

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Hurricane Incident Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (WCC)

Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)

MS Rural Water Association (MsRWA)

Mississippi Department of Insurance (MID)

State Fire Marshall's Office (SFMO)

Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)

Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)

Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

Mississippi Highways Safety Patrol (MHSP)

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

Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)

Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Non-Government Organizations

American Red Cross (ARC)

Salvation Army (SA)

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (R.A.C.E.S)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Federal Coordinating Agency cont.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
United States Coast Guard (USCG)

Federal Cooperating Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Department of Commerce (DOC)
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 National Weather Service (NWS)
 National Hurricane Center (NHC)
Department of Defense (DOD)
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
Department of Energy (DOE)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

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MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Hurricane Incident Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Hurricane Incident Annex replaces the State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan and provides a framework for structuring and planning state and local emergency management response to a hurricane or tropical storm making landfall on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. A vital component of this Annex is the multi-agency planning corroboration, which integrates planning across all levels of government so that capabilities can be mixed and matched to provide an agile, resilient, flexible approach to hurricane incidents.

a. Purpose. This document guides hurricane preparedness and response to the threat impacts of a hurricane on the State of Mississippi. The Annex is designed for use at the state level and for agencies that support the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) and Recovery Support Functions (RSF). Primary and support agencies can use this Annex and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Response Framework to develop internal plans, policies, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

b. Scope. This Annex establishes the basic procedures, guidance, assumptions, and strategies for the State of Mississippi in hurricane preparedness and response to a hurricane's threat or actual landfall. It is flexible and expandable, depending on the tropical event's severity, except the timeline, which is written to fit a "worst-case scenario." The document also addresses the unique needs of hurricane preparedness and response, especially the actions required for evacuation, sheltering, and search and rescue (SAR).

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

Specific operational policies, procedures, and guidelines, developed by respective organizations to address the unique aspects of a particular storm or planning consideration, will supplement this Annex and be intended to assist state, county, and municipal planners.

2. SITUATION. Mississippi is susceptible to all tropical storms, from tropical depressions to category five hurricanes. These tropical cyclones produce three significant hazards: (1) storm surge, (2) high winds, and (3) rainfall-induced flooding. Mississippi's two High-Risk Coastal Hurricane Impact Zones are Tier 1- Coastal counties of Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock Counties, and Tier 2- Inland High-Risk counties of George, Stone, and Pearl River counties.

Hurricanes also significantly impact the medium-risk counties of Clarke, Covington, Forrest, Greene, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lauderdale, Marion, Newton, Perry, Pike, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Walthall, and Wayne counties. Each county can receive the effects of high winds, rain damage, severe storms, and flooding.

3. HAZARD AND THREAT ANALYSIS. The Atlantic hurricane season begins on June 1 and ends on November 30, but hurricanes have developed outside the designated season. Mississippi is susceptible to all tropical cyclones, from tropical depressions to major hurricanes. Mississippi has been subject to winter and spring extra-tropical storms driving higher than normal tides from southerly and southeasterly winds. The Mississippi Coast has also experienced tropical depressions and tropical storms, which have caused higher-than-normal tides, storm surge, and gusting winds.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines coastal storms as causing "an increase in tidal elevations (called storm surge) and wind speed and erosion caused by both extra-tropical events and tropical cyclones." FEMA defines hurricanes as "tropical cyclones characterized by thunderstorms and defined wind circulation." These winds "blow in a large spiral around a calm center called the eye." The following terms are used to describe tropical storms/hurricanes:

a. Tropical Wave. (also known as an Easterly Wave). A trough or cyclonic curvature maximum in the trade-wind easterlies. The wave may reach maximum amplitude in the lower middle troposphere.

b. Tropical Depression. A tropical cyclone with a maximum sustained surface wind speed of 38 mph or 62 km/hr. or less.

c. Tropical Storm. A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed ranges from 39 mph or 63 km/hr. to 73 mph or 118 km/hr.

d. Hurricane. A tropical cyclone with a maximum sustained surface wind of 74 mph or 119 km/hr. or more.

