.a).

(a) City Mayor. Responsible for directing and controlling the city's response to any radiological emergency.

(b) City Police Department (PD).

- Maintains law and order within their jurisdiction.
- Assists with evacuation.
- Maintains communication with the LEOC.

(c) City Fire Department (FD). Maintains fire control services.

(6) PrivateSector/Non-Governmental Entities Operational Roles (NUREG Section II, A.1.a).

(a) American Red Cross (ARC).

- Acts as the lead agency for shelter facility activities.
- Provides personnel and supplies to operate the shelter facilities.
- Provides LEOC support.
- Provides family member location service.
- Provides food for evacuees, as needed.
- Provides support to MDHS reception center activities within resource constraints.

(b) Salvation Army (SA). Provides support to the Reception Center and Shelter Facility operations.

(c) Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES).

- Provides backup communications capability to State and local EOCs.
- Provides additional and/or backup communications to local EOC, Reception Centers, and Shelter Facilities.

(7) Federal Operational Roles (NUREG Section II, A.1.a).

(a) United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

- Acts as the Cognizant Federal Agency responsible for coordinating the onsite response during any emergency at a fixed nuclear facility.
- Provides, in coordination with FEMA, planning guidance and assistance.
- Coordinates with FEMA to determine if state and local REP plans are adequate based upon FEMA review and evaluation.
- Provides pertinent onsite technical radiological data to the Department of Energy (DOE) and/or EPA and state and local officials during emergency operations.

(b) United States Department of Energy (DOE).

- Coordinates the federal offsite radiological monitoring, assessment, evaluation, and reporting activities during the initial phases of an emergency while maintaining technical liaison with state and local agencies with similar responsibilities.
- Maintains a common set of all offsite radiological monitoring data and provides this data and interpretation, including any federal dose projections, to the NRC and the state on an expedited basis to assist in developing other protective measures and re-entry recommendations for the public during the early, intermediate, and late phases of the radiological release.
- Assists the NRC in assessing the accident potential and develops technical recommendations on protective actions with other agencies.
- Assists the state in preparing re-entry recommendations and in recovery planning.

(c) United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

- Coordinates intermediate and long-term offsite radiation monitoring activities.

- Assists DOE in offsite radiological monitoring.

(d) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

- Coordinates the offsite (non-technical) support of all federal agencies.
- Provides planning guidance and assistance in conjunction with the NRC.
- Reviews and approves state and local offsite plans and procedures for dealing with a radiological emergency at an NPP.
- Request Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) assistance.

(e) United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

- Assists with the assessment, preservation, and protection of human health.
- Helps ensure the availability of essential human services.
- Provides technical and non-technical assistance through advice, guidance, and resources to federal, state, and local governments.
- Develops guidelines for using a thyroid-blocking agent through the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- Assists in developing recommendations on protective measures for food and animal feed.

(f) United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

- Provides radiological advice on food products.
- Provides food and food coupon support as required.

(g) United States Department of Transportation (DOT).

- Provides civil transportation assistance and support.
- Coordinates the federal civil transportation response to support emergency

transportation plans and actions.

- Provides traffic control of aircraft operating in the vicinity of fixed nuclear facilities.

(h) United States Department of Commerce (DOC)/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

- Provides meteorological information and resources.
- Ensures that marine fishery products available to the public are not contaminated.

(i) United States Department of the Interior (DOI).

- Provides traffic control on the Natchez Trace Parkway.
- Directs the evacuation of Rocky Springs Park adjacent to Natchez Trace Parkway.

(j) United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

- Provides information on available housing for displaced persons and/or families.
- Assists in locating housing for the displaced population, if required.

(k) United States Coast Guard (USCG). Provides traffic control of boats and ships operating on the Mississippi River in the vicinity of GGNS or RBS.

(l) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). During a hostile action-based (HAB) event at GGNS, the FBI provides a representative to the incident command post to relieve LLEA/MHP of incident command and assumes Incident Command for the HAB event as required.

(8) Utility Operational Roles (GGNS/RBS) (NUREG Section II, A.1.a, C.2.c, C.4).

(a) Coordinates facility emergency operations plan with MEMA and the MSDH/DRH.

(b) Entergy Operations, Inc. (GGNS) and Entergy Operations, Inc. (RBS) maintain and provide current facility emergency operating plans to MEMA. Entergy will provide these to Claiborne County also.

(c) Maintains dedicated communications capabilities with the state and local emergency response agencies.

(d) Provides notification and warning to state and local emergency response offsite organizations.

(e) Provides technical liaison at the State and local EOCs.

(f) Makes protective action recommendations to the State offsite response agencies.

(g) Develops dose projections for offsite exposure to accidental releases of radioactive materials from either GGNS or RBS.

(h) Coordinates with the MSDH/DRH to assess an incident, including providing accommodations at the Emergency Operating Facility (EOF).

(i) Participates in exercises and drills.

(j) Coordinates with MEMA in the promotion of public education and information. This includes providing the Joint Information Center (JIC) with accommodations and supplies for state, local, and federal public information staff. Also, provide PIO staff to State JIC.

(k) Provides emergency response training annually for offsite organizations that support the site with emergency services.

(l) Provides and maintains an Alert and Notification System within the plume exposure pathway with activation controls in the risk county.

(m) Provides a representative to the incident command post with communication and decision-making authority to augment the incident command as required.

b. Emergency Response Organizations (NUREG Section II, B.1). The facility licensee's site-specific responsibilities for emergency response are outlined in internal GGNS and RBS documents and are not addressed herein. See GGNS or RBS Operations for more information.

c. Emergency Response Support and Resources (NUREG Section II, C.1, C.2, C.3, C.4).

(1) General. Under the Governor's direction, state and local governments' total and combined efforts are utilized to mitigate the effects of nuclear/radiological hazards or hostile actions resulting from a nuclear/radiological emergency.

In the event of a nuclear/radiological emergency, the facility/conveyance operator notifies the appropriate officials/agencies. The local and state governments will take action as appropriate. For incidents at GGNS, Mississippi will be responsible for the notification and evacuation of the populace on the east side of the Mississippi River. Louisiana will be responsible for the notification and evacuation of the populace on the west side of the river.

(2) Direction and Control.

(a) State. The ultimate responsibility for the State's emergency response to a fixed nuclear facility accident belongs to and is directed by the Governor. The MEMA Executive Director serves as the Governor's authorized representative and coordinates the emergency response. The MEMA Executive Director makes all routine decisions and advises the Governor on courses of action available for major decisions. During the response, the MEMA Executive Director is responsible for the proper functioning of the SEOC. The Director also liaises with local, state, and federal agencies. The Governor or the MEMA Executive Director can request the National Response Framework (NRF) activation through FEMA Region IV if additional federal assistance is needed.

The Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan provides workforce support for an accident's field sampling and laboratory analysis activities. Participating States include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, each state providing its resources as required and requested to support response to an accident occurring in a participatory state (**NUREG Section II, C.4**).

Various local community services and other public and private resources are available to support local response to an accident. These resources include hospitals, nursing homes, emergency medical services, transportation companies, schools, etc. The employment of such resources will be coordinated at the county level. Also, the Jackson/Evers International Airport has been identified as the arrival point for all federal resources, and the MS State Fairgrounds and the MS State Coliseum have been identified as the location to support the deployment of federal assets.

(b) Federal.

- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).** FEMA is the lead Federal agency for coordinating non-technical Federal support to State/local agencies in implementing protective measures. Support provided by federal agencies through FEMA is primarily logistical support and may include telecommunications, transportation, housing, and all other types of assistance not classified as technical. The federal government maintains an in-depth capability to assist State and local governments through the National Response Framework (NRF). MEMA will request operational support through FEMA.

- **Department of Energy (DOE).** The DOE is the lead federal agency for coordinating federal technical support to state/local agencies in the technical assessment of an accident. Support provided by federal agencies through DOE may include offsite radiological monitoring, evaluation, assessment, and reporting activities. Support provided by DOE may also include laboratory support as required and requested during an accident. Details of federal technical support are identified in the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan. MSDH/DRH will request technological support augmentation through DOE. **(NUREG Section II, C.4).**

(c) Facilities.

- **Local Facilities.** The local EOC, or designated alternate facility, is the location for county and city agencies to coordinate their response actions among themselves and with state and federal agencies.

- **State Facilities.**

- **State Emergency Operations Center.** The SEOC is the location for all key response agencies to coordinate their response actions among themselves and with local and federal agencies responding to the emergency. It is activated to a limited degree during the **Alert** classification, fully activated at any higher classification.

- **State Warning Point.** Located within the SEOC, the SWP is the hub of all nuclear/radiological incident communications.

- **Governor's Conference Room (GCR).** Located within the SEOC, the Command portion of the Command & General Staff operates out of the GCR. This includes, but is not limited to, MEMA Executive Director, Incident Commander, MSDH/DRH Director, GGNS/Entergy Technical Advisor, MEMA REP Program Manager, and Situation Unit Leader.

- **Joint Information Center (JIC).** The JIC, located at the SEOC, is responsible for arranging the timely exchange of information among designated utility, state, local, and federal spokespersons. Equipment and facilities are available to support timely communications and information dissemination concerning plant conditions. Appropriate arrangements have been made at the JIC to deal with rumor control. The JIC is activated at an **Alert** or higher classification. During a HAB-type incident, a request for key federal agency representation, i.e., FBI Liaison or PIO, will be made.

- **Nuclear Power Plant Facilities.**

- **Control Room.** The Control Room is the location within a fixed nuclear

facility from which the reactor and most of its auxiliary systems are typically controlled. During emergency conditions, the control room operators will make initial notifications to offsite agencies.

- **Operations Support Center (OSC).** The OSC provides an area for operations, maintenance, health physics, and chemistry personnel to assemble and be assigned duties supporting emergency operations.

- **Technical Support Center (TSC).** The TSC provides an area outside the control room that can accommodate management, engineering personnel, and the NRC, supporting command and control functions during emergency conditions and emergency recovery operations.

- **Emergency Operations Facility (EOF).** The EOF provides a location from which evaluation and coordination of all utility activities related to an emergency are carried out. The facility provides information and working space to offsite groups, assesses the impact of the emergency offsite, and provides the necessary offsite support to assist the onsite emergency organization.

- **HAB Incident Command Post.** During a hostile action-based incident at GGNS, an onsite response element and command post may be established to coordinate and manage activities at or near the plant. The GGNS Integrated Response Plan contains specific details regarding locations and command and control structure. The information contained in the document is maintained as For Official Use Only (FOUO) and Law Enforcement Sensitive (LES) and is maintained under separate cover. The MEMA REP Program Manager maintains a copy of the plan.

- **Federal Facilities.**

- **Federal Response Center (FRC).** FEMA establishes the FRC at a state-identified location to coordinate the federal response to a radiological emergency.

- **Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC).** The FRMAC is usually located at an airport near the scene of a radiological emergency from which the DOE conducts the federal radiological monitoring and assessment offsite response. For a GGNS emergency response, this federal facility will be flown to the Jackson/Evers International Airport (JAN) and set up at the MS State Fairgrounds in Jackson. The estimated response time from an initial request from authorized state officials to facility setup should be within six (6) hours.

(3) Emergency Planning Zones. Two Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) are identified. These zones are defined as the areas for which planning is needed to ensure that prompt and

effective actions can be taken to protect the public in the event of an accident. They have been designed to accommodate the need for actions regarding the potential degree of radiological exposure. The first is the Plume Exposure Pathway, and the second is the Ingestion Exposure Pathway.

(a) Plume Exposure Pathway. The Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ is the area within approximately a 10-mile radius of the reactor. Although the radius for an EPZ implies a circular area, the actual shape depends upon the zone's political and geographical boundary characteristics. The principal radiological exposure from this pathway would be from whole-body exposure, thyroid exposure, deposited radioactive material, and inhalation of radioactive particulates.

The 10-mile Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ for the GGNS is divided between Mississippi and Louisiana, with about two-thirds of the zone in Mississippi. Most of the Mississippi portion is in Claiborne County and an unpopulated area of Warren County. The EPZ has ten distinct areas called Protective Action Areas (PAAs). MEMA will make Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) for the general public in coordination with the MSDH/DRH for the population within these areas. RBS does not impact any part of Mississippi within its 10-mile Plume Exposure Pathway.

(b) Ingestion Exposure Pathway. The Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ is the area within a radius of approximately 50 miles from the reactor. The principal radiological exposure from this pathway would be from ingesting contaminated water or foods such as milk, fresh vegetables, or fish. The primary responsibility for detailed planning and emergency response for this pathway rests with the MSDH/DRH. The state and local governments will increase their readiness/response efforts according to the emergency classification level declared at the affected fixed nuclear facility.

The 50-mile Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ for the GGNS is divided between Mississippi and Louisiana, with about two-thirds of the zone in Mississippi, impacting 16 counties. About one-fifth of the RBS 50-mile Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ extends into Mississippi, affecting all of Wilkinson County and portions of Adams, Amite, Franklin, and Pike Counties.

d. Emergency Classification System (NUREG Section II, D.1, D.1.b). The NRC established a standardized method of classifying an emergency at a fixed nuclear facility. These classifications have been adopted by local, state, and federal governments to plan and respond to an NPP emergency.

The NRC requires that when an initiating condition for any of the four emergency classes exists, the NPP operator shall provide early and prompt notification (within 15 minutes of classification) to local and state officials. The following emergency classifications are used:

(1) Notification of an Unusual Event (NOUE) (NUREG Section II, D.4). A situation is in progress or already completed, which could potentially degrade the plant's level of safety or indicate a security threat to the facility. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite actions are expected unless safety systems degrade further.

(2) Alert (NUREG Section II, D.4). Events are in progress or have occurred which have (or could) substantially degrade the plant safety; or, a security event that could threaten site personnel or damage to site equipment is in progress. Any offsite releases of radioactive material that could occur are expected to be minimal and far below limits established by the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) protective action guides (PAGs)

(3) Site Area Emergency (SAE) (NUREG Section II, D.4). Events are in progress or have occurred that have caused (or likely will cause) major failures of plant functions that protect the public or involve security events with intentional damage or malicious acts that could lead to the possible failure of (or prevent effective access to) equipment needed to protect the public. Any offsite releases of radioactive material are expected to remain below EPA PAG exposure levels beyond the site boundary.

(4) General Emergency (GE) (NUREG Section II, D.4). Events are in progress or have occurred which: a) have caused (or shortly will cause) substantial reactor core damage, with the potential for uncontrolled releases of radioactive material; or, b) involve security events that deny plant staff physical control of the facility. Offsite releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA PAG exposure levels beyond the plant site.

e. Notification Methods and Procedures (NUREG Section II, E.1, E.1.a, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.5, F.1.b, F.1.c). The SEOC disseminates emergency classification and activation notifications to the appropriate response entities via the AtHoc Mass Notifications system. The notifications are pre-scripted and delivered via e-mail, telephone, and text. The AtHoc system will continue to call recipients until the notification is acknowledged. The appropriate SEOC Branch Director will utilize alternate methods of communication in the event of failure to acknowledge a notification or SEOC activation.

The Joint Information Center (JIC) provides periodic, pre-scripted releases to the public based on the current situation or required messaging. The SEOC and JIC will appropriately modify responder and public pre-scripted messaging based on operational requirements.

(1) Notification of Response Entities.

(a) Notification of Unusual Event. In the event of an incident requiring the utility to declare a Notification of Unusual Event, offsite authorities will be notified. No further action is

required.

(b) Alert.

- When the utility is required to declare an Alert, offsite agencies will be notified.
- MEMA will activate the SEOC.
- All State agencies will put their personnel and equipment required for a further response on standby.
- MEMA will establish a dedicated phone line and Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Room (SITRoom) and disseminate the information and timeline(s) to all stakeholders and partners.

(c) Site Area Emergency.

- The facility operator and MEMA will make a notification to all agencies.
- State agencies will complete all actions under Alert as outlined in their respective SOPs.
- If it has not already been done, the Governor will declare a State of Emergency.

(d) General Emergency.

- The facility operator and MEMA will notify offsite agencies.
- State agencies will complete all actions under Alert and Site Area Emergency as outlined in their respective SOPs.

(2) Alert Notification System (ANS) (NUREG Section II, E.2). An alert and notification system is in place per FEMA REP10. In Mississippi, the system consists of 30 fixed omnidirectional sirens located within the 10-mile EPZ in Claiborne County. Businesses, schools, hospitals, and other facilities with large numbers of people located within the 10-mile EPZ are supplied with tone-activated receivers (tone alerts). These tone alerts supplement the siren system. Two additional receivers are located in a high-noise area and are equipped with visual alarms. Claiborne County has 30 tone alert receivers. Claiborne County is responsible for activating its respective sirens and tone alert receivers. Back-up Route Alerting supplements these systems as necessary.

The ANS and procedures allow Mississippi to transmit an alert signal and an informational or instructional message via the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to 100% of the population within 15 minutes of a protective action decision.

