

# MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

## Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Incident Annex

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### 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)

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# MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

## Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Incident Annex

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**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



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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.

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(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:

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- (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.

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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.

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**(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.

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(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.



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- (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.

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- (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.

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(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.

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(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.

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- (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.

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(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).

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- (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 47<sup>th</sup> 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.



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(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](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](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](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](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](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](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](mailto: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).