Hurricane wind intensity is measured with the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (SSHWS) based on a 1–5 rating of a hurricane's sustained wind speed at the time of measurement. This estimates the potential property damage expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for significant loss of life and damage. Category 1 and 2 storms are still dangerous and require preventative measures. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale.

e. **Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale.** The SSHWS underwent a minor modification in 2012 to resolve the awkwardness associated with conversions among the various units for wind speed in advisory products. The change broadens the Category 4 wind speed range by one mile per hour (mph) at each end of the range, yielding a new range of 130-156 mph. This change does not alter the category assignments of any storms in historical records, nor will it change the category assignments for future storms. Table 1 below depicts the revised Saffir-Simpson Scale by category, associated wind speeds, and expected damages from a particular event.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Sustained Winds</u>	<u>Types of Damage due to Hurricane Winds</u>
One	74-95 mph	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed framed homes could have damage to the roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap, and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles will likely result in power outages that could last several days.
Two	96-110 mph	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed framed homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last several days to weeks.
Three (major)	111-129 mph	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
Four (major)	130-156 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage by losing most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted, and power poles will be downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
Five (major)	157 mph or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

Table 1. Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

f. Storm Surge. Storm surge is potentially the most devastating factor associated with hurricanes. Within the boundaries of the first-tier counties, properties adjacent to areas affected by tides, particularly areas south of U.S. Highway 90, are the most susceptible to damage from storm surge, with heavy flooding as the most common result. In extreme cases, such as Hurricanes Camille and Katrina, the incoming wall of water and wind could destroy well-built buildings along the immediate coastline.

Hurricanes moving northeast across the Louisiana Delta or inland between Mobile, Alabama, and Panama City, Florida, are usually less damaging because these storms are located on the "weak side" (Left Front Quadrant). Even if a hurricane/tropical storm does not make landfall, the Mississippi Gulf Coast can suffer the damaging effects of high tide, rain, and wind from hurricanes/tropical storms that move in from the Gulf of Mexico.

4. ASSUMPTIONS.

a. The threat of a hurricane, whether or not there is actual landfall or substantial damage, may still cause an event with mass evacuation and the need for shelters.

b. Most evacuees will travel along the primary evacuation routes and gravitate to the most prominent communities offering accommodations and services.

c. Individuals with disabilities, access and functional needs, the elderly, and non-English speaking populations may lack food, shelter, transportation, and communication ability.

d. Approximately 16.4 percent of Mississippi's population has a disability. Preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts will be consistent with federal policy and guidelines.

e. Evacuations in neighboring states, particularly Louisiana and Alabama, will impact Mississippi's traffic flow, law enforcement capabilities, fuel capabilities, and public shelter populations.

f. Mass evacuation for a hurricane threat will affect coastal counties and counties along US Interstates 55 (I-55) and 59 (I-59) along with US Highways 45 (Hwy 45), 11 (Hwy 11), 49 (Hwy 49), and 61 (Hwy 61).

g. Persons living in storm surge zones and manufactured housing are the most vulnerable to hurricanes.

h. Local governments and emergency responders will be engaged in disaster response operations requiring state assistance to provide perimeter security and entry and exit control operations.

i. Federal assistance may be necessary to restore Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR).

j. When national interests are in jeopardy, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will exercise authority to reach outside provisions of the Stafford Act.

k. The communications infrastructure in disaster-impacted areas will sustain significant damage, creating communications gaps and limitations over a widespread area.

l. The electrical utility infrastructure in impacted areas will sustain significant damage, leaving homes and businesses without power and the capability to pump water, operate wastewater systems, and fuel vehicles.

m. Damage to the electrical grid will cause power outages that extend well inland.

n. Re-entry forces will encounter significant debris on routes during the initial re-entry phase.

o. Heavy equipment will be needed to aid the re-entry forces during the initial stages of re-entry.

p. Traffic control points (TCPs) will be established to limit access to evacuated areas and reduce public exposure to dangerous conditions.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. This Annex incorporates the concepts and requirements found in federal and state laws, regulations, and guidelines. It considers the regulations and guidelines in the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Response Framework (NRF), and the CEMP. Furthermore, this Annex identifies the responsibilities and actions required to protect lives, property, and the environment related to a hurricane.