In the event of an Initial Notification of a **General Emergency**, the MEMA Executive Director, the MSDH/DRH Director, and Claiborne Emergency Management Director will initiate immediate coordination of siren sounding. The MEMA PIO/JIC will release an EAS message after Claiborne County activates its sirens. The EAS message will tell residents in the affected areas which protective actions are required. Subsequent decision-making will occur as in other emergency conditions.

f. Emergency Communications (NUREG Section II, F.1, F.1.a, F.1.b, F.1.c).

(1) Notification Communications. The primary means of communication between the SEOC and GGNS are an Operational Hot Line (OHL) and an offsite communication system (INFORM). Both systems are monitored 24/7/365 by the SEOC. The INFORM system and OHL are used for initial notification of the SEOC and ongoing communications during the emergency. The primary means of communication between the SEOC and RBS are INFORM and a dedicated two-way radio. Both GGNS and RBS can activate the emergency response network by simultaneous notification of each location.

The primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency (P.A.C.E.) plan for communicating with, alerting, and activating responder entities are Primary (P) - AtHoc; Alternate (A) – cellular phone; Contingency (C) – Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN) radio; and Emergency (E) – landline phone.

The AtHoc system and MSWIN are utilized (tested) daily for all MEMA SWP messages. The INFORM system is tested weekly, and the EAS, GGNS OHL, RBS radio, and MEDCOM hotline are tested monthly (**NUREG Section II, F.3**).

The National Warning System (NAWAS) and the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) may be used for emergency backup.

(2) Incident Communications. Communications during an incident vary slightly from emergency notification communications. The Command section at the SEOC operates from the Governor's Conference Room (GCR); the General Staff generally works from the SEOC Floor. The incident communications P.A.C.E. plan from the SEOC/GCR and County EOCs is (P) – HSIN SITRoom; (A) – Landline phone; (C) – Cellular phone; (E) – MSWIN radio.

The P.A.C.E. plan for medical communications to fixed (University of Mississippi Medical Center

Medical Command (MEDCOM)), mobile field medical units, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is (P) - MEDCOM Hotline; (A) – Cellular phone; (C) – MSWIN Radio; (E) – Landline phone (**NUREG Section II, F.2**).

The tactical communications P.A.C.E. plan is (P) – MSWIN Radio; (A) – Cellular phone; (C) – Landline phone; (E) – Alternate radio systems/Messenger.

g. Public Education and Information (NUREG Section II, G.1).

(1) Public Education. The MEMA REP program publishes and disseminates, to all residents of the risk county, an annual *Public Information Calendar* to help educate the public on several vital areas:

(a) What to do in case of an emergency at GGNS (sirens, monitor and prepare, shelter-in-place, evacuation);

(b) How to receive information during an emergency (radio stations/frequencies and emergency management phone numbers);

(c) Protective Actions (emergency actions, animals, protection of food, water, and commodities, plans for school children and residents with special needs);

(d) Protective Action Areas (maps and information on protective action areas, evacuation routes, reception centers.

The MEMA REP Program also annually produces and disseminates educational flyers to farmers and agricultural outlets on protective actions for farm products and animals. (**NUREG Section II, G.1**)

(2) Public Information. MEMA coordinates public information during an NPP emergency through its PIO and the JIC. MEMA will enlist the services of PIOs from other state agencies to support this function. The primary responsibility of the public information staff is to work with authorities and the media to provide accurate and timely information and instructions to the public. This includes coordinating with the state as to what statements should be furnished to the press, what actions are to be taken by the involved public, what is happening, what is expected to happen, and advising the public of any recommended protective actions. During a hostile action-based event at GGNS, the information will be coordinated through federal, state, and/or local law enforcement authorities.

Public information activities are coordinated from the JIC during a radiological emergency with

representatives from the affected county, state, utility, responding federal agencies, and the press. The JIC GGNS Incident Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) establishes the procedures for emergency public information relating to the incident. Its goal is to distribute vital information to the affected population efficiently and effectively. JIC GGNS Incident SOP is updated, and procedures are exercised annually (**NUREG Section II, G.2, G.3, G.3.a, G.5**).

State/Local/Utility Rumor Control (Public Inquiries) is consolidated in JIC. The PIOs will respond or refer the question(s) to the appropriate PIO for a response. The correct response will be provided to JIC personnel for future use (**NUREG Section II, G.4**).

h. Emergency Facilities and Equipment (NUREG Section II, H.6, H.9, H.11).

(1) Claiborne County Emergency Operations Center.

(a) Primary: 2033 Mississippi Highway 18 East, Port Gibson, MS 39150

(b) Alternate: TBD

(2) State Emergency Operations Center.

(a) Primary: 1 MEMA Drive Pearl, MS 39208

(b) Alternate: 1055 Mendell Davis Drive, Byram, MS 39272

(3) Radiological Monitoring. Health Physicists from MSDH/DRH will act as RERT members. They will be mobile to conduct radiological monitoring as required, report on contamination levels and dose measurements, and perform environmental sampling as needed. Also, in coordination with the EOF Coordinator, the individual team captains will be responsible for the dosimetry of emergency workers under their supervision and evaluating their measured exposure. (**NUREG Section II, H.9**).

(4) Radiological Monitoring/Detection Equipment (NUREG Section II, H.11, H.11.a, H.11.b, H.13).

(a) **MSDH/DRH.** The MSDH/DRH maintains radiological detection instruments, equipment, and supplies necessary to ensure personnel can respond safely to a radiological emergency. Some instruments, equipment, and supplies are allocated as backups for state and county agencies to serve as a supply reserve or replacement in case of failure. MSDH/DRH personnel record all operational checks and calibrations of such equipment. Response checks are performed on all radiological emergency response equipment per national standards or the manufacturer's instructions, whichever is more frequent. A sticker on the equipment and internal documents within MSDH/DRH indicates documentation for these response checks.

(b) Other State Government. Each State agency responsible for radiological monitoring, sample collection, or analysis will supply and maintain its specialized equipment and modes of transportation. MEMA will furnish basic radiological monitoring and dosimetry equipment. After each exercise or drill, the MSDH/DRH will inspect, inventory, and operationally check all RERT emergency response equipment. The calibration of emergency monitoring equipment utilized by the RERTs will be performed annually by the MSDH/DRH. All other radiological monitoring and dosimetry equipment used by the REP program will be maintained and annually operationally checked by MEMA.

(c) Local Government. MEMA will supply and maintain radiological monitoring equipment and dosimetry for local monitors.

(d) Facility Operator. Fixed nuclear facilities are required to have redundant meteorological equipment available with remote interrogation capabilities. Information from these capabilities shall be made available to the RAAO and/or RDA for accident assessment. Additionally, the operator will provide sufficient radiological monitoring equipment for its radiological assessment teams. State Government Officials will also use meteorological information from the National Weather Service and near-site television in accident assessment and evaluation.

(5) Emergency Kits (NUREG Section II, H.12). Each RERT is assigned an emergency kit for which an inventory of its contents and quantities of each item is kept inside every kit. Emergency workers will receive dosimetry and other instruments/materials from pre-issued kits from the SEOC or Civil Defense and Emergency Management (CD/EM) personnel at a local EOC. Local emergency workers will be provided with dosimetry and other instruments/materials from local supplies and augmented by the state as needed. Radiological survey meters will be available when needed. Each emergency worker will receive the following:

(a) One SRD (Range: 0 to 20 R)

(b) One SRD (Range 0 to 200 mR)

(c) One permanent exposure recording device such as a Thermo Luminescent Dosimeter (TLD) or film badge.

i. Accident Assessment (NUREG Section II, I). GGNS will perform an initial accident assessment as soon as possible after the incident. The MSDH/DRH will verify the radiological assessment and perform continuing accident assessment and evaluation until it is no longer required.

(1) Emergency Environmental Sampling (NUREG Section II, I.2, I.5). The MSDH/DRH will supervise air sampling, surface waters, cisterns, open wells, edible agriculture commodities, milk, fish, soil, pasture grass, and animal feed. The following state agencies will, when requested by the EOF Coordinator, conduct Field Monitoring Team (FMT) functions as follows:

(a) Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality.

- Air, Water, and Soil Sampling

(b) Mississippi State Department of Health/Division of Radiological Health.

- Water sampling of potable and non-potable water sources
- Air sampling for particulate and radioiodine
- Direct radiation monitoring
- Raw milk sampling
- Soil sampling
- Sample analysis

(c) Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks.

- Fish and animal sampling
- Water sampling of surface water

(d) Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

- Carcass Sampling
- Critical food processor, distributor and retailer sampling

(e) Mississippi State University-Extension Service.

- Pasture feed and animal sampling

(f) Mississippi Board of Animal Health.

- Pasture feed and animal sampling

(2) Emergency Sampling Requirements (NUREG Section II, I.6, I.7). Each sampling entity will coordinate with MSDH/DRH to ensure methods, equipment, and expertise are available to make timely assessments of the actual or potential magnitude and locations of any radiological hazards through liquid or gaseous release pathways. MSDH/DRH will coordinate the development of post-plume PARs for comparison to current federal guidance.

MSDH/DRH will ensure the ability, or request support, to detect and measure radioiodine concentrations in the air in the plume exposure pathway EPZ as low as 10^{-7} $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$ (microcuries per cubic centimeter) under field conditions. The sample collection process will consider the sample flow rate, collection efficiency of the sample media used to collect the sample, duration of the sample, counter efficiency, and background radiation, including interference from the presence of noble gases (NUREG Section II, I.7).

(3) Emergency Sampling Procedures (NUREG Section II, I.8). In responding to a radiological emergency or nuclear accident, the following guidelines will be used for environmental sampling priorities:

(a) Continuous Sampling.

- **Air Sample Stations.** Remove and change all routine air particulate and charcoal filters as soon as possible. Be prepared to change air samplers daily. Activate all standby air sampling stations (ERAMS/RadNet).

- **Precipitation Collectors.** Collect precipitation at all collection stations as soon as possible after a reported accident at GGNS. Record the amount of precipitation.

(b) Grab Samples – Surface Water. Collect at least a one-gallon surface water sample from at least two downstream locations as soon as possible. Samples must be taken every two to four hours for the first 24 hours following a release. Collect surface water samples from at least one upstream location. Prepare for large-volume sampling and composites.

(c) Potable Water Samples. Collect at least a one-gallon drinking water sample from all the potable water sample stations as soon as possible.

(d) Raw Milk Sampling. Gaseous releases may be the critical pathway. Collect at least a one-gallon raw milk sample at each potentially affected dairy as soon as possible. Sample the dairy every two days. Sample water from the source used to water livestock. Sample pasture grass and/or feed.

(e) Vegetation and Crop Sampling. Obtain samples of critical food crops and other vegetation, such as small gardens (i.e., those for individual use), as soon as possible after the plume has passed.

(f) Air Sampling. As soon as possible, initiate air sampling of the plume (particulate and gases).

(g) Particulate Disposition. As soon as possible, collect samples of filter media (i.e., air intakes on automobiles or operating air conditioners), swipes of vehicle (esp. those of evacuees) surfaces, and roadways.

(h) Direct Radiation Measurements. Take direct radiation measurements of samples and the environs at every sample point when possible. Take other specific measurements as directed.

(4) Sample Analysis (NUREG Section II, H.13, I.8).

(a) Radioisotopic analysis of samples collected in an affected area during a radiological emergency will be performed by the MSDH/DRH at the fixed MSDH/DRH Laboratory. If the number of samples is too large to allow processing expediently, provisions have been made with the EPA for assistance from their labs in Montgomery, Alabama, and Las Vegas, Nevada, to assist in the analyses. Mobile laboratories of DOE will also assist in sample analysis if needed. Reports of analytical results will be sent to the Radiological Accident Assessment Officer (RAAO) at the SEOC and the State Health Officer. Public Health orders will be issued based on the results of the analyses.

(b) MSDH/DRH maintains and operates a fixed radiological laboratory. The fixed radiological laboratory can be fully operational (i.e., prepared to receive potentially contaminated samples) within 90 minutes after notification of an incident.

(c) To accurately determine potential dose commitments to the thyroid resulting from airborne radioiodine, all radiological monitoring teams will be equipped with air sampling devices capable of collecting radioiodine in the presence of noble gases.

(d) The RERTs will perform exposure rate measurements with portable survey instruments.

(5) Additional Assessment and Monitoring Support (NUREG Section II, I.9, I.10).

(a) 47th Civil Support Team (CST), Mississippi National Guard. The 47th CST is a

24/7/365 asset that will identify CBRN agents and substances, provide plume modeling, assess current and projected consequences, advise on response measures, and assist with requests for additional support.

(b) Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan (SMRAP).

- When it is determined that an accident at GGNS cannot be adequately controlled with resources available to state radiological response personnel, a request will be forwarded to the Governor for the additional resources needed. The request will contain the following information:

- Description of the problem.
- Type of resources needed.
- Which state has the resources.
- Where the resources need to be delivered.
- Clear direction to an assembly point or point of delivery.
- Estimated time the resources will be needed.
- If resources include people, what arrangements have been made for housing, etc.

- If the Governor concurs with the need for assistance as requested, he will contact the Governor of the SMRAP state with the resources and request the specified assistance.

- Concurrent with the above actions, the MSDH/DRH's EOF Coordinator and RAAO will inform radiological personnel in the SMRAP State to alert them of the pending formal request.

(c) Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA).

- The NRIA to the National Response Framework (NRF) covers any emergency that has or is expected to have, an offsite radiological impact, which could require a response by the federal government. In the event of a radiological emergency, 20 federal agencies with various statutory responsibilities have agreed to coordinate their efforts at the emergency scene under the umbrella of the NRF to ensure that any federal involvement/response is managed, coordinated, organized, and integrated with the affected State/local government.

- The NRIA will be activated when the NRC has been notified that a radiological emergency has occurred and that an authorized person has requested federal assistance. Mississippi-authorized persons are the MSDH/DRH Director/RAAO for radiological emergency federal assistance and the MEMA Director for non-radiological emergency federal assistance.
- The request for federal assistance will specify the federal resources requested and the expected arrival time at the specified fixed nuclear facility emergency.
- The NRIA assigns to DOE the responsibility to provide federal offsite monitoring and assessment results to the NRC and affected state(s).
- The following personnel/equipment resources are available through DOE upon activation of the NRIA and will be provided on request:
 - Radiological monitoring and environmental specialists with supporting equipment.
 - Aerial radiological monitoring equipment.
 - Fixed and mobile laboratory support.
 - Remote handling equipment.
 - Technical assistance in predicting the dispersion of radioactivity into the environment.
 - Medical consultation on the treatment of injuries complicated by radioactive contamination.
 - Technical support for emergency public information.
 - Communications with Federal response organizations.
- DOE established the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC). Upon receipt of a request for federal resources from authorized state personnel, the FRMAC will deploy to the Mississippi State Fairgrounds. The Fairgrounds have electrical and water infrastructure for mobile facilities and generators. It is also the location of the Mississippi Coliseum, which has space and amenities for additional federal staff. The FRMAC provides an operational framework for coordinating all federal offsite radiological monitoring and assessment efforts to support the NRC and state(s) requests for federal assistance. This support will include:

- Providing FRMAC liaisons to the NRC and state(s).
- Gathering radiological information and data that includes:
 - Plume and deposition predictions.
 - Air and ground concentrations.
 - Deposition patterns of isotopic concentrations, exposure rates, and dose projections.
 - Isotopic concentrations of ground deposition and environmental samples (water, milk, soil, air, etc.).
 - Assurance of data quality.
 - Current meteorological conditions and weather forecasts.
- Providing the data collection results, sample analysis, evaluations, assessments, and interpretations, as requested.
- Compiling a complete database containing all offsite radiological monitoring and sampling data and ensuring the technical integrity of the data.
- Providing technical assistance to the extent resources are available.
- Providing data to support the protective action recommendation decision-making process.

j. Protective Response (NUREG Section II, J.2, J.6, J.7). An operational fixed nuclear facility has the potential for certain radiological accidents. The U.S. EPA has established EPA 400/R-17/001 - "PAG Manual: Protective Action Guides and Planning Guidance for Radiological Incidents" as a set of Protective Action Guides (PAGs). These guides were established for whole-body beta-gamma radiation exposure and thyroid gland exposure due to the presence of radioactive iodine. For planning purposes, the actions stated for a given PAG are considered mandatory; however, under actual accident conditions, guidance values are subject to unpredictable conditions and/or constraints, and judgment is to be exercised before initiating a particular action.

(1) Protective Actions. Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) and Protective Action Decisions (PADs) generate protective actions, which are outlined according to the

emergency classification:

(a) Notification of Unusual Event. Both State and local governments are notified by the facility utilizing the Operational Hot Line. Recipients of the message should inform those officials designated in their procedures, then standby until closeout or escalation.

(b) Alert. State and local EOCs are activated, and all agencies, including school districts/departments, are notified. MEMA and GGNS will activate the JIC, and state and local government public information staff will report. Some precautionary actions may occur locally, depending on plant conditions, as reported in the initial and follow-up notifications. These include closing recreational areas, determining special needs transportation requirements, and alerting school bus drivers to be on standby for precautionary transfers.

