

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)

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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
<p>Infrastructure Systems cont.</p>	<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.
<p>Critical Transportation</p>	<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.
<p>Environmental Response/Health and Safety</p>	<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.

(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.

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(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.

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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:

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<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.

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(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.

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(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.

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(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.

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(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;

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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.

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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).