Incidents typically begin and end locally and are managed daily at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional levels. This plan considers the involvement of the whole community. This includes individuals, communities, private and non-profit sectors, faith-based organizations, and federal, state, tribal, and local governments mandated or encouraged to develop, exercise, and maintain individual Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs).

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

a. Response Phase. The Response Phase occurs before landfall and lasts until lifeline systems are partially restored. During this phase, functions critical to lifesaving, protecting the populace, meeting basic human needs, securing critical infrastructure, and safeguarding State records are performed.

b. State Emergency Operations Center Activation. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the emergency, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may be activated either virtually, partially, or fully to support the accomplishment of the activities needed at the appropriate levels outlined in the Base Plan portion of the CEMP. For more information on activation and the internal policies and procedures of SEOC operations, see the *MEMA Response Framework*.

c. Joint Informaion Center. In conjunction with SEOC activations, the Joint Information Center (JIC) will also activate as the central point of contact for news media and interest parties to coordinate incident information activities. Public information officials from all participating federal, state, and local agencies should collocate at the JIC, incident-dependent. For more information on JIC activities, see MEMA External Affairs or ESF #15.

d. Business Emergency Operations Center. The Mississippi Business Emergency Operations Center (MSBEOC), more commonly referred to as the "BEOC," is an online platform for information sharing throughout the business community before, during, and after disasters. The BEOC provides disaster-specific communications from MEMA to industry associations and registered members to coordinate private-sector businesses. It connects those needing resources with Mississippi resource providers during response and recovery from an emergency or disaster. MEMA will activate the BEOC for hurricane incidents requiring significant recovery actions.

The BEOC will provide immediate information to those in the private sector community by coordinating local, state, and federal efforts. With the expansion of MEMA's web capabilities to include a Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Room (SITRoom), the BEOC SITRoom consists of a closed chatroom for its private sector partners to allow increased collaboration and communication between MEMA, the private sector, and public businesses. During a disaster, those businesses can communicate collectively, tending to their business and

others' needs. To access the BEOC HSIN Situation Room, see <https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> or contact the MEMA Private Sector Liaison.

e. Decision Making. Elected officials weigh several factors in considering whether evacuation is necessary for their jurisdictions. They also consider directives about protective actions recommended by emergency management agencies (EMAs).

MEMA and the local EMA directors employ the latest technology while discussing the situation with various federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to support such decisions. Officials make recommendations and decisions as a collaborative process with consensus as a goal.

Governmental and commercial hurricane decision support programs exist on the internet. Some programs track the storm, while others are being developed to address potential storm damage in designated geographic areas.

HURREVAC is the decision support tool of the National Hurricane Program (NHP), administered by FEMA, USACE, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Hurricane Center (NHC). HURREVAC is a web-based computer program that graphically monitors the storm's track based on the input of the official forecast advisories from the NHC. Unlike public websites, HURREVAC is available only to government officials. This web-based program also includes strike probabilities, inland wind potential effects, past hurricane tracks, and an evacuation decision-making feature incorporating the results of a coastal county's clearance times with the 72-hour forecast.