(c) Site Area Emergency. All state and local officials and agencies will be notified and directed to report to their respective EOCs if they have not already done so. The MSDH/DRH will activate the FMTs and deploy them to the field for accident assessment operations. The local government may be advised to shelter the general public in the downwind areas. The risk county will implement the precautionary transfer of school children and the special needs population. Local traffic and access control points will be activated. MDOT and MHP will activate their personnel and prepare to operate the state traffic control points.

NOTE: Should any protective action for the general public be implemented, the siren system will be activated, and an EAS message will be broadcast within 15 minutes of the decision to implement a protective action. The MEMA Executive Director may modify protective actions for hostile action-based events at GGNS based on current physical security and radiological conditions at the plant. These actions will be coordinated between the state and Claiborne County.

(d) General Emergency. All state and local officials will be notified and directed to report to their respective EOCs if they have not already done so. MSDH/DRH will continue to assess the offsite radiological dose, either projected or actual. Recommendations from the utility and the MSDH/DRH will be evaluated, and a protective action decision will be made by the MEMA Director, the MSDH/DRH Director, and the Port Gibson/Claiborne County EMA Director. Once the decision is made, the MEMA Director will coordinate with the local government to ensure the sirens are activated, and the appropriate EAS message is broadcast within 15 minutes.

The general population within the affected protective action areas will be directed to either evacuate or shelter. Appropriate traffic and access control points will be activated. Periodic joint media briefings will be conducted at the JIC to keep the public informed of the status of the plant. If the public is evacuated, they will be advised to go to designated reception centers outside the

Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ in Vicksburg, Utica, Hazlehurst, or Natchez. They will be monitored at the reception centers and decontaminated if necessary. If needed, evacuees may be taken or directed to shelter facilities.

(2) Protective Action Areas (NUREG Section II, J.2).

(a) Protective Action Area 1 includes the GGNS site and is that area between the Big Black River and Bayou Pierre west of Old Grand Gulf Road.

(b) Protective Action Area 2A includes the area between the Big Black River and Bayou Pierre, west of Highway 61 to Old Grand Gulf Road.

(c) Protective Action Area 2B includes the area between the Big Black River and Bayou Pierre east of Highway 61.

(d) Protective Action Area 3A includes the area between Bayou Pierre and Little Bayou Pierre west of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

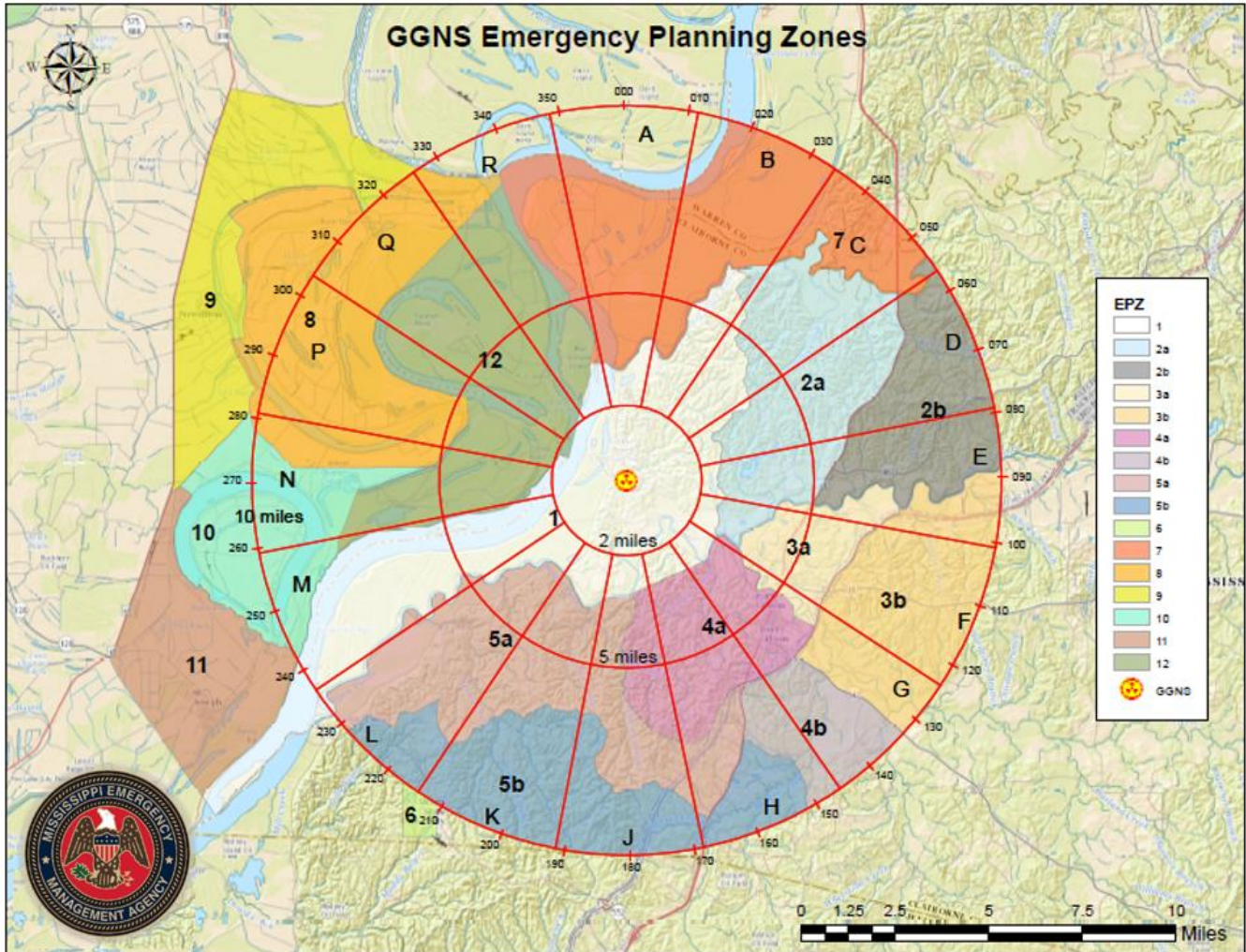
(e) Protective Action Area 3B includes the area between Bayou Pierre and Little Bayou Pierre east of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

(f) Protective Action Area 4A includes the area between Little Bayou Pierre and Widows Creek south and east of Bayou Pierre to the Natchez Trace Parkway, including Port Gibson.

(g) Protective Action Area 4B includes the area between Little Bayou Pierre, south and east of the Natchez Trace Parkway, and north of Gordon Station Road.

(h) Protective Action Area 5A includes the area between Bayou Pierre and Russum-Westside Road east to Widows Creek.

(i) Protective Action Area 5B includes the area south of the Russum-Westside Road from the Ferry Road east to Gordon Station Road.



(j) Protective Action Area 6 includes all of Alcorn State University.

(k) Protective Action Area 7 includes the area north of the Big Black River and east of the Mississippi River.

(3) Evacuation Time Estimates (NUREG Section II, J.2, J.8, J.8.b, J.11.c). Evacuation time estimates for each of the evacuation analysis areas are presented below. These estimates represent the time required to empty each analysis area, including the time required for initial notification. The various evacuation scenarios represent peak populations during summer or fall periods. The evacuation times, however, would also be representative of early spring and winter conditions since the preparation time associated with the transport-dependent permanent population is the primary factor influencing the total EPZ evacuation time.

It is assumed that any home-to-work travel within the EPZ occurs during the previously identified mobilization and preparation periods. It is also assumed that the actual evacuation begins with the

departures from the school, workplace, recreation area, or residence at which they are located when the evacuation order is issued.

A summary of the simulated evacuations for each of the analyses is as follows:

(a) Analysis Area 1 (Evacuation of Protective Action Area 1). For Analysis Area 1 (360°, 0-2-mile evacuation), a maximum of 135 minutes would be required to evacuate the population under fair weather conditions. Most vehicles evacuating this area are associated with the Grand Gulf Nuclear Station employment. However, the preparation/mobilization times related to the transport-dependent residents, which take up to 135 minutes, are the major influence on the evacuation time. Protective Action Area 1 evacuation could be completed within 140 minutes during adverse weather conditions.

(b) Analysis Area 2 (Evacuation of Protective Action Areas 1 and 2A). Analysis Area 2 represents the 90° northeast sector evacuation, from 0 to approximately 5 miles. For all fair-weather conditions, evacuation of this area can be completed within 140 minutes. Under adverse weather conditions, Areas 1 and 2A evacuation will take approximately 145 minutes due to reduced roadway capacities. The preparation and mobilization times are the most significant factors in determining the total time required to evacuate the area.

(c) Analysis Area 3 (Evacuation of Protective Action Areas 1, 3A, 4A, and 5A). Analysis Area 3 (90° southeast sector, 0 to 5 miles) includes evacuation of the town of Port Gibson and a significantly higher population than Analysis Areas 1 and 2. The maximum time required to evacuate this area under all fair-weather conditions is 140 minutes. Any queuing experienced on network roadways dissipates well before all vehicles have loaded onto the network. Evacuation under adverse weather conditions would increase the total evacuation time to 145 minutes for Analysis Area 3.

(d) Analysis Area 4 (Evacuation of Protective Action Areas 1, 2A, 2B, and 7). The Analysis Area 4 simulation includes the entire 90° northeast sector, from 0 to 10 miles. The maximum evacuation time during all fair-weather conditions is 140 minutes, while the adverse weather conditions would result in a peak evacuation time of 145 minutes. The population within this area is only slightly higher than the population included in Analysis Area 2 (0-5 miles, 90° NE); therefore, the total evacuation time is the same as in Analysis Area 2.

(e) Analysis Area 5 (Evacuation of Protective Action Areas 1, 3A, 3B, 4A, 5A, 5B, and 6). Analysis Area 5 includes the entire 90° southeast sector from GGNS to the EPZ boundary. The town of Port Gibson is included in this analysis area.

Under all fair-weather conditions, evacuation could be completed within 145 minutes. Roadway

capacity reductions during adverse weather thunderstorms increase the evacuation time to 150 minutes. Evacuation of this area is the determining factor in the total time required to evacuate the entire EPZ.

(f) Analysis Area 6 (Evacuation of Protective Action Areas 1,12,8 and 9). For the Analysis Area 6 evacuation (90°, northwest sector, out to the 10-mile EPZ), vehicles could be evacuated within 140 minutes for all three fair weather conditions. This area includes the Town of Newellton and several hunting and fishing camps. Adverse weather conditions for Analysis Area 6 would increase evacuation times by up to 145 minutes.

(g) Analysis Area 7 (Evacuation of Protective Action Areas 1, 12, 10, and 11). Analysis Area 7 includes the 90° southwest sector from the GGNS to the EPZ boundary. This case involves several major population components, including the town of St. Joseph, the KOA, and the Newellton Country Club. Maximum fair-weather evacuation times of 140 minutes would occur during weekday, weeknight, and weekend periods. During adverse weather conditions, the areas included in Analysis Area 7 could be evacuated within 145 minutes.

(h) Analysis Area 8 (Evacuation of the entire EPZ). The maximum time required to evacuate the entire EPZ under all fair-weather conditions is 145 minutes. To a large extent, the preparation/mobilization times associated with the transport-dependent population define the maximum evacuation time for the EPZ. Any vehicle queuing along roadways dissipates before all vehicles have begun to evacuate from the EPZ.

During adverse weather conditions, it would take approximately 150 minutes to evacuate the entire EPZ. This increased time is due to reduced roadway capacities anticipated during adverse weather thunderstorm conditions.

Evacuation Time Estimates						
Analysis Area	Protective Action Area(s)	Description	Evacuation Time Estimates (minutes)			
			Weekday	Night	Weekend	Adverse Weather
1	1	360°, 2 mile	135	135	135	140
2	1, 2A	90°, Northeast, 5 mile	140	140	140	145
3	1, 3A, 4A, 5A	90°, Southeast, 5 mile	140	140	140	145
4	1, 2A, 2B, 7	90°, Northeast, 10 mile	140	140	140	145
5	1, 3A, 3B, 4A	90° Southeast, 10 mile	145	145	145	150
6	1, 12, 8, 9	90°, Northwest, 10 mile	140	140	140	145

Evacuation Time Estimates						
Analysis Area	Protective Action Area(s)	Description	Evacuation Time Estimates (minutes)			
			Weekday	Night	Weekend	Adverse Weather
7	1, 12, 10, 11	90°, Southwest, 10 mile	140	140	140	145
8	All Areas	360°, Entire EPZ	145	145	145	150

(4) Protective Action – Decision-Making Process (NUREG Section II, J.9). The GGNS incident decision-making process engages all stakeholders and partners. The primary method of communication is via telephone and/or a HSIN SITroom. The MEMA Planning Section Situation Unit Leader will establish the SITroom and open a phone line from the MEMA GCR. As PARs are introduced, and PADs are developed, the discussions and concurrence will occur via phone or the live SITroom. From there, the responsible parties will conduct the required actions according to established timelines. PADs will always include and have the agreement from the MEMA Executive Director, MSDH/DRH Director, and the Claiborne County EMA Director. Additionally, the MEMA and Claiborne County EMA PIOs will attend all PAD processes or be provided a detailed briefing immediately following the PAD process. PAD information will be synthesized and distributed to the JIC for press conferences and/or public release.

(5) Evacuation Routes (NUREG Section II, J.2, J.10, J.10.a, J.11.c., J.11.d). Evacuation signs have been placed in 135 locations within the Protective Action Areas. The signs say, "Evacuation Route" and show a directional arrow. They are 18" in diameter. A narrative description of the GGNS evacuation routes is listed below:

(a) Protective Action Area 1. US Highway 61 North to Vicksburg (Warren County). Proceed to the reception center at Warren Central High School.

(b) Protective Action Areas 2A and 2B. US Highway 61 North or Mississippi Route 462 East to Vicksburg (Warren County). Proceed to the reception center at Warren Central High School.

(c) Protective Action Areas 3A and 3B. Mississippi Highway 18 East to Utica (Hinds County). Proceed to the reception center at Hinds Community College - Utica Campus.

(d) Protective Action Areas 4A and 4B. Mississippi Route 547 South to Mississippi Highway 28 East to Hazlehurst (Copiah County), then North on Interstate 55 to Exit 65, go right, then turn left onto Epps Lane and proceed to the reception center at Joe L Johnson Safe Room in Gallman, MS.

(e) Protective Action Areas 5A and 5B. Mississippi Route 552 East to US Highway 61 South to Natchez (Adams County). Proceed to the reception center at Louis Gunning Safe Room.

(f) Protective Action Area 6. Mississippi Route 552 east to US Highway 61 South to Natchez (Adams County). Proceed to the reception center at Louis Gunning Safe Room.

(g) Protective Action Area 7. US Highway 61 North to Vicksburg (Warren County). Proceed to the reception center at Warren Central High School.

(6) Evacuee Population Estimate (NUREG Section II, J.10.b). Shown below is the estimated evacuee population by protective action area. The transient population includes recreational areas, hunting and fishing camps, GGNS workforce, and Alcorn University students. Numbers represent an average of seasonal fluctuations. Data as of 2012.

Estimated Evacuation Population				
Area	Permanent Resident Population	Estimated Transient Population	Total Estimated Evacuee Population	Evacuate To
1	191	800	991	Warren County
2A	216	150	366	Warren County
2B	87	110	197	Warren County
3A	950	75	1025	Hinds County
3B	300	100	400	Hinds County
4A	2491	75	2566	Copiah County
4B	253	65	318	Copiah County
5A	234	120	354	Adams County
5B	223	100	323	Adams County
6	136	2919	3055	Adams County
7	0	150	150	Warren County
TOTALS	5,081	4,799	10,048	

(7) Protective Action Implementation (NUREG Section II, J.11, J.11.a, J.11.b, J.11.c, J.11.d, J.11.e, J.11.f). Each PAD has a corresponding group of protective actions necessary to protect the general public and/or emergency workers. Protective actions range from taking no action to the evacuation of affected areas. The appropriate protective actions for the general public, special needs populations, and emergency workers will be recommended by MSDH/DRH to

MEMA and local government. Implementing the protective action is the responsibility of MEMA, other state agencies, and local government.

(a) Monitor and Prepare. Given the time, "monitor and prepare" may be the first PAD issued. Monitor and prepare is a protective action recommendation/decision that allows families to unite and take appropriate actions to prepare for possible evacuation.

(b) Shelter-in-place. The next protective action may be "shelter-in-place." Depending on the situation, size, and scope of the incident, it may be better for citizens to stay home and take shelter rather than try to evacuate. Citizens will be advised to turn off fans, air conditioners, and forced-air heating units that bring air in from the outside, close and lock all windows and doors, and close fireplace dampers.

(c) Evacuation. The Governor may order evacuation upon the recommendation of the MSDH/DRH Director and MEMA Director. This decision will be made after careful deliberation and coordination with Claiborne County officials. The sirens will be activated at a prescribed time, followed by an EAS message providing instructions to the affected protective action areas. While local government is primarily responsible for implementing the evacuation, the state will provide resources upon request and assist in the operation.

(d) Alert and Notification. The Alert and Notification System is discussed in section 3.e. *Notification Methods and Procedures*, and 3.g. *Public Education and Information*.

(e) Reception Centers (NUREG Section II, J.2, J.11.d). All evacuees are asked to report directly to their respective Reception Centers to register when ordered to evacuate. There are four Reception Centers identified in the GGNS Emergency Public Information Brochure.

- **Warren County:**
 - Warren Central High School
1000 Hwy 27, Vicksburg, MS
 - Backup – Beechwood Elementary School
999 Hwy 27, Vicksburg, MS
- **Adams County:**
 - Louis Gunning Safe Room
323 Liberty Road, Natchez, MS
 - Backup – Natchez High School Gym

319 Sergeant Prentiss Drive, Natchez, MS

- **Copiah County:**
 - Joe L. Johnson Safe Room
1060 Epps Lane, Hazlehurst, MS
 - Backup – Hazlehurst Middle School
112 School Drive, Hazlehurst, MS
- **Hinds County:**
 - Hinds Community College,
Utica Campus, Utica, MS
 - Backup – Unidentified at time of publication (will utilize SMAC agreements with other county jurisdictions).

(f) Reception Center Operations (NUREG Section II, J.13). Detailed reception center procedures are in each host county REP Plan. It will be the responsibility of the host county where the Reception Center is located, through its local Department of Human Services (DHS), to establish and operate the Reception Center. The Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS) will coordinate with county efforts at Reception Centers to ensure that state resources not readily available in the county are provided. Reception Centers offer indoor facilities to process evacuees as well as sanitary facilities. Each is separated into three distinct operations/stations: Monitoring, Decontamination, and Registration. They have sufficient parking areas for temporary parking for clean and contaminated evacuee vehicles.

One of the most critical functions of the Reception Center is the accurate registration of evacuees so they may be contacted once they have passed through the Reception Center for shelter. Accurate records must be maintained to notify evacuees' reentry to their homes, notify of emergencies concerning them, account for the fiscal aspects of evacuation, and establish legal claims that might arise from the evacuation. Registration forms and location rosters will be maintained at Reception Centers per existing MDHS procedures. Host counties, through their local DHS, are responsible for maintaining records and contact with evacuees for control and reentry purposes.

(g) Access and Functional Needs (NUREG Section II, J.11.a). The method of transportation of mobility-impaired people and Access and Functional Needs populations is detailed in the Claiborne County REP Plan. Support transportation such as buses and ambulances

are available in neighboring communities such as Natchez and Vicksburg. Letters of Agreement (LOA) with these supporting resources are included in the above-referenced plan. The Merit Health River Region Hospital in Warren County will support the evacuation if hospitalization is required.

- The Access and Functional Needs population will be transported to the Host County Reception Centers.
- The Access and Functional Needs population will be monitored and decontaminated upon arrival at the reception center. All personnel and equipment entering the reception center must be monitored, including wheelchairs, walkers, etc.
- After monitoring and decontamination, the population will be escorted to registration and registered by the Host County DHS.
- Access and Functional Needs population requiring medical attention will be transported to the nearest support hospital. Access and Functional Needs population not requiring medical attention (examples include blind, deaf, wheelchair-bound, etc.) will be sheltered if they so desire.

(h) Medical and Public Health (NUREG Section II, J.11.a). The Patient's Choice Hospital in Port Gibson is a 32-bed hospital with an average in-patient load of 5 to 8 people. Arrangements have been made to transport these patients to the Natchez Regional Hospital.

There is one active nursing home with approximately 60 beds and one assisted living facility with approximately 68 beds in Claiborne County within the 10-mile EPZ. Arrangements have been made to transport these people to Natchez Regional Medical Center in Natchez, Adams County.

(i) Household Pet and Services Animals. See the Mississippi Board of Animal Health and ESF #11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources) for updated information on evacuation support for household pets and service animals.

(j) Transportation (NUREG Section II, J.11.a). The Port Gibson/Claiborne County Civil Defense Director is responsible for coordinating all public transportation resources required for use in an evacuation.

(k) Public Safety (NUREG Section II, J.11.a).

- The Claiborne County Fire Department will provide fire services during the evacuation period.

- The Claiborne County Sheriff's Office and the Port Gibson Police Department, supplemented by the Mississippi Highway Patrol, will provide for law and order, traffic, and access control during evacuation.

- During the evacuation, the Claiborne County Road Management Department will assist with traffic and access control augmented by the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT).

- Deputies will transport any prisoners in the Claiborne County Jail to the Warren County Jail at Site Area Emergency ECL.

(l) GGNS Onsite Evacuation. Based on plant conditions, an evacuation of GGNS onsite personnel could be ordered at an Alert, SAE, or GE. GGNS onsite personnel are to follow prescribed evacuation routes out of the area as outlined in the GGNS Emergency Plan. Provisions are made to consider weather conditions, traffic, and/or radiological impediments. No assistance is required from MEMA to conduct licensee evacuation.

(m) Potassium Iodine (KI) (NUREG Section II, J.11.b). Based on the conditions at the time of a fixed nuclear facility accident, the State Health Officer (SHO) will consider certain criteria for administering potassium iodide (KI) and may recommend its use for emergency workers. Risk and protective factors associated with the use of KI will be considered. The SHO will advise MEMA on this matter at the time of the accident. Accident assessment information such as the expected duration and type of release and the areas affected will be considered along with reaction time available and support logistics.

- **Communication.** KI will be issued to emergency workers only on the express order of the (SHO) or their designee. The order to take KI will be given by the SHO through the SEOC down through each emergency response agency/organization to the emergency workers.

- **Projected Dose Rate.** The doses to be administered shall conform to the applicable standards of the USDA. Using KI will not be generally considered at a projected dose of less than 5 Rem child thyroid dose. However, the accident's circumstances may indicate that KI is administered as a precautionary measure. See the Threshold Thyroid Radioactive Exposures and Recommended Doses of KI for Different Risks Groups chart on the next page:

Threshold Thyroid Radioactive Exposures and Recommended Doses of KI for Different Risk Groups					
	Predicted Thyroid gland exposure (cGy)	KI dose (mg)	Number or fraction of 130 mg tablets	Number or fraction of 65 mg tablets	Milliliters (mL) of oral solution, 65 mg/mL***
Adults over 40 years	> 500	130	1	2	2 mL
Adults over 18 through 40 years	> 10	130	1	2	2 mL
Pregnant or Lactating Women	> 5	130	1	2	2 mL
Adolescents, 12 through 18 years*	> 5	65	½	1	1 mL
Children over 3 years through 12 years	> 5	65	½	1	1 mL
Children over 1 month through 3 years	> 5	32	Use KI oral solution**	½	0.5 mL
Infants birth through 1 month	> 5	16	Use KI oral solution**	Use KI oral solution**	0.25 mL

* Adolescents approaching adult size (> 150 lbs or > 70 kg) should receive the total adult dose (130 mg).

** Potassium iodide oral solution is supplied in 1 oz (30 mL) bottles with a dropper marked for 1, 0.5, and 0.25 mL dosing. Each mL contains 65 mg potassium iodide.

*** See the [Home Preparation and Dosing Instructions for Making KI Solution using KI Tablets for the Emergency Administration of Potassium Iodide to Infants and Small Children](#)

Source: <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/bioterrorism-and-drug-preparedness/frequently-asked-questions-potassium-iodide-ki#What%20dosages>

- **Storage and Distribution.**

- ThyroSafe is the brand name of the KI tablets procured by the MSDH for emergency workers. A box of ThyroSafe consists of 20 tablets of 65 milligrams in size; the dose

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

is two tablets per day while a radioiodine threat exists.

- ThyroSafe will be stored in sufficient quantities and distributed only to properly credentialed and authorized Emergency Workers.

- The storage life of KI is approximately five years. Upon expiration, the MSDH resupplies KI storage locations. The expired KI is collected and transferred to MSDH for proper disposal methods. KI will be stored at the following locations:

<u>Storage Location</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
MSDH/DRH Office, Jackson	244 boxes
Claiborne County Health Dept., Port Gibson	300 boxes
Port Gibson/Claiborne County EOC	300 boxes
MDOT Testing Lab, Jackson	4 boxes
MDOT Port Gibson Maint. HQs	2 boxes
MDOT Hazlehurst Maint. HQs	2 boxes
MDOT Vicksburg Maint. HQs.	2 boxes
Natchez Trace Parkway	4 boxes
MHP Jackson District HQs	50 boxes
MHP Brookhaven District HQs	41 boxes

- KI will be issued to emergency workers from the following locations:

<u>Distribution Locations</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
MEMA SEOC, Jackson	100 boxes*
MSDH/DRH, Jackson	100 boxes
Port Gibson/Claiborne County EOC	300 boxes
Claiborne County Health Dept., Port Gibson	300 boxes

* At SAE, 100 boxes will be transferred from the MSDH/DRH Office to the SEOC.

(n) Radiological Monitoring/Decontamination (NUREG Section II, J.11.d).

Reception/host counties provide radiological monitoring and decontaminating for the general public and emergency workers. This activity will occur at the reception centers before being assigned to shelter facilities. If additional decontamination is necessary, arrangements will be made to transport affected persons to River Region Health System, Inc. Emergency workers conducting radiological monitoring and decontamination will maintain adequate records and will report all necessary survey information, resource shortages, and the need for contaminated waste disposal to MSDH/DRH.

(o) Access Control and Route Contingencies (NUREG Section II, J.11.e, J.11.f). If an evacuation of all or any part of the 10-mile EPZ is ordered, there are occasions when members of the general public may have to reenter for brief periods. Law enforcement officers will control re-entry at designated access control points. Local government will make provisions for re-entry control to ensure that radiological exposure is minimized and the evacuated area remains secure. Local road maintenance and Sheriff's departments, MDOT, and MHP are responsible for evacuation and re-entry route clearance, re-routing, and other contingencies.

Nineteen TCPs (thirteen State and six local) will be set up to effectively limit ingress/egress to/from the GGNS 10-mile EPZ within Port Gibson/Claiborne County. These TCPs will impact federal, state, and local roadways. Three state TCPs are set up at SAE within the EPZ. The three SAE TCPs are withdrawn at GE, and seven GE TCPs are established on the 10-mile EPZ periphery to affect EPZ traffic flow. Three additional GE TCPs are established on the Natchez Trace Parkway to limit its use only to emergency vehicles. Six local TCPs are set up at SAE around Port Gibson to remain in position through GE and withdrawn upon the completion of the evacuation.

(p) Precautionary Protective Actions (NUREG Section II, J.11.g). Some precautionary actions may occur locally, depending on plant conditions, as reported in the initial and follow-up notifications. These include closing recreational areas, determining special needs transportation requirements, and alerting school bus drivers to be on standby for precautionary transfers. During an SAE, the risk county will implement the precautionary transfer of school children and the special needs population.

(8) Protection from Exposure Pathway Ingestion (NUREG Section II, J.12). State and local agencies will evaluate whether foods grown or produced within the affected area must be interdicted per the FDA PAGs and evaluate drinking water systems within the plume deposition area. If necessary, instructions and assistance in decontaminating animals, food, and property will be provided. Contaminated food will be isolated to prevent its introduction into the marketplace. Government officials will determine whether condemnation and disposal are appropriate.

(9) Exclusion Zones and Relocation Planning (NUREG J.14, J.14.a). Once a radiological incident at GGNS or RBS is terminated with the facility in a stable condition and no further offsite releases occur or are expected, the MSDH/DRH RAAO will verify that the incident has reached termination and recommend the initiation of recovery operations to the MEMA Director, who will notify each of the state and federal agencies and local governments responding to the incident. Re-entry will be based on radiation levels according to EPA-400/R-17/001 guidelines. Should levels exceed 2 Rem/yr projected dose, re-entry permanently may not be allowed, and relocation operations will be implemented.

(a) Establishment of Isodose-Rate Lines/Exclusion Zone Identification (NUREG Section II, J.14.b). MSDH/DRH will initiate recovery operations surveys by the RERTs, supported by state and federal agencies with an assigned responsibility. The RERTs, in coordination with the MDAC and the MDEQ, will initiate surveys and environmental sampling of the affected areas using survey and sampling techniques prescribed by the RERT manual (under a separate cover). The results of these surveys will be forwarded to the RAAO for assessment and evaluation. Based on the assessments and evaluation, MEMA will be advised of recommended courses of action and initiate public advisories through the JIC after consultation with the Governor's Office. MEMA continues to implement the required recommendations at the state level.

As soon as federal or other assistance is available for aerial and ground monitoring, a concentrated effort should begin establishing isodose-rate lines on maps and identify boundaries of the exclusion zone/relocation area. Standard maps should be developed for all response organizations to record monitoring data.

(b) Relocation Priorities (NUREG Section II, J.14.c, J.14.d). The RAAO will evaluate the total population and emergency worker exposure during the incident and recovery operations using the methodology described in EPA-400/R-17/001 and integrating the projected dose throughout the incident. Relocation operations will be recommended should the RAAO determine from all monitoring and assessment data that the dose projection will exceed 2 Rem/yr in any area. This means locating housing, moving permanent residents, and closing the area to entry on a long-term or permanent basis.

(c) Exclusion Area Access Control (NUREG Section II, J.14.d). Access Control Points (ACPs) are located at key intersections on the periphery of the exclusion zone. The primary purpose of the ACP is to advise the general public of the emergency condition, thereby preventing unauthorized persons' unnecessary trips into the restricted area. Entry will be allowed only to those with an Exclusion Area Pass issued by the MSDH/DRH. Anyone needing an Exclusion Area Pass will be instructed to obtain it at the SEOC in Pearl, MS.

(d) Relocation Support (NUREG Section II, J.14.e, J.14.f). If the public is evacuated, they will be advised to go to designated reception centers outside the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ in Vicksburg, Utica, Hazlehurst, or Natchez. At the reception centers, they will be monitored and, if necessary, decontaminated. If it is determined the evacuees must relocate from a contaminated area, they may be taken or directed to shelter facilities if needed. Follow-on long-term recovery operations will start through a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) to address evacuee needs and assist with relocation. This will require federal assistance from HUD and HHS.

k. Radiological Exposure Control (NUREG Section II, K.2). MSDH is the lead agency for radiological exposure control, chaired by the SHO. MSDH is the decision-making organization for protecting public health and safety during a radiological emergency. During immediate action conditions and on a day-to-day basis, DRH acts for the MSDH and will declare or implement the necessary protective actions to protect the public and emergency workers. Federal and GGNS workers will provide their radiological exposure controls.

(1) Radiological Exposure Control Measures for the General Public. Personnel radiological monitoring will be conducted using the Portable Portal Monitor and/or handheld Survey Meter. Individuals will be surveyed for contamination per established procedures. Decontamination shall be performed if the radiological contamination levels exceed two (2) times that of the local background. All evacuees will be monitored and certified as below limits before entering shelters.

(2) Radiological Exposure Control Measures for Emergency Workers (NUREG Section II, K.2.a, K.2.b, K.3. K.3.a, K.4). When a radiological accident occurs, emergency workers may be called upon to perform functions within risk areas ranging from public notification to lifesaving missions. Persons assisting with radiological monitoring and decontamination at reception centers, including volunteers, will be included in radiological exposure control measures used for emergency workers. (Note: Emergency workers are those engaged in public service activities and place themselves under different criteria for protection than the general public.)

Before or at the time that protective response measures are recommended to the public, emergency workers will initiate steps to protect against radiation exposure. Specific authorization of the MSDH SHO is necessary for emergency workers to exceed the EPA PAGs for the general population (**NUREG Section II, K.2**). Specific measures taken at the time will include the following:

(a) Each emergency worker will be provided with dosimetry when they report for duty. State emergency workers will receive dosimetry and other instruments/materials from pre-issued REP Kits/Boxes from the SEOC or Civil Defense and Emergency Management (CD/EM) personnel at a local EOC. Local emergency workers will be provided with dosimetry and other instruments/materials from local supplies and augmented by the state as needed (**NUREG Section II, K.3**). Each Self-Reading Dosimeter (SRD) will be read every 30 minutes, with readings recorded on the individual's Personal Radiation Exposure Card (REP-1) (**NUREG Section II, K.3.a**).

(b) TEDE (whole-body) exposure limit for emergency workers other than lifesaving missions is 5 Rem. To reduce stress and fatigue effects and minimize the time required to complete tasks, respiratory protection for emergency workers will not be advised. To compensate

for the difference between the external gamma exposure (as read on the SRD) and the TEDE, which includes the external gamma exposure plus any exposure from inhaled radionuclides, the exposure recorded on the SRD will be multiplied by a factor of five (5). Thus, exposure of 1R on the SRD will be interpreted as a TEDE of 5 Rem. (NUREG Section II., K.4)

- Any emergency worker receiving a discernible exposure on the SRD will be instructed to report to their supervisor for reassignment outside the EPZ until exposure can be verified.