While HURREVAC is the most comprehensive tool for evacuation decision-making, authorities should consider all available information, including special comments in the NHC "tropical discussion" and forecasts from local National Weather Service (NWS) meteorologists. The NHC, for example, employs the aid of several computer models before issuing each official forecast.

f. Hurricane Staging Areas. Staging areas are strategically located sites around the state for use in times of disasters. These assembly points can be activated either before the landfall of a hurricane, when the Governor declares a State of Emergency, or immediately after the storm passes. State agencies and other organizations can bring personnel and equipment to the sites to more easily coordinate and begin re-entry to assist communities affected by the storm.

MEMA will coordinate the activation of the sites with the local emergency management agency Director and the Mississippi National Guard (MSNG). In preparedness, state and local officials should notify MEMA of site changes. Agencies will consider an advance team to review and secure the site before staff and supplies are mobilized for activation. Staging areas and personnel lodging facilities will be separate from public shelters.

g. Evacuation Considerations. Evacuation involves direction, coordination, operations, and follow-through for the threat of a hurricane to the State of Mississippi. State and local EMAs and ESF support agencies will assist with evacuating people in storm surge zones in the coastal counties and other vulnerable populations of the State during the threat of a hurricane.

(1) MS Code Ann. § 33-15 provides the authority to the county supervisors or elected authority to request evacuation when necessary to protect lives.

(2) Elected officials base their decisions on various factors, particularly recommendations from the local EMA director.

(3) Each local government is responsible for evacuating areas within its jurisdiction and establishes priorities and regulations regarding evacuating residents and visitors.

(4) During the threat of tropical systems, Mississippi's three coastal counties are at the most risk. They will implement evacuation plans derived from hazard analyses, such as storm surge zones and floodplain maps. Local agencies in the coastal area will open approved shelters.

(5) As needed, direct evacuees out of the county for the threat of a major hurricane.

(6) Before the public announcement, coastal counties should coordinate with MEMA and neighboring/bordering counties regarding any evacuation decision. Such action will enable agencies to prepare for traffic control and shelters.

(7) Inland counties should consider the recommendation of "in-county" evacuation to local shelters for residents vulnerable to floods and high winds, such as people living along rivers or in manufactured housing. In most cases, no inland county needs to issue an out-of-county evacuation order.

(8) In most situations, however, State agencies, as coordinated by MEMA, Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS), Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC), Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH), and the Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS), will provide guidance and assist local governments with traffic control, public information, and movement of special populations (e.g., elderly, hospital patients, and prisoners).

(9) State agencies will be authorized to assist when the Governor declares the State of Emergency.

For more information, organization, and responsibilities for state-supported evacuation operations, see the *CEMP Evacuation Support Annex*.

h. Sheltering. Under the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15-17 (1972), local governments have the authority to direct municipalities and counties to assist in staffing emergency shelters. Once local government and local voluntary agencies have exceeded local assets, assistance can be requested from the SEOC.

(1) General Population Shelters. MSDH is the state coordinating agency for general population shelter operations. MDHS will coordinate with the American Red Cross to support shelter operations. This includes supporting the American Red Cross in operating shelters/temporary housing, food services, and emergency human needs. Limited health and medical needs may be coordinated through ESF #8. Additional information on general population sheltering can be found in the CEMP, ESF #6 Annex Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, Human Services Annex, and the Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan (MASSP).

(2) Medical Needs Shelters. MSDH is responsible for state medical needs sheltering (SMNS). MSDH has one fixed facility in Stone County, MS. MSDH shall work with the Mississippi Community College Board (MCCB) to pre-identify locations as supplemental SMNSs. Additional information for medical needs sheltering can be found in the CEMP, ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex.

(3) Pet and Animal Shelters. The Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH) serves as the lead agency for sheltering requirements for pet and animal shelters. Additional guidance and information for pet and animal sheltering can be found in the CEMP, ESF #11 Animal, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Annex.

i. Search & Rescue.

(1) Local. Local governments are primarily responsible for search and rescue operations within their legally established jurisdictions. If and when additional SAR capability is necessary, the local government can request additional assistance from the state. Upon such request, the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P) will assume the lead for coordinating all state SAR operations and resources.