- If an emergency worker registers an **exposure of 1R** on the SRD, ***he shall be instructed to leave the risk area and immediately report to a designated decontamination location.*** 1R will be referred to as the Turn Back Value.

- Any emergency worker receiving an **exposure of 1R** on the SRD **after completing the decontamination procedures** shall have a whole-body count performed at either the River Region Medical Center location or designated Entergy Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) site to determine any additional assessment of receiving significant exposure from internally deposited isotopes.

- Any emergency worker receiving a dose (TEDE) of 10 Rem or above may be instructed to seek medical treatment at the nearest facility capable of dealing with radiation exposure cases.

(c) Emergency worker guidelines are based on cumulative dose constraint levels. These are based on the assumption that doses acquired in response to a radiological incident would be “once in a lifetime” and that future radiological exposures would be substantially lower.

Recommendations in the table below provide a guideline level of 5 rem (50 mSv) for worker protection and alternative emergency worker guidelines for specific activities where doses above 5 rem (50 mSv) cannot be avoided. For most radiological incidents, radiation control measures (e.g., minimizing time, maximizing distance, using shielding) will prevent doses from reaching the 5 rem (50 mSv) occupational exposure guideline while performing typical emergency response activities such as transportation, firefighting, and medical treatment of contaminated victims at hospitals. However, when victims are injured or trapped in high radiation areas or can only be reached via high radiation areas or to protect critical infrastructure, exposure control options may be unavailable or insufficient, and doses above 5 rem (50 mSv) may be unavoidable.

Decisions to take response actions that could result in doses above 5 rem (50 mSv) can only be made at the time of the incident, considering the actual situation. Only after as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA) measures have been applied to the fullest extent and the SHO has authorized

an increase in occupational limits to the Governor or GAR and subsequently approved will exposure to excessive occupational limits be authorized (**NUREG Section II, K.2**). In such situations, incident commanders and other responders must understand the risk of such exposures to make informed decisions. The emergency worker guidelines for life and property-saving activities in Table G-1 are provided to assist such decision-making. These guidelines apply to doses incurred throughout an emergency and are assumed to be once in a lifetime. After the early phase, no more lifesaving missions would likely be needed. However, some critical infrastructure/key resources or lifesaving missions may arise in the intermediate phase, where these guidelines would apply.

Emergency Worker Guidelines		
Guideline	Activity	Condition
5 rem	All occupational exposures	All reasonably achievable actions have been taken to minimize dose.
10 rem ^a	Protecting critical infrastructure necessary for public welfare (e.g., a power plant)	Exceeding 5 rem is unavoidable, and all appropriate actions are taken to reduce the dose. Monitoring is available to project or measure the dose.
25 rem ^b	Lifesaving or protection of large populations	Exceeding 5 rem is unavoidable, and all appropriate actions are taken to reduce the dose. Monitoring is available to project or measure the dose.
>25 rem	Lifesaving or protection of large populations	All conditions above and only for people fully aware of the risks involved (see Tables 3-2 and 3-3)
<p>a. For potential doses >5 rem, medical monitoring programs should be considered.</p> <p>b. In the case of a very large incident, such as an IND, incident commanders may need to consider raising the property and lifesaving emergency worker guidelines to prevent further loss of life and massive spread of destruction.</p> <p><i>This guidance does not address or impact site cleanups occurring under other statutory authorities such as the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund program, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) decommissioning program, or other federal or state cleanup programs.</i></p>		

Emergency personnel may be exposed to increased radiation during the unique catastrophic event of a GGNS GE, resulting in a firestorm and widespread destruction of structures. The emergency intervention needed to prevent further destruction and loss of life may increase exposure. Exceeding the emergency worker guidelines in Table G-1 may be unavoidable in responding to such events. Emergency workers must be fully informed of the risks of exposure they may experience for all exposures, including numerical estimates of the risk of delayed health effects.

To the extent feasible, they must be trained on actions to be taken. Each emergency worker should make an informed decision as to how much radiation risk they are willing to accept to complete a particular mission.

I. Medical and Public Health Support (NUREG Section II, L. L.4). Designated primary and backup hospitals provide treatment and care for contaminated injured individuals. The term "contaminated injured means (1) contaminated and otherwise physically injured; (2) contaminated and exposed to dangerous levels of radiation; or (3) exposed to dangerous levels of radiation. GGNS will arrange medical transportation and medical service needs for any affected plant personnel.

(1) Medical Services (NUREG Section II, L.1, L.4). Selected hospitals provide medical services for treating and caring for contaminated injured individuals. Letters of Agreement have been obtained with these hospitals. Primary and backup medical services will be provided by:

(a) Primary: Merit Health River Region, 2100 Hwy. 61 North, Vicksburg, MS 39183
BED CAPACITY: 341

(b) Backup: Riverland Medical Center, 1700 EE Wallace Boulevard, Ferriday, LA 71334
BED CAPACITY: 60

(2) Ambulances (NUREG Section II, L.4) . Arrangements have been made with ambulance services to provide medical transportation for members of the general public who may be exposed to dangerous radiation levels at GGNS. Because the early symptoms of persons exposed to dangerous radiation levels are usually limited to vomiting and nausea, ambulances may not be required to transport all affected persons to the appropriate medical facility. In those instances, non-specialized public and private vehicles may be used. Letters of Agreement have been obtained with these organizations. Primary and any additional ambulance service needed will be provided by:

(a) Primary: American Medical Response Ambulance Service, Natchez, MS (Claiborne County)

(b) Additional: MS Dept. of Health, Bureau of EMS/TRAUMA, Jackson, MS

(3) Other Private-Sector Medical Facilities (NUREG Section II, L.3). Several other hospitals and ambulance services in Mississippi can provide medical support for any contaminated injured individual from an NPP emergency if primary and backup resources are exhausted. Letters of Agreement have been obtained with these entities.

(4) Other Government-Owned Medical Facilities (NUREG Section II, L.3).

Government-owned facilities are available to provide radiological emergency services. These services are available if the magnitude or uniqueness of a radiological incident exceeds in-house and commercially available capabilities. They include:

(a) Radiation Emergency Assistance Center, Training Site (REACTS), Oak Ridge, TN

(b) National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), Rockville, MD

m. Recovery, Re-entry, and Post-Accident Operations (NUREG Section II, M).

(1) Recovery, Re-Entry, and Return Plan (NUREG Section II, M.1). The MEMA Office of Preparedness, Central Regional, REP Program, in coordination with MSDH/DRH, maintains the Draft Recovery, Re-Entry, and Return Plan. The plan is templated and ready to be updated with incident-specific data. The plan has provisions for reentry into restricted areas, including exposure and contamination control. A method for coordinating and implementing decisions regarding temporary reentry into restricted (exclusion) areas is outlined.

(2) Recovery Concept of Operations (NUREG Section II, M). An accident for which this annex is designed is those with offsite consequences. Responsibility for onsite recovery operations is not intended to be addressed.

(a) General (NUREG Section II, M.4). MSDH/DRH will continue to be the lead agency during the recovery phases of operations. MEMA will continue to coordinate the support required of other state and federal response organizations. The primary mission is to save lives; protect the health and safety of the general population, response and recovery workers, and the environment; restore critical infrastructure capacity; re-establish an economic and social base; and support community efforts to overcome the physical, psychological, and environmental impacts of a radiological incident.

(b) Responsibilities (NUREG Section II, M.5, M.6, M.7, M.8).

- MSDH/DRH will initiate recovery operations surveys by the RERTs, supported by state and federal agencies with an assigned responsibility. The RERTs, in coordination with the MDAC and the MDEQ, will initiate surveys and environmental sampling of the affected areas. The results of these surveys will be forwarded to the RAO for assessment and evaluation. Based on the assessments and evaluation, MEMA will be advised of recommended courses of action and initiate public advisories through the JIC after consultation with the Governor's Office. MEMA continues to implement the required recommendations at the state level.

- The RAAO will evaluate the total population and emergency worker exposure during the incident and recovery operations using the methodology described in EPA-400/R-17/001 and integrating the projected dose throughout the incident.

- MEMA will be prepared to coordinate or request any assistance the local government may need to return to normal activities.

(c) Re-Entry Concept of Operations (NUREG Section II, M.5).

(a) After the relocation area is established, people will need to re-enter for various reasons, including recovery activities, property retrieval, security patrol, operation of vital services, and, in some cases, care and feeding of farm and other animals. It may be possible to quickly decontaminate access to vital institutions and businesses in certain areas so that adults can occupy them for living (i.e., institutions such as nursing homes and hospitals) or employment. Clearance for occupancy of such areas will require dose reduction to meet exposure limits (EPA 1987b). Dose projections should include external exposure from deposited material and inhalation of resuspended deposited material for the planned exposure. People working in areas inside the relocation area should operate under the controlled conditions established for occupational exposure (EPA 1987b). The emergency worker dose limitation does not need to include ongoing doses from living in a contaminated area outside the relocation area. It is also unnecessary to consider the previous dose from the plume or ground shine during the early phase of the radiological incident.

(b) Re-entry operations occur due to an evacuation of some segments of the EPZ. This may be as little as one Protective Action Area or as much as the entire EPZ. Reentry operations can be categorized into two phases: short-term reentry and return.

(c) Short-Term Reentry may begin during the response to the emergency for emergency reasons such as the care of livestock. This activity must be carefully controlled to ensure the security of the evacuated area and the safety and health of the individuals who require re-entry. Each person desiring reentry must be permitted into the area by authorized officials and should be escorted or badged for identification and dose assessment. Name, time of entry and exit, and purpose should be logged at the entry point. All personnel who re-enter the evacuated area should be directed to exit by the same route. Each individual should be briefed on the existing radiological hazards and the possible long-term consequences and advised to enter at their own risk. Their signature on a log at the point of entry indicates that they have received this briefing.

(d) A return may be recommended by MSDH/DRH when there is no longer a radiological threat to the area. The EPA-400/R-17/001 recommendation for the first year is <2 Rem/yr dose for long-term reentry to an affected area. When reentry is recommended, the MEMA

Director, with the concurrence of the Governor's Office, will make a public information announcement to this effect. State and local law enforcement agencies will assist traffic flow back into the area like evacuation was controlled. Representatives from county gas, water, and fire departments and the local electrical utility should precede the general public into the area to ensure the availability and safety of needed utilities. Consideration must be given to disposing of spoiled food and/or agricultural products from homes and groceries and replenishing supplies.

n. Exercises and Drills (NUREG Section II, N, N.1, N.1.a). Radiological and hostile action emergency response exercises and drills are designed to test the adequacy of coordination and content of radiological emergency preparedness plans and procedures. Exercises and drills include selected mobilization of state and local personnel and resources adequate to verify the offsite response capabilities to an accident. External critique and evaluation personnel from FEMA are requested for each required event.

(1) Exercises (NUREG Section II, N.1, N.2, N.3.c.1, N.3.c.2). An exercise tests and evaluates the integrated capability of the emergency response organization and a major portion of the basic elements of the emergency preparedness plan. The state is responsible for FEMA for exercise activities offsite, and the utility is responsible to the NRC for onsite exercise activities. The state will test all major elements of this plan during a federally evaluated biennial exercise within eight years. Biennial offsite exercises will be combined with the utility's annual on-site exercise. The utility is required to have at least one exercise or drill every eight years to be conducted off-hours, between the hours of 1800 and 0400; it is optional for the OROs to participate in this. Exercise scenarios will be conducted per the FEMA REP Manual, 2019 guidance. A hostile action-based (HAB) exercise with full participation will be conducted at least once every eight-year cycle. Participants will be sufficient for carrying out the security measures the exercise scenario requires.

(a) Plume Exposure Pathway Exercise (NUREG Section II, N.2.a). The state will conduct a plume exposure pathway exercise biennially. These exercises will include the mobilization of the licensee, state, and local government personnel and resources and implementing emergency plans to demonstrate response capabilities within the plume exposure pathway EPZ.

(b) Ingestion Exposure Pathway Exercise (NUREG Section II, N.2.b). The state will conduct an ingestion exposure pathway exercise at least once every eight years. These exercises include mobilizing state and local government personnel and resources and implementing emergency plans to demonstrate response capabilities to releasing radioactive materials requiring post-plume phase protective actions within the ingestion exposure pathway EPZ.

(2) Exercise Scenario Development (NUREG Section II, N.3). During each eight-year exercise cycle, biennial, evaluated exercise scenario content is varied to provide the opportunity to demonstrate the essential skills and capabilities necessary to respond. MEMA, working with MSDH/DRH and GGNS, is responsible for developing the exercise rotational schedule.

Note: If OROs elect to participate in a joint exercise with a no/minimal radiological release scenario, part of the planning for the exercise will include identifying capabilities and other activities/processes that may not be evaluated under such a scenario and determining appropriate alternative demonstration and evaluation venues so that the OROs have appropriate opportunities to meet their assessment requirements. Planners may not use a “no/minimal release” scenario in consecutive exercises.

In addition to the Plume Exposure and Ingestion Exposure Pathway exercises listed above, the following exercise scenario elements will be included:

(a) Hostile Action-Based (HAB) (NUREG Section II, N.3.a). Hostile action directed at GGNS. This scenario may be combined with either a radiological release scenario or a no/minimal radiological release scenario, but a no/minimal radiological release scenario should not be included in consecutive HAB exercises at GGNS.

(b) Rapid Escalation (NUREG Section II, N.3.b). An initial classification of, or rapid escalation to, an SAE or GE.

(c) No/Minimal Release of Radioactive Materials (NUREG Section II, N.3.c). No release or unplanned minimal release of radioactive material, which does not require public protective actions. This scenario element is used only once during each eight-year exercise cycle.

(d) Resource Integration (NUREG Section II, N.3.d). Integration of offsite resources with onsite response.

(3) Drills (NUREG II, N.1, N.1.a). A drill is a supervised instruction period to test, develop, and improve skills. Drills will be supervised by a qualified instructor who will provide immediate feedback on performance. Drills include:

(a) Medical Services Drills (NUREG II, N.4.b). Medical services drills are conducted annually at each medical facility designated in the emergency plan. These drills involve a simulated, contaminated emergency worker and/or member of the general public and contain provisions for participation by support services agencies (i.e., ambulance and offsite medical treatment facility).

(b) Laboratory Drills (NUREG II, N.4.c). Laboratory drills are conducted biennially at each laboratory designated in the emergency plan. These drills involve demonstration of handling, documenting, provisions for record keeping, and analyzing air, soil, and food samples, as well as quality control and quality assurance processes. These drills also involve an assessment of the laboratory's capacity to handle daily and weekly samples and the volume of samples that can be processed daily or weekly.

(c) Environmental Monitoring Drills (NUREG II, N.4.d). Environmental monitoring drills are conducted annually. These drills include direct radiation measurements in the environment, collection and analysis of all sample media (e.g., water, vegetation, soil, and air), and provisions for record keeping.

(d) Ingestion Pathway and Post-Plume Phase Drills (NUREG II, N.4.e). Ingestion pathway and post-plume phase drills are conducted biennially. These drills involve sample plan development, analysis of lab results from samples, assessment of the impact on food and agricultural products, protective decisions for relocation, and food/crop embargos.

(e) Communications Drills (NUREG II, N.4.f). Communications amongst and between emergency response organizations, including those at the state, local, and Federal level, the FMTs, and nuclear facility within both the plume and ingestion exposure pathway EPZs, are tested at the frequencies determined in evaluation criterion F.3. Communications drills include the aspect of understanding the content of messages and can be done in conjunction with the testing described in evaluation criterion F.3.

(4) After Action Reports (NUREG Section II, N.1.b). After each incident, event, exercise, or drill, an AAR/IP will be conducted. This Agency has established an AAR/IP process to include the actual AAR, an Improvement Plan, and an AAR/IP Program Management initiative. The MEMA AAR/IP program will be HSEEP compliant, with the information basis derived from and supportive of the "Mission Areas" and "Core Capabilities" outlined in the National Preparedness Plan.

Three types of AARs will be accomplished: incident-dependent, hot wash, informal, or formal. Improvement plans will be written, utilizing established improvement plan templates/forms.

(a) Hot Wash (Informal). A Hot Wash is a facilitated discussion held immediately after an event/exercise among event/exercise participants. It captures feedback about any issues, concerns, or proposed improvements players may have about the event/exercise. The Hot Wash allows players to voice their opinions on the event/exercise and performance. Although recommended, a Hot Wash is not a requirement in the overall AAR/IP process.

(b) Informal AAR/IP. Leaders use informal AAR/IPs as on-the-spot coaching tools while reviewing individual and organizational performance during or immediately after execution. Informal after-action reviews involve all personnel involved. These AAR/IPs provide immediate feedback to individuals, leaders, and organizations after execution. Ideas and solutions leaders gathered during informal AAR/IPs can be applied immediately as the organization continues operations. Successful solutions can be identified and transferred as lessons learned.