The search for and recovery of human remains will be conducted only after the rescue of survivors has been completed, and the environment will allow for safe operation by SAR personnel.

(2) State. MOHS and MDWF&P are assigned coordinating roles for the state's Search and Rescue Operations.

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The state SAR Response System assists and augments county and municipal SAR capabilities. The Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) may be utilized if SAR operations overextend the resources and capabilities of local government officials. Requests for assistance from the Mississippi Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR) must be made through the State Emergency Operations Center for rotating to the ESF#9 Search and Rescue coordinator.

MMD/MSNG personnel can assist with SAR. However, before they can assist under the Immediate Response Authority, which allows them to be utilized if life, limb, or eyesight is at stake, Soldiers or Airmen must already be in a duty status before Immediate Response Authority may be used. Otherwise, they must be put on State Active Duty (SAD) by the Governor's Executive Order (EO).

(3) Federal. At no point will state or local assets be considered federal assets. Under the NRF, federal USAR task forces are federal assets in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and other applicable authorities.

For more information on state SAR capabilities, see the CEMP ESF #9 Annex or the ESF #9 ECO.

j. Points of Distribution (PODs). PODs are centralized locations in an impacted area where survivors pick up life-sustaining relief supplies following a disaster or emergency. PODs can vary in size, scope, and duration. Small POD sites may only distribute water or muck-out kits for a day or two; large POD sites may provide food, water, ice, tarps, and other commodities for several days. In conjunction with law enforcement and other county entities, MEMA, MFC, MSNG, and the County EMAs coordinate, design, establish, and operate the POD sites. MEMA coordinates the commodities, MFC manages the SSA, the MSNG provides transportation and POD operations personnel, and the counties provide the location, oversight, and coordinate traffic control/security. For more information on POD operations, see the MEMA Office of Logistics or ESF #7.

k. Transition from Response to Recovery. There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a period after the hurricane in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the storm and can last as long as two years or more. Hurricane Katrina's recovery is in its second decade. The transition from response to recovery generally occurs over several days, if not weeks. The key milestones for a transition include the completion of SAR operations, safety and security stabilization, reestablishment of transportation networks and the supply chain, and a semblance of life safety being reestablished (power, water, sewer, commercial activity - food, gasoline, building materials, etc.).

The key to a successful transition will be the understanding and agreement on when response activities have ceased and the recovery road forward has been established. The two main areas of

focus that MEMA will rely on for this effort will be joint planning and unity of effort by both response and recovery leaders - before, during, and after the transition period is identified.

l. Recovery Phase. For this Hurricane Incident Annex, recovery operations will touch on Damage Assessments and Debris Removal, as these are the two significant events that kick off the recovery phase of operations.

Given a certain level of storm damage, the federal government provides disaster relief during this phase upon Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include federal relief under Public Law (PL) 93-288 for public and individual assistance, establishing Disaster Response Centers (DRCs), establishing temporary housing facilities, and federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or improved state. For more information on short and long-term recovery, including housing, see the MEMA Office of Housing and Individual Assistance or the Office of Public Assistance.

m. Recovery Activities. Depending on the severity of the hurricane, recovery operations can be relatively minor to extraordinarily complex and lengthy, drawn-out events. The damage will dictate the amount of recovery and at what level – local, state, or federal – the recovery effort will be led.

There are usually no clear distinctions between when the response phase ends and when the recovery phase begins. There is typically a period after the hurricane in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The recovery phase begins a few days after the storm and can last more than a year or several years. The federal government provides disaster relief during recovery upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

(1) Damage Assessments. During emergencies, the County EMA Directors will provide direction to County and City officials operating from the county EOC. In conjunction with the County EMA, county and city officials will coordinate all damage assessment activities. Damage assessment findings will be reported to the county EOC. Summary reports will be forwarded to the SEOC.

The utility liaison at the county EOC will collect information regarding private utility damages. Repairs to public facilities will begin as soon as possible. Priority will be given to facilities crucial to emergency response operations, such as roads and bridges.

Local government resources will be relied upon for most repair work with support from the state and federal governments. Immediately following a disaster, the county will assess public and private property damage to estimate the extent of damage based on actual observation and inspection.

Damage assessment usually occurs in two phases: Initial Assessment and Secondary Assessment.

(a) Initial Assessment. The initial assessment determines the general impact and damage to vital facilities and resources and provides a brief overview of the effects on citizens and businesses. The initial damage assessment should be augmented by "windshield" surveys and citizen reports to estimate the number of affected private homes and businesses.

An aerial survey of the county should be performed as soon as possible after the incident. The results of this survey will facilitate further damage assessment on the ground. Local building officials should direct damage assessment on vital facilities according to their assigned branch. This survey should be completed as soon as possible since it will provide the supporting documentation for a disaster declaration and establish a base for the secondary assessment process.

An assessment of damage to utilities and an evaluation of the immediate needs of the population, especially water and sanitation services, should be accomplished as soon as possible.

Potable water is a significant concern following some emergencies. Power and gas for heating may also be extremely important, depending upon the season.

(b) Secondary Assessment. Subsequent, in-depth assessments are conducted to determine the full extent of damage and the financial implications for disaster declarations and disaster assistance. Priorities in the initial assessment should be restoring emergency response, direction, control capability, and saving lives.

The MEMA Offices of Housing and Individual Assistance and Public Assistance will gather costs associated with the damage to support disaster declarations and assistance requests. Resources and facilities vital to the country's economic recovery should be surveyed. These include hospitals, schools, financial institutions, and major employers. Some buildings or structures may require further engineering evaluation by a consultant hired by the owner.

Following local damage assessment, if the County EMA Director and Chief Executives detect a vast amount of damage, they should contact MEMA and request State/ Federal damage assessment teams. These teams will work with local officials to reassess the damage to see if there is enough damage to determine if the county is eligible for state or federal funds.

If state and federal teams are requested to assist with damage assessment, various staging areas would be designated by the County Board of Supervisors through the County EMA Director. Damage assessment teams would include at least one local, state, and federal official.

(2) Debris Removal. Removal of debris from public roads/highways is the responsibility of the agency responsible for its maintenance. Debris clearing and removal along state and federal re-entry routes will be the Mississippi Department of Transportation's (MDOT) responsibility. Care should be taken to ensure debris removal efforts are coordinated with other agencies that may have an associated responsibility.

MDOT typically removes debris from state, US, or interstate routes. Debris deposited on private property is the responsibility of the property owner. Information regarding pick-up times and locations for private property owners shall be distributed so debris removal activities can proceed efficiently.

MDOT cannot encroach on private property to remove debris without special authority (i.e., legislative or some agreement after an emergency declaration) and only then if the debris is considered an immediate threat to life, health, and safety. Ultimately, the removal of debris from private property is the responsibility of the property owner.

Detailed Debris Management protocols are defined in the MDOT Debris Management Plan, found under separate cover in the MEMA Office of Public Assistance.

Contact the MEMA State Coordinating Officer (SCO), the MEMA Office of Housing and Individual Assistance, or the MEMA Office of Public Assistance for more information on hurricane recovery operations.

6. MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE TIMELINE. The Mississippi Hurricane Timeline guides supporting entities to prepare for and accomplish critical preparedness activities. As tropical storms and hurricanes will form at any time and location, the timeline is flexible and should be modified and molded to fit the situation. A guiding principle is that every timeline task is accomplished, regardless of available time. Example: If the storm timeline starts at 72 hours, responders will review all previous timeline tasks to ensure no task is overlooked.

a. Hour 168 (7 days) – Hour 144 (6 days).

(1) MEMA will begin providing situational awareness gathered from the NHC to Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECOs) and key officials.

(2) The SEOC will remain at Level 4 Normal Operations with steady-state monitoring.