(c) Formal AAR/IP. Leaders plan formal AAR/IPs when they complete an event or realize they have the need, time, and resources available. During formal AAR/IPs, the AAR/IP facilitator (unit leader or other facilitator) provides an overview of the operation and focuses the discussion on topics the AAR/IP plan identifies. At the conclusion, the facilitator reviews identified and discussed key points and issues and summarizes strengths and weaknesses. An example is the product produced by FEMA after a full-scale GGNS exercise: *Final After Action Report, GGNS Radiological Emergency Preparedness Exercise*.

(5) Improvement Plans. During the evaluation and review phase, participant Leaders should reach a consensus on identified strengths and areas for improvement and develop a set of improvements that directly address core capability gaps. This information is recorded in the AAR/IP and resolved by assigning the implementation of concrete corrective actions, which are prioritized and tracked as part of a corrective action program, to the responsible parties. This process constitutes the improvement planning phase and the final step in conducting an exercise.

o. Radiological Emergency Response Training (NUREG Section II, O, and P). Training for response personnel is designed to enhance comprehension of radiological emergency response plans and to orient personnel to their specific response functions concerning the overall protective actions. Responsibilities include:

(1) State (NUREG Section II, O.1, P.1, P.2, P.3).

(a) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency. Coordinates with the MSDH/DRH to provide initial training and annual retraining of personnel implementing a GGNS emergency response. The MEMA REP Training Coordinator initiates and coordinates ongoing training plans and programs in support of response planning and carries out this responsibility in coordination with the MEMA REP Program Manager.

(b) Mississippi State Department of Health/Division of Radiological Health. Supports the development of and conducts radiological response training and provides technical guidance and assistance. MSDH/DRH Trains the RERT personnel, including the support members. MEMA and MSDH/DRH support each other's training activities.

(c) **Other State Agencies.** Agencies with assigned duties under the basic plan participate and/or assist in training sessions as appropriate.

(2) Local Government.

(a) Local governments are responsible for assuring personnel assigned to response organizations with an emergency worker designation are scheduled to attend training.

(b) Locals coordinate their training for initial and refresher basic radiological monitoring courses. This will involve scheduling training sessions with the MEMA REP Training Coordinator (**NUREG Section II, P.1**).

(3) Utility.

(a) GGNS provides training for hospital staff in support of the Mississippi Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program. GGNS also provides support training for transportation personnel in support of this plan.

(b) RBS provides training for affected Louisiana parishes. MEMA is responsible for training those counties affected by RBS within Mississippi. This will primarily consist of REP basic and ingestion pathway-type courses.

p. Responsibility for the Planning Effort: Development, Periodic Review, and Distribution of Emergency Plans (NUREG Section II, P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5, P.10). MEMA is responsible for developing and maintaining the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex. The Executive Director of MEMA has the overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency response planning. The MEMA REP Program Director is responsible for developing and updating this Annex and coordinating with the other response organizations. Each agency/organization with responsibilities under this Annex is responsible for ensuring that its plan and procedures are reviewed and updated annually. All changes/updates will be submitted to MEMA for review and comment. MEMA coordinates all revision efforts and ensures that all agencies annually receive and review the Annex and individual Annex support plans.

Each agency/organization with responsibilities under this portion of the Annex is responsible for reviewing responsible radiological staff/ECO/contact information annually and providing the MEMA REP Program Director with periodic updates. The MEMA REP Program Director will notify the SWP and update the AtHoc Mass Notification distribution list and the SEOC ECO List.

4. RADIOLOGICAL TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Program Overview. In 1979, Congress authorized the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). The WIPP facility, located 26 miles southeast of Carlsbad, N.M., was constructed during the 1980s. Congress limited WIPP to the disposal of defense-generated transuranic (TRU) wastes. In 1998, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified WIPP for safe, long-term disposal of TRU wastes.

WIPP is permitted to dispose of TRU waste transported to WIPP by a certified transportation program using licensed packages. All TRU waste shipped to WIPP from DOE waste generator sites must be characterized by a WIPP-certified program in compliance with WIPP’s disposal, packaging, and transportation requirements, as outlined in WIPP’s waste acceptance criteria (WAC).

(1) TRU Waste. WIPP permanently disposes of TRU waste, the byproduct of the nation’s nuclear defense program. TRU waste consists of tools, rags, protective clothing, sludges, soil, and other materials contaminated with radioactive elements, mostly plutonium. These man-made elements have atomic numbers greater than uranium on the periodic table of elements (thus “trans-uranic” or beyond uranium).

(2) WIPP Shipment Routes. U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations require radioactive materials to be shipped on the interstate highway system unless states designate other routes. WIPP shipment protocols were developed through cooperative efforts with states and tribal governments. The WIPP route in Mississippi is designated as I-20, with the shipments entering the state in Lauderdale County in the east and exiting from Warren County in the west. The shipments pass through several large municipalities, including Meridian, Jackson, and Vicksburg.

(3) WIPP Shipment Monitoring. DOE developed the Transportation Tracking and Communication System (TRANSCOM) to track DOE shipments of high-visibility radioactive materials and to maintain communication with the drivers as a public safeguard. This system monitors trucks that transport TRU waste to WIPP for disposal. TRANSCOM personnel monitor WIPP shipments around the clock from a secure control center, using satellite and terrestrial communications to pinpoint the location of shipments en route. The MEMA SWP also monitors WIPP shipments via TRANSCOM that will traverse the state.

b. Other Radiological Transportation. In addition to WIPP shipments, other less sensitive radioactive waste shipments are routinely transported throughout the state. Most of these waste shipments emanate from nuclear power plants in Mississippi and Louisiana. MEMA permits these

shipments and sends notifications via the AtHoc Mass Notification System for situational awareness and tracking. Non-WIPP radiological transportation routes are not limited to interstate highways.

c. Assignment of Responsibility. In coordination with MSDH/DRH, MEMA is responsible for managing the state's response to a radiological transportation incident. As the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), MEMA's Executive Director is the individual responsible overall.

Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated, Title 33. Military Affairs, Chapter 15. Emergency Management and Civil Defense, Article 1. Emergency Management Law (§ 33-15-1 – 33-15-53) provides the legal basis for emergency response-related authorities, including the emergency powers of the Governor. Each state organization listed below in Section 4.d, charged with emergency response, is led by a chief executive ultimately responsible for the organization's activities. § 33-15-14 further stipulates each responding organization will develop an operational plan, and § 33-15-53 mandates the assignment of designated emergency coordination officers (ECO). The emergency coordination officer is responsible for coordinating with MEMA on emergency preparedness issues, preparing and maintaining emergency preparedness and postdisaster response and recovery plans for such agency, maintaining personnel rosters to assist in disaster operations, and coordinating appropriate training for agency personnel. For a complete roster of the current state ECOs, contact the MEMA SEOC.

(1) Program Management. The WIPP Program Manager/Coordinator manages, plans, integrates, and implements the National Waste Isolation Pilot Program at the state level. The Program Manager/Coordinator is responsible for assuring the administrative and operational aspects of the program. Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

(a) Maintaining and updating the MEMA WIPP work plan and related plans and procedures described herein.

(b) Coordinate activities related to the MEMA WIPP and FY Work Plan.

(c) Prepare and submit the yearly SSEB FY Work Plan and the monthly budget request.

(d) Representing MEMA to the Southern States Energy Board and National Transportation Safety meetings.

(e) Lead for planning, training, and exercising partner agencies, counties, and cities along the WIPP shipment route.

(f) Works with the MEMA SWP to maintain and monitor shipments using the TRANSCOM system.

(g) Works with the MEMA Operations Section Chief or Deputy Operations Section Chief to ensure updated WIPP transport schedules are posted within the MEMA SWP, concealed from public view.

(h) Ensure adequate personnel are properly trained to monitor the WIPP transport's approach, entry, travel, and exit from Mississippi without incident.

(i) Review assistance and emergency response strategies for a transportation incident involving radioactive shipments.

(j) Gather, coordinate, and monitor needed resources for the program and serve as a liaison between other partnership agencies.

(2) Direction and Control. Under the Governor's direction, state and local governments' total and combined efforts are utilized to mitigate the effects of radiological hazards or hostile actions resulting from a radiological emergency.

In the event of a radiological emergency, the conveyance operator notifies the appropriate officials/agencies. The local and state governments will take action as appropriate. MEMA is responsible for incident notification.

(a) State. The ultimate responsibility for the State's emergency response to a radiological transportation incident belongs to and is directed by the Governor. The MEMA Executive Director serves as the Governor's authorized representative and coordinates the emergency response. The MEMA Executive Director makes all routine decisions and advises the Governor on courses of action available for major decisions. During the response, the MEMA Executive Director is responsible for the proper functioning of the SEOC. The Director also liaises with local, state, and federal agencies. The Governor or the MEMA Executive Director can request the National Response Framework (NRF) activation through FEMA Region IV if additional federal assistance is needed.

Various local community services and other public and private resources are available to support local response to an accident. These resources include hospitals, emergency medical services, etc. The employment of such resources will be coordinated at the county level.

(b) Federal.

- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).** FEMA is the lead Federal agency for coordinating non-technical Federal support to State/local agencies in implementing protective measures. Support provided by federal agencies through FEMA is primarily logistical support and may include telecommunications, transportation, housing, and all other types of assistance not classified as technical. The federal government maintains an in-depth capability to assist State and local governments through the National Response Framework (NRF). MEMA will request operational support through FEMA.

- **Department of Energy (DOE).** The DOE is the lead federal agency for coordinating federal technical support to state/local agencies in the technical assessment of an accident. Support provided by federal agencies through DOE may include radiological monitoring, evaluation, assessment, and reporting activities. MSDH/DRH will request technological support augmentation through DOE.

(3) State Tasked Organizations.

Organization	Principal in Charge of Emergency Response
Governor's Office	Chief of Staff
ESF-2, 5, 7, 14, & 15 Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	Executive Director
ESF-8, Mississippi State Department of Health	State Health Officer
ESF-10, Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality	Executive Director
ESF-13, Mississippi Department of Public Safety	Commissioner
ESF-16, Mississippi Military Department	Adjutant General

(4) State Operational Roles.

(a) Governor’s Office.

- Provides direction and control to ensure the health and safety of the state's population.
- If needed, declare a state of emergency to enhance response and recovery.
- Requests federal assistance when needed.
- Issues executive orders, if needed.
- Implement necessary protective action recommendations and issue evacuation orders, if needed, through the MEMA Executive Director and MSDH/DRH Director.

(b) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA).

- Provides for the development and maintenance of the WIPP SOP.
- Coordinates state and federal agency activities in implementing this Annex and the WIPP SOP in the event of a radiological transportation emergency.
- Provides for the activation and staffing of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- Serves as the State Warning Point by providing 24-hour communications to receive any transportation-based radiological emergency notification and any follow-up notification until the SEOC is activated. Once activated, updates are provided by briefings.
- Provides for adequate emergency communications.
- Assists local governments in the development and maintenance of WIPP plans and procedures.
- Provides for collecting and disseminating public information in coordination with local government, the utility, and other agencies.
- Provides personnel for the Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Provides for developing and maintaining a comprehensive training and exercise program supporting the WIPP Program.
- Develops, conducts, and participates in exercises and drills.
- Provides continuity of technical, administrative, and material resources during response operations.
- Provides affected counties, state, and federal agencies with copies of this Annex, WIPP SOP, and any subsequent revisions.
- Coordinates the allocation and use of resources during an emergency.
- Provides a representative to the incident command post with communications and decision-making authority as necessary.

(c) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS).

- **Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP).**

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- Provides for notification and warning in coordination with the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency.
- Provides traffic and access control at pre-designated traffic control points to limit ingress and control egress from affected areas.
- Executes the MHSP Radiological Emergency Plan.
- Provides a representative to the incident command post with communication and decision-making authority to relieve LLEA of incident command as required.
- Provides accident assessment support.
- Provides radiological monitoring support.
- Provides backup communications.
- Provide WIPP shipment escort, if required.
- Participate in WIPP planning, training, and exercise events.

• **Mississippi Department of Public Commercial Transportation Enforcement Division (CTED).** Support the MHSP tasks listed above and:

- Provide a cadre of Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA) certified Level VI Inspectors.
- Ensure Level VI inspectors maintain certification by attending required refresher courses.
- Conduct Level VI vehicle and driver fitness inspections.
- Conduct unexpected stop WIPP compliance inspections.
- Conduct radiological surveys.
- Provide WIPP shipment safety and security support.
- Provide route and safe parking area inspection and security.
- Participate in WIPP planning, training, and exercise events.

(d) Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH).

• **Division of Radiological Health (DRH).**

- Acts as the lead agency for a technical response.
- Provides an independent accident assessment.
- Provides personnel and equipment for the RERT.
- Advises state and local officials on implementing protective actions based on accident assessment.
- Establishes radiological exposure controls for the general population.
- Formulates guidelines and maintains permanent records for emergency worker exposure.
- Establishes criteria for controlling ingress/egress to/from areas or zones surrounding an accident site.
- Develops exercises in coordination with MEMA.
- Provides radiological laboratory services.
- Coordinates decontamination activities.
- Provides public information support to MEMA PIO.
- Coordinates radiological response activities with local, state, and federal entities.
- Provides a representative to the incident command post as necessary.

• **Division of Emergency Medical Services (EMS).**

- Provides medical triage and additional emergency medical services as needed.
- Provides medical assistance and/or advice on caring for contaminated and/or irradiated injured personnel.
- Contact primary and backup hospitals to determine the availability of beds for contaminated, injured, and other potential patients, including special needs and nursing home patients.

(e) Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).

- Assists in radiological monitoring and accident assessment.
- Assists in the reclamation of soil and water resources.

(f) Mississippi Military Department/47th Civil Support Team.

- Assists local governments and state agencies as directed by the Governor.
- Provides supplemental security needs as deemed appropriate by the Executive Director of MEMA based on the incident.
- Assists in radiological monitoring and accident assessment.
- Provide planning and technical assistance as needed.

(5) Local Operational Roles.

(a) County Board of Supervisors.

- Responsible for direction and control of the County response to any radiological emergency.
- Declares a state of local emergency when conditions warrant such (DR-3).
- Prepares a local resolution to the Governor requesting a State of Emergency declaration (DR-4).

(b) Local Civil Defense/Emergency Management Agencies (CD/EMA).

- Develops and maintains the Local Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan.
- Participates in planning, training, and exercise activities.
- Coordinates with MEMA and MSDH/DRH to implement protective action decisions.
- Activates the Local Emergency Operations Center (LEOC).
- Directs the County's response, assigns missions and tasks, and directs the course of action that controls emergency operations.

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- Coordinates with MEMA PIO on disseminating all public information.
- Provides resource continuity within the county.
- Maintains county emergency response plans and procedures.

(c) County Sheriff's Office (SO).

- Maintains the 24-hour County Warning Point, where applicable.
- Maintains communications with LEOC.
- Assists with evacuation as necessary.
- Maintains law and order within their jurisdiction.
- Provides a representative to the incident command post with communication and decision-making authority to establish and assume incident command as required.
- Establishes Traffic Control Points (TCPs) to limit ingress and control egress from affected areas within the county.

(d) County Health Department.

- Assists with potential health hazards and works closely with the MSDH/DRH.
- Maintains coordination with the County Department of Human Services.

(e) County Fire Department (FD).

- Maintains fire control services.
- Assists in radiological monitoring.
- Facilitate requirements for emergency worker decontamination stations.

(f) County Road Maintenance/Department.

- Provides personnel and equipment for traffic and access control.
- Coordinates all response activities with the incident command post.

d. Shipment Notification Methods and Procedures.

(1) WIPP Shipments. The SWP receives inbound WIPP shipment notifications from the USDOE/TRANSCOM Communication Center. TRANSCOM is the USDOE's unclassified Tracking and Communication Web Application used to monitor and track the progress of all WIPP shipments. TRANSCOM is a satellite-based system allowing two-way communications with drivers and immediate emergency response guidance information, if necessary. Authorized TRANSCOM users, such as USDOE shippers, carriers, federal, state, and local governments, can access the web-based application from a PC or mobile device.

The SWP disseminates WIPP shipment notifications to the *WIPP Shipment Communications Group* via the AtHoc Mass Notifications system. The notifications are pre-scripted and can be delivered via e-mail, telephone, and text. There are five notifications per shipment: 1. Inbound shipment is approximately two hours from the state line; 2. Crossed the state line; 3. Entered the Jackson (JXN) metro area; 4. Exited the Jackson metro area; 5. Exited the state.

(2) Other Radiological Shipments. Notifications of other radiological shipments come to MEMA as a "Notice of Radiological Shipment(s)." The SWP processes the notice, assigns a file and permit number, and issues the permit to the requestor. The notice provides descriptions of the shipper, carrier, locations (from, to), route, and waste (composition and radioactive isotope).

The SWP disseminates radiological shipment notifications to the *RAD Waste Shipment State Group* via the AtHoc Mass Notifications system.

e. Public Information. As necessary, the JIC, located at the SEOC, is responsible for arranging the timely exchange of information among designated conveyor, shipper, federal, state, and local spokespersons. Equipment and facilities are available to support timely communications and information dissemination. Appropriate arrangements have been made at the JIC to deal with rumor control.

f. Emergency Response. In an emergency response, USDOE will assist with Federal statutes and regulations (USDOE/CBFO 98-3103 TRU Waste Transportation Plan) to support state, tribal, and local authorities. State, tribal, and local governments have the primary responsibility and authority to respond to and manage emergencies within their jurisdiction. Establishing the incident command system will be in accordance with the plan, protocols, and procedures of the state, tribe, or local jurisdiction in which the incident occurs and in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Based on the nature of the incident and the elements involved, the USDOE may send additional USDOE resources to the scene while following its communication procedures. Resources may include but are not limited to a USDOE Public Information Officer

(PIO), Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) Teams, Incident/Accident Response Team (IART), and other specialized emergency response personnel.

The likelihood of a release from a breached package in a WIPP incident is low. However, until it can be confirmed by the Level VI inspector that there is no danger of radiation, then the scene must be treated as if the threat is present.

g. Level VI Inspections. A Level VI Inspection is an inspection for select radiological shipments, which includes inspection procedures, enhancements to the North American Standard Level I Inspection, radiological requirements, and the North American Standard Out-of-Service Criteria for transuranic waste and highway route controlled quantities (HRCQ) of radioactive material.

All vehicles and carriers transporting HRCQ of radioactive material are regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) and required to pass the North American Standard Level VI Inspection.

Vehicles, drivers, and cargo must be defect-free by the Level VI Inspection standard before leaving their point of origin. While en route, the Level VI out-of-service criteria are applied.

A special nuclear symbol decal was developed for vehicles meeting the Level VI Inspection criteria. The decal is affixed at the shipment's origin point and removed at the destination. It is valid for only one trip.

h. Level VI Certification. Under a cooperative agreement with the USDOE, CVSA offers Level VI Inspection certification courses for inspectors to become trained and certified to conduct inspections of drivers and vehicles transporting transuranic waste and highway route-controlled quantities shipments of radioactive material. This Level VI Inspection training is only available to jurisdictional inspectors certified in North American Standard Part A (driver) and Part B (vehicle) and General Hazardous Materials.

i. Training and Exercises. The Land Withdrawal Act (LWA) requires that USDOE emergency response training programs provided by WIPP comply with 29 CFR 1910.120. USDOE's Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP) includes training resources, model response procedures, needs assessments, and exercise plans. Some of these resources are available on the TEPP website, while others are available from USDOE's regional coordinators. Classes address caring for accident victims, guarding the public welfare, protecting the environment, ensuring responders' safety, and meeting the requirements of 29 CFR §1910.120(q). This training supplements other HAZMAT emergency response training offered by the states and tribes. The courses offered are:

(1) Training.

(a) Emergency Communications 911 Dispatcher Briefing. A four-hour briefing and awareness session to introduce the dispatch staff to the terminology and units of measure used for radioactive materials, but more importantly, it gives them a set of questions to ask whenever a caller uses the word radioactive.

(b) First Responder. Training is accomplished with the Modular Emergency Radiological Response Transportation Training (MERRTT). It was developed in conjunction with the WIPP External Emergency Management staff and the USDOE's Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP) as a nationwide effort to ensure training consistency in responding to incidents involving radiological materials.

(c) Compressed Modular Emergency Radiological Response Transportation Training (MERRTT). A one-day, 8-hour course, including the basics of radioactive material transportation and the dangers to responders and response actions. This course can be a refresher or stand-alone for experienced Hazardous Materials Response Teams.

(d) Command and Control. A series of courses intended for persons capable of becoming the on-scene commander and individuals who will be functioning under the command structure of the major elements of the command system.

(e) Train-The-Trainer. A 24-hour program is generally taught in Carlsbad, New Mexico, so students can tour the WIPP site and see - firsthand - why the facility was selected for a permanent nuclear waste repository.

(f) Medical Management. An eight-hour course intended for hospital emergency room doctors, technicians, and nurses who may be required to treat a potentially contaminated patient with TRU radiological material.

(g) Medical Examiner/Coroner Course. Provides techniques for identifying the hazard to persons that may handle a radiologically contaminated body and how to prevent further contamination. The techniques and proper processes for documentation of the event and successful decontamination of the body will be demonstrated.

(2) Exercise. Full-Scale Exercise (FSEs) will utilize the TEPP MERRTT course to prepare local responding organizations and medical facilities. All local organizations and agencies preparing to participate in the FSE must complete the MERRTT training before participating in the FSX. All FSE Training will include members of partner organizations and WIPP Stakeholders. The TTX will focus mainly on the county jurisdiction that is hosting the event and will consist of

invited members from neighboring counties. Equipment and small incident training will focus on departmental responses. Neighboring WIPP states may be included in some FSE and TTX training. These exercises will help encourage and strengthen a positive working relationship between the various agencies in the community and the State who would respond to a WIPP or any radiological transportation emergency.

(3) Training and Exercise Cycle.

(a) One FSE biennially. This will occur in years opposite the GGNS FSE.

(b) Every four (4) years, the biennial FSE will be a WIPPTRX FSE.

(c) Yearly Specialized Training (i.e., Level VI Training, Dispatcher Training, etc.)

(d) MERRTT, TMERRT, Hospital, and Coroner training will be upon the request of the jurisdictions.

State agencies, Tribes, Counties, and Municipalities can request WIPP training for their particular entity on an “as needed” basis.

j. Responsibility for the Planning Effort: Development, Periodic Review, and Distribution of Emergency Plans. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery operations and support local and municipal emergency management agencies.

MEMA is responsible for developing and maintaining the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex. The Executive Director of MEMA has the overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency response planning. The REP Program Manager is responsible for developing and updating the NPP portion of the Annex. The WIPP Program Manager is responsible for developing and updating the radiological transportation portion of the Annex.

MEMA will revise and publish this Annex on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This Annex will be updated to incorporate new federal, state, local, or municipal directives, legislative and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This Annex will be rewritten every four (4) years, if necessary. Each agency/organization with responsibilities in this Annex is responsible for reviewing radiological staff/ECO/contact information annually and providing the REP and WIPP Program Managers with periodic updates. The Program Managers will notify the SWP and update the AtHoc Mass Notification distribution list and the SEOC ECO List.

Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining internal policies, plans, SOPs, checklists, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this Annex. For training purposes and exercises, the MEMA Executive Director may activate this Annex as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

This Annex applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state departments assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOs).

5. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES (NUREG Section II, P.6, P.7, P.8).

a. Authorities.

(1) Federal NPP.

- (a) NUREG 0654/FEMA REP-1, Rev 2, December 2019, “Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants.”
<https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1934/ML19347D139.pdf>
- (b) FEMA P-1028, December 2019 “FEMA: Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program Manual.”
https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1577108409695-4e49a0a56c8c62695dcc301272a1eda7/FEMA_REP_Program_Manual_Dec_2019.pdf
- (c) Public Law 96-295, NRC Appropriations Bill.
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-94/pdf/STATUTE-94-Pg780.pdf>
- (d) 44 CFR Part 350.
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/44/part-350>
- (e) 10 CFR Part 50.
<https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/part050/full-text.html>
- (f) Public Law 920, Civil Defense Act of 1950, as Amended.
<https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=456688>

(2) Federal Transportation:

- (a) US Dept of Energy TRU Waste Transportation Plan USDOE/CBFO-98-3103 Revision.
https://wipp.energy.gov/library/TRUwaste/DOE-CBFO-98-3103_Rev5_Final.pdf
- (b) US Dept of Energy Manual 460.2-1A, Radioactive Material Transportation Practices Manual for Use with DOE O 460.2A.
https://www.directives.doe.gov/directives-documents/400-series/0460.2-DManual-1a/@_images/file
- (c) The Southern States Energy Board (SSEB) Transportation Planning Guide for the U.S. Department of Energy's Shipments of Transuranic Waste (SSEB Guide).
<https://rampac.energy.gov/docs/default-source/DOEInfo/Attachment-3.pdf>
- (d) Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 172, 173, 177, 300-399.
<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49>
- (e) Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Subpart I – Class 7 (Radioactive) Materials.
<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49>

(3) State.

- (a) Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980, Section 33-15, Mississippi Code 1972, Annotated.
<https://codes.findlaw.com/ms/title-33-military-affairs/>
- (b) Mississippi Radiation Protection Law of 1976, Section 45-14, Mississippi Code 1972, Annotated.
<https://codes.findlaw.com/ms/title-45-public-safety-and-good-order/#!tid=N3073F730ABDD11DBB5DDAC3692B918BC>

- (4) **Local.** Port Gibson/Claiborne County Joint Ordinance/Resolution, April 3, 1978.

b. References.

(1) Federal.

- (a) FEMA P-1028, January 2016, Program Manual: Radiological Emergency Preparedness.

https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1577108409695-4e49a0a56c8c62695dcc301272a1eda7/FEMA_REP_Program_Manual_Dec_2019.pdf

- (b) FEMA GM IT-1, A Guide to Documents Related to the REP Program.
- (c) FEMA GM 5, Agreements Among Governmental Agencies and Private Parties.
- (d) FEMA GM 8, Regional Advisory Committee Coordination with Utilities.
- (e) FEMA GM 16, Standard Regional Reviewing and Reporting Procedures for State and Local REP Plans.
- (f) FEMA GM 21, Acceptance Criteria for Evacuation Plans.
- (g) FEMA GM 22, Record-Keeping Requirements for Public Meetings.
- (h) FEMA GM 24, Radiological Emergency Preparedness for Handicapped Persons.
- (i) U.S.EPA 400/R-17/001, PAG Manual: Protective Action Guides and Planning Guidance for Radiological Incidents.
https://www.philrutherford.com/Emergency_Response/EPA-400-R-17-001.pdf
- (j) EPA 1987b, Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]. Radiation Protection Guidance to Federal Agencies for Occupational Exposure. Federal Register, 52, 2822-2834; 1987.
<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/52-fr-2822.pdf>

(2) State.

- (a) State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), January 01, 2024
<https://68rd9e.a2cdn1.secureserver.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/2022-CEMP-Base-Plan-Appendices.pdf>
- (b) MEMA Response Framework, June 01, 2023
<https://msmema.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/Shared%20Documents/MEMA%20Downloads/MEMA%20Publications/Response%20Framework/MEMA%20Response%20Framework%20-%20001JUN23.pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=clcmT>

- (c) MEMA External Affairs, Joint Information Center, Grand Guld Nuclear Station Standard Operating Procedure, 01 March 2023
- (d) MEMA Nuclear Power Plant Radiological Emergency Preparedness Standard Operating Procedures, 01 January 2024
- (e) MEMA Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Program Standard Operating Procedures, 01 September 2023

6. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS.

a. Definitions. This list of definitions is not intended to be all-inclusive. Other definitions may appear within this plan where they are used.

(1) Access Control Point. A pre-designated location staffed by county or state law enforcement to prevent entry into the risk area during an accident. These points will be located on or immediately beyond the perimeter of the risk area.

(2) ALARA. Refers to keeping radiation exposure As Low As Reasonably Achievable.

(3) Alert. An Emergency Classification Level where events are in progress or have occurred that indicate an actual or potential degradation of the plant's level of safety or a security event that involves probable life-threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of intentional malicious efforts of a hostile act. Any releases of radioactive material are expected to remain on-site and limited to small fractions of the EPA PAG exposure levels.

(4) Application. A request to the Agency for a permit to transport radioactive waste.

(5) Background Radiation. Ionizing radiation from within the body and from the natural environment to which individuals are always exposed.

(6) Carrier. A common, contract, private, or governmental carrier of property by motor vehicle, railroad, aircraft, or vessels, including barges.

(7) CBRN Response Emergency Response Force Package (CERFP). To provide immediate CBRN incident response capabilities to the governor, including incident site search of collapsed buildings and structures, conducting rescue tasks to extract trapped casualties, providing mass decontamination, performing medical triage and initial treatment to stabilize patients for transport to medical facilities by the Incident Commander, and the recovery of CBRN incident fatalities.

(8) Civil Support Team (CST). Support civil authorities at a domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear high-yield Explosives (CBRNE) incident site by identifying CBRNE agents/substances, assessing current or projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for additional follow-on state and federal military forces. Units can also provide immediate response for intentional and unintentional CBRN or hazardous material (HAZMAT) releases and natural or man-made disasters that result in, or could result in, catastrophic loss of life or property.

(9) Committed Dose Equivalent (CDE). A measurement of the radiation dose received by an organ is assessed from an external effective dose and the committed dose to the affected organ. The thyroid dose is measured as CDE.

(10) Contaminated Injured. A person who is contaminated and otherwise physically injured, contaminated, and exposed to dangerous levels of radiation or is exposed to dangerous levels of radiation.

(11) Contamination. Radioactive material on structures, areas, objects, or personnel surfaces.

(12) Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR). Systems, resources, and networks, whether physical or virtual, are so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and resources would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

(13) Currie. A unit of quantity of radioactivity. One Curie (Ci) is that quantity of radioactive material, which decays at the rate of 3.7×10^{10} transformations per second (tps) (37 GBq). Commonly used submultiples of the curie are the millicurie and the microcurie. One millicurie (mCi) = 0.001 curie = 3.7×10^4 tps.

(14) Decontamination. The reducing or removing radioactive material from a structure, area, object, or person.

(15) Decontamination Center. A location with shower facilities and a large parking area used to monitor evacuees for radiological contamination and to decontaminate evacuees and their belongings, if necessary. Several of these centers may be established on the periphery of the hazard area. They may also act as reception centers.

(16) Decontamination Survey. The process of monitoring persons and vehicles to determine the presence and/or level of contamination. Such surveys will be performed using Portal Monitors, Geiger-Mueller Survey Meters, or similar devices.

(17) Disposal Facility. That portion of a land disposal site which is used for the isolation of radioactive waste from the biosphere.

(18) Dose Rate. The amount of radiation an individual can receive per unit of time.

(19) Dosimeter. Also called a self-reading dosimeter (SRD), it visually indicates a person's exposure to radiation over a specified period.

(20) Emergency Alert System (EAS). Radio and/or TV stations authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to operate in a controlled manner during an emergency.

(21) Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs). The nuclear power plant operator must classify the accident according to the established classification system, i.e., Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency. State and local emergency response organizations will use this classification system as a basis for emergency actions per the appropriate emergency operations plan.

(22) Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities occurs typically. An EOC may be a temporary facility located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., Federal, State, regional, city, tribal) or some combination thereof.

(23) Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). A facility operated by a fixed nuclear facility to evaluate and control emergencies and coordinate responses.

(24) Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). The area around a nuclear facility for which planning is required to ensure that prompt and effective action will be taken to protect the public in the event of an accident. A primary EPZ (the plume exposure pathway) will consist of all cities, villages, and townships within approximately a 10-mile radius of the facility, within which procedures for shelter and evacuation are major concerns. A secondary EPZ (the ingestion exposure pathway) will consist of all counties, including the jurisdictions they encompass, within approximately a 50-mile radius of the facility, within which procedures for monitoring food and water contamination are major concerns. The principal exposure from this pathway would be from ingesting contaminated water or foods, such as milk, livestock feed, or fresh vegetables. The time of potential exposure could range in duration from hours to months. The EPZ is divided into protective action areas to simplify the communication of evacuation orders to the public.

(25) Emergency Worker. An individual with an essential mission within the Plume

Exposure Pathway 10-mile EPZ to protect the health and safety of the public who could be exposed to ionizing radiation from the plume on its deposition.

(26) Emergency Worker Decontamination Station. A specific location designed to decontaminate emergency workers and their equipment separate from the general public.

(27) Evacuation. The orderly movement of people from a potential radiological hazard to areas outside the 10-mile EPZ.

(28) Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE). The estimated time needed to evacuate the public from affected areas of the plume exposure pathway EPZ.

(29) Exposure. A measure of the ionization by X-ray or gamma radiation produced in air. Roentgen (R) is a unit of exposure. The term dose, sometimes used interchangeably with exposure, refers to absorbed radiation.

(30) Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC). It is a federal asset available on request by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to respond to nuclear and radiological incidents as described in the National Response Framework (NRF). FRMAC is an interagency organization with representatives from various federal, state, and local radiological response organizations. The purpose of the FRMAC is to assist the state, tribal, and local governments in their mission to protect the health and well-being of their citizens with verified radiation measurements; interpretations of radiation distributions based on Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), or local Protective Action Guidelines; and characterization of overall radiological conditions.

(31) Field Monitoring Team (FMT). A team of specifically trained first responders dispatched to the plume or ingestion exposure pathway EPZ during an accident to perform radiological environmental sampling and surveys.

(32) General Emergency (GE). An Emergency Classification Level indicating events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting of reactor fuel with the potential for or actual loss of containment integrity or Hostile Action that results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA PAG exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.

(33) High-Level Radioactive Wastes. Liquid wastes resulting from the operation of the first cycle solvent extraction system, or equivalent, and the concentrated wastes from subsequent extraction cycles, or equivalent, in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuel and solids into which such liquid wastes have been converted.

(34) Host County. Generally, a county outside the plume exposure pathway EPZ of a fixed nuclear facility, through prior agreement, will provide resource support to a Risk county in the event of an accident.

(35) Hostile Action. An act toward a nuclear power plant or its personnel that includes using violent force to destroy equipment, take hostages, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This consists of an air, land, or water attack using guns, explosives, projectiles, vehicles, or other devices to deliver destructive force.

(36) Incident Commander. The individual responsible for all incident activities, including developing strategies and tactics and ordering and releasing resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting and managing all incident operations at the site.

(37) INFORM Software. Electronic off-site communication system using secure internet ports to deliver emergency event notifications. The notification forms originate from the Control Rooms or Emergency Operation Facilities.

(38) Ingestion Exposure Pathway. The area surrounding a fixed nuclear facility where the principal exposure from an accident would be from ingesting contaminated water or foods. An area around an NPP with a radius of approximately 50 miles.

(39) Initial Notification. The first notification by a fixed nuclear facility to state and local agencies and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of one of the four-event classifications.

(40) Internal Radiation. Radiation (alpha and beta particles and gamma radiation) resulting from radioactive substances in the body. Important sources are iodine 131 in the thyroid gland, strontium 90, and plutonium 239 in the bone.

(41) Ionizing Radiation. Any radiation capable of displacing electrons from atoms, producing ions (i.e., radiation produced by X-ray equipment).

(42) Joint Information Center (JIC). A facility that coordinates all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the incident scene. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC. All public information releases are made by a “Joint Public Information Team” (JPIT) comprising representatives from the local, state, and federal government and the utility.

(43) Level VI Inspector. An individual who has achieved certification through CVSA to perform Level VI inspections.

(44) Licensee. Holder of or applicant for a fixed nuclear facility license.

(45) Low-Level Radioactive Waste. Material that is not:

- (a) Irradiated reactor fuel,
- (b) Transuranic waste,
- (c) High-level radioactive waste or
- (d) Mine or mill tailings.

(46) Low Specific Activity Material. Any of the following:

- (a) Uranium or thorium ores and physical or chemical concentrates of those ores.
- (b) Unirradiated natural or depleted uranium or unirradiated natural thorium.
- (c) Tritium oxide in aqueous solutions provided the millicuries (185 MBq) per milliliter; concentration does not exceed 5.0.
- (d) Waste material in which the activity is essentially uniformly distributed and in which the estimated average concentration per gram of contents USDOEs does not exceed:
 - 0.0001 millicurie (3.7 kBq) of radionuclides for which the A_2 quantity indicated in Appendix A of 10 CFR 71 is not more than 0.05 curie (1.85 GBq);
 - 0.005 millicurie (185 kBq) of radionuclides for which the A_2 quantity indicated in Appendix A of 10 CFR 71 is more than 0.05 curie (1.85 GBq), but not more than 1 curie (37 GBq); or
 - 0.3 millicurie (11.1 MBq) of radionuclides, for which the A_2 quantity indicated in Appendix A of 10 CFR 71 is more than 1 curie (37 GBq).
- (e) Objects of nonradioactive material externally contaminated with radioactive material provided that the radioactive material is not readily dispersible and the surface contamination, when averaged over an area of 1 square meter, USDOEs not exceed 0.0001 millicuries (220,000 disintegrations per minute) (3.7 kBq) per square centimeter of radionuclides for which the A_2 quantity indicated in Appendix A of 10 CFR 71 is not more than 0.05 curie (1.85

GBq), or 0.001 millicuries (2,200,000 disintegrations per minute) (37 kBq) per square centimeter for other radionuclides.

(47) Millirem (mRem). One-thousandth of a Rem; the measurement generally describes natural background exposure to radiation.

(48) Milliroentgen (mR). One thousandth of a Roentgen; 1000 milliroentgen equals one Roentgen.

(49) Monitor and Prepare. A protective action recommendation that allows families to unite and take appropriate actions to prepare for evacuation readiness.

(50) Normal form radioactive material. Radioactive material which has not been demonstrated to qualify as “special form radioactive material.”

(51) Notification of Unusual Event (NOUE). An Emergency Classification Level indicating events are in progress or have occurred, which indicate potential degradation in the level of safety of the nuclear power plant or a security threat to the facility. Protection has been initiated. Events are in process or have occurred that indicate a potential degradation of the plant's level of safety or a security threat to facility protection. No releases of radioactive material requiring an offsite response or monitoring are expected.

(52) Offsite. Anything outside the exclusion area of a fixed nuclear facility (outside the boundary of the onsite area).

(53) Offsite Response Organization. Local, State, and Federal agencies/organizations outside the Owner Controlled Area that may respond to an incident at the nuclear power plant.

(54) Onsite. Anything inside the exclusion area of a fixed nuclear facility (within the FNFs boundaries).

(55) Owner-Controlled Area. All company property immediately surrounding the protected area's security fence. Access is generally limited to people on official business.

(56) Permit. The written authorization issued by the Agency for the transportation of radioactive waste.

(57) Plume. Generally, a gaseous atmospheric release from a fixed nuclear facility may contain radioactive noble gases and volatile solids in an accident or emergency.

(58) Plume Exposure Pathway. The process of directly exposing people to radiation. The principal exposures from this pathway would be whole-body external exposure to gamma radiation from the plume and deposited materials and inhalation exposure from the passing plume. The duration of principal exposures could range in length from hours to days. The EPZ for this pathway consists of a 10-mile radius area around a fixed nuclear facility.

(59) Portal Monitor. A stand-alone whole-body personal contamination monitor. The FEMA standard for the detection capability in a portal monitor is one microcurie of Cesium 137.

(60) Precautionary Transfer. The movement of specifically targeted population groups, such as special needs populations and school children, relocating them early to ease traffic congestion and limit exposure before any release of radioactive material.

(61) Projected Dose. A calculated or estimated dose that the population at risk may potentially receive due to an accident if protective actions are not taken.

(62) Protected Area. This is the area inside the security fence. All of this area can be considered “the nuclear power plant.” You must have a badge issued to you by Security to go into the Protected Area.

(63) Protective Action. A specific action that may be taken to minimize or eliminate a hazard to the health and safety of people within a risk area. Protective actions identified in this plan are access control, sheltering, monitoring, and preparing evacuation and respiratory protection, which may be implemented individually or in combination.

(64) Protective Action Areas (PAA). An area within the plume exposure pathway EPZ where protective action or actions may be necessary during an accident.

(65) Protective Action Guide (PAG). Projected radiological dose or dose commitment values to individuals in the general population that warrant taking protective action.

(66) Protective Action Recommendation (PAR). Advice to the state on emergency measures it should consider in determining the public's action to avoid or reduce their radiation exposure.

(67) Protective Response. The implementation of a protective action or combination of protective actions by governmental agencies during an accident to eliminate or reduce radiation exposure to the public.

(68) RAD (Radiation Absorbed Dose). The unit of measurement for energy deposited in

any material from any form of radiation.

(69) Radiation. Gamma rays, x-rays, alpha and beta particles, high-speed electrons, protons, neutrons, and other nuclear particles, and electromagnetic radiation consisting of associated and interacting electric and magnetic waves.

(70) Radiation Dose. The quantity of radiation absorbed by the body or any portion of the body without regard for the type of radiation.

(71) Radiation Exposure Record. The card issued to emergency workers for recording their radiation exposure readings from an SRD.

(72) Radioactive Materials. Materials containing atoms having excess energy. It contains excited, unstable atoms that are disintegrating, emitting radiation.

(73) Radioactive Waste. Radioactive material such that decontamination for unrestricted use is not practicable, and the material must be disposed of under prescribed conditions. This includes irradiated nuclear reactor fuel, high-level radioactive, transuranic, and low-level radioactive wastes.

(74) Radiological Monitor. An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation exposure and exposure rates, provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards associated with operations to which he is assigned, and perform operator's maintenance on radiological instruments.

(75) Radiological Monitoring. Using sampling and radiation detection equipment to determine the radiation levels in an area or on an individual.

(76) Rapidly Progressing Severe Accident. A significant reactor event with immediate or near-immediate offsite radiological consequences.

(77) Reception Center. A pre-designated site outside the plume exposure pathway EPZ where evacuees will be registered, monitored for contamination, decontaminated if necessary, and directed to shelters if desired.

(78) Rem (Roentgen Equivalent Man). The unit of measurement for energy deposited in a human body that accounts for the differences in the radiation's effect on living tissue.

(79) Respiratory Protection. Those actions taken during an accident intended to minimize the inhalation of airborne contamination.

(80) RH TRU Waste. Remote Handled TRU Waste. Waste that emits more penetrating radiation than CH TRU waste and must be handled and transported in lead-shielded casks.

(81) Risk County. A county located within an NPP's plume exposure pathway EPZ.

(82) Site Area Emergency (SAE). An Emergency Classification Level indicating events are in process or have occurred that result in actual or likely major failures of nuclear power plant functions needed for the protection of the public or Hostile Action that results in intentional damage or malicious acts; (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to likely failure of, or (2) that prevent effective access to the equipment needed for the protection of the public. Releases are not expected to exceed EPA PAG exposure levels beyond the site boundaries.

(83) Special Form Radioactive Material. Radioactive material which satisfies the following conditions:

(a) It is either a single solid piece or is contained in a sealed capsule that can be opened only by destroying the capsule;

(b) The piece or capsule has at least one dimension not less than 5 millimeters (0.197 inches), and

(c) It satisfies the test requirements specified by the U.S. NRC. A special form encapsulation designed in accordance with the NRC requirements in effect on June 30, 1985, must meet the requirements of this definition applicable at the time of its design or construction.

(84) Spontaneous Evacuation. A type of evacuation is when residents leave their homes or the area alone without warning.

(85) Survey Meter. A portable instrument used in radiological monitoring to detect and measure ionizing radiation.

(86) Thermo Luminescent Dosimeter (TLD). A dosimetry badge used to measure exposure to ionizing radiation.

(87) Thyroid Blocking Agent. A chemical compound is taken to prevent or reduce the absorption by the thyroid of radioiodine. Potassium iodide (KI) is the typical blocking agent.

(88) Thyroid Exposure. Exposure of the thyroid gland to radioactive isotopes of iodine that have been inhaled or ingested. Exposure to the thyroid is measured in CDE.

(89) Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE). A measurement of radiation dose received based upon the total direct gamma exposure to the whole body from external sources (Effective Dose Equivalent-EDE) and the dose commitment one will incur from the inhalation of radionuclides (Committed Effective Dose Equivalent-CEDE). The EDE and CEDE added together to give the TEDE.

(90) TRU Waste. Transuranic Waste. Material containing alpha-emitting radioactive elements having an atomic number greater than ninety-two (92) in concentrations greater than ten (10) nanocuries. There are two categories of TRU waste: CH and RH. Generally, TRU waste consists of clothing, tools, rags, residues, debris, soil, and other items contaminated with radioactive elements, mostly plutonium. *See CH AND RH TRU Waste*

(91) Traffic Control Point. A pre-designated location staffed by county or state law enforcement to facilitate efficient traffic movement through a specific area.

(92) TRANSCOM. Transportation Tracking and Communications System. A satellite-based communication system with the main offices based in the CBFO.

(93) Type A Quantity. A quantity of radioactive material, the aggregate radioactivity of which does not exceed A_1 for special form radioactive material or A_2 for normal form radioactive material, where A_1 and A_2 are given in Appendix A of 10 CFR 71 or may be determined by procedures described in Appendix A of 10 CFR 71.

(94) Type B Quantity. A quantity of radioactive material greater than a Type A Quantity.

(95) Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). WIPP is the abbreviation for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) facility in southeastern New Mexico, 26 miles southeast of Carlsbad.

(96) Whole Body Exposure. An exposure of the human body to radiation, in which the entire body is exposed to ionizing radiation rather than an isolated part. The head and trunk are equivalent to exposure to the entire human body. Whole-body exposure is measured in TEDE.

b. Acronyms. This list of acronyms is not intended to be all-inclusive. Other acronyms may appear within this plan.

- ACP** – Access Control Point
- ALARA** – As Low as Reasonably Achievable
- ANS** – Alert Notification System
- ARC** – American Red Cross

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

ARCA – Area Recommended for Corrective Action
ARFI – Areas Recommended for Improvement
CBFO – The Carlsbad Field Office of the USDOE
CBRN – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
CDC – Centers for Disease Control
CDE – Committed Dose Equivalent
CD/EMA – Civil Defense/Emergency Management Agency
CERFP – CBRN Emergency Response Force Package
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
COE – Corps of Engineers (Federal)
CST – Civil Support Team
CVSA – Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance
DHS – Department of Human Services
DMS – Department of Mental Health (State)
DOD – Department of Defense (Federal)
DOE – Department of Energy (Federal)
DOI – Department of the Interior (Federal)
DRD – Direct Reading Dosimeter
DRH – Division of Radiological Health, MSDH (State)
DWFP – Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (State)
EAS – Emergency Alert System
ECL – Emergency Classification Level
EMS – Emergency Medical Services, MSDH (State)
EMT - Emergency Medical Technical
EOC – Emergency Operations Center
EOF – Emergency Operations Facility
EOP – Emergency Operations Plan
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency (Federal)
EPI – Emergency Public Information
EPZ – Emergency Planning Zone
ERAMS – Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System
EWDS – Emergency Worker Decontamination Station
FAA – Federal Aviation Administration (Federal)
FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation (Federal)
FD – Fire Department
FDA – Food and Drug Administration (Federal)
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency (Federal)
FMT - Field Monitoring Team
FNF – Fixed Nuclear Facility
FRC – Federal Response Center

FRMAC - Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FSE – Full Scale Exercise
NRF – National Response Framework
FRMAC – Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
GE – General Emergency
GGNS – Grand Gulf Nuclear Station
GM – Guidance Memorandum
GOHSEP – Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (LA)
HAB – Hostile Action Based
HHS – Health and Human Services (Federal)
HRCQ – Highway Route Controlled Quantity
HUD – Housing and Urban Development (Federal)
ICP – Incident Command Point
ICS – Incident Command System
IEP – Ingestion Exposure Pathway
JOC – Joint Operations Center
JIC – Joint Information Center
JTF – Joint Task Force
KI – Potassium Iodide
LA-SAFE – Louisiana State Analytical & Fusion Exchange
LDEQ – Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
LE – Law Enforcement
LEOC – Local Emergency Operations Center
LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee
LERN – Louisiana Emergency Response Network
LHLS/EP – Louisiana Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
LSP – Louisiana State Police
LWA – Land Withdrawal Act
LWIN – Louisiana Wireless Information Network
MBAH – Mississippi Board of Animal Health (State)
MCP – Mobile Command Point
MDAC – Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (State)
MDA/ED – Mississippi Development Authority/Energy Div. (State)
MDOT – Mississippi Department of Transportation (State)
MDHS – Mississippi Department of Human Services (State)
MEMA – Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (State)
MFC – Mississippi Forestry Commission (State)
MHP – Mississippi Highway Patrol (State)
MMD – Mississippi Military Department (State)
MREPP – Mississippi Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

MSDH – Mississippi State Department of Health (State)
MSU-ES – Mississippi State University – Extension Service (State)
NAWAS – National Warning System
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Federal)
NIMS – National Incident Management System
NRC – Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Federal)
NOUE – Notification of Unusual Event
NUREG – Nuclear Regulation
NWS – National Weather Service (Federal)
OEM – Office of Emergency Management, MSDH (State)
OHP – Office of Health Protection, MSDH (State)
OPS – Operations
ORO – Offsite Response Organization
OHSEP – Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
OSC – Operations Support Center
OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAA – Protective Action Area
PAG – Protective Action Guide
PAR – Protective Action Recommendation
PI – Public Information
PIO – Public Information Officer
RAAO – Radiological Accident Assessment Officer
RACES – Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
RAC – Radiation Assessment Coordinator
RAD – Radiation Absorbed Dose
RAP – Radiological Assistance Program
REM – Radiological Emergency Manager (GGNS)
REP – Radiological Emergency Program (State)
RBS – River Bend Nuclear Station
REAC/TS – Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (Federal)
RECO – Radiation Exposure Control Officer
Rem – Roentgen Equivalent Man
REP – Radiological Emergency Preparedness
RERT – Radiological Emergency Response Team
RIMC – Radiological Instrument Maintenance and Calibration
RM – Radiological Monitor
RO – Radiological Officer
SAE – Site Area Emergency
SAIDG – State Agency Information Directors Group
SEOC – State Emergency Operations Center

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to MS CEMP

SHO – State Health Officer
SIP – Shelter in Place
SMRAP – Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan
SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
SRD – Self-Reading Dosimeter
SSEB – Southern States Energy Board
TCP – Traffic Control Point
TEDE – Total Effective Dose Equivalent
TLD – Thermo Luminescent Dosimeter
TOC – Tactical Operations Center
TTX – Tabletop Exercise
USCG – United States Coast Guard (Federal)
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture (Federal)
VOAD – Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
WIPP – Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

This page left blank intentionally.