(3) MEMA's Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program Manager will initiate the Hurricane Checklists for Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS) and Waste Isolation Pilot Program (WIPP).

b. Hour 120 (5 days).

(1) Conduct the Initial Full Crisis Action Team (CAT) meeting and confirm SEOC staffing.

(2) Prepare to initiate ICS procedures, including Command and General Staff (C&GS) Meetings, Operational periods, and Planning cycles.

(3) Begin conducting a daily State Coordination Conference Call with risk counties, key state agencies, bordering state EMAs, and federal agencies (includes coordination of resource availability for an evacuation plan).

(4) Pre-position transportation assets for access and functional needs populations (ESF #8).

(5) Request FEMA Region IV to deploy FEMA Liaison to the SEOC (anticipated arrival at 72-96 Hours).

(6) SEOC may activate to a Level 3 (Virtual), situationally dependent.

(7) Initiate WebEOC, HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track events and monitor for incoming data and requests.

(8) Begin posting Tropical Weather Summaries (WXSUM) and other situational information to the assigned incident situation room and via AtHoc to ECOs (Operations).

(9) Coordinate with the Governor's Office for State of Emergency (SOE)/EO.

(10) Begin publishing daily Executive Summaries (EXSUM).

(11) Publish a Warning Order (WARNO) via AtHoc for the possibility of an SEOC Activation to Level 3 or above.

(12) Place SAR resources on standby.

(13) Begin Public Messaging and monitoring media information (ESF #15).

(14) Assist counties with public messaging (ESF #15).

(15) SWP test Emergency Alert System (EAS).

(16) Add the event to the EMAC Emergency Operating System (EOS).

(a) Evaluate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) needs and post an initial Situation Report (SITREP) addressing potential requests for an A-Team, Public Information Officer (PIO), EOC Management Team, Incident Management Team (IMT), SAR, etc.

(b) Notify the National Coordinating State (NCS).

(c) Identify and activate internal A-Team.

(d) Identify and establish post-event financial support personnel to assist with EMAC reimbursements.

(17) SEOC prepares FEMA Resource Request Forms (RRF) for federal USAR task force and/or federal IMAT Teams.

(18) Both RRFs are signed by a GAR and submitted to FEMA RIV at 96 hours.

(19) Determine the location of State Staging Areas (SSA) and estimate the commodities required (decision based on predictions) (ESF #7).

(20) Contact all vendors to confirm the availability of commodities (ESF #7).

(21) Coordinate with the lower six counties for potential evacuation logistical support (ESF #7).

(22) Notify ESF #16/Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center (CSJFTC) of possible activation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for facilities and support (ESF #7).

(23) The MSNG places units on standby in accordance with the planning considerations outlined in the MSNG Hurricane Response Plan (published under a separate cover) (ESF #5/ESF #16).

c. Hour 96 (4 Days).

(1) Continue activities from previous categories.

(2) SEOC will initiate ICS procedures to include Unified Coordination Group (UCG), C&GS, Tactics, and Planning meetings, Incident Action Plan (IAP), and SITREP or Operational Summary (OPSUM), as directed.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (3)** Place FEMA ambulance/motor coach contract resources on alert FEMA.
- (4)** Receive and disseminate the signed SOE and EO from the Governor's Office.
- (5)** Contraflow discussions with Louisiana must begin for a NLT 72-hour timeline decision.
- (6)** Pre-position supplies for general population shelters (ESF#6).
- (7)** Coordinate with county EMAs and SEOC Sections/Branches for daily state Coordination Conference Calls.
- (8)** Support ESF#6 through SMNSs (ESF #8).
- (9)** Open and partially staff the Public Health Coordination Center (PHCC) to support SEOC (ESF#8).
- (10)** Begin public outreach alerting residents of a possible tropical system (ESF #15).
- (11)** Ensure public outreach considers access and functional needs populations, such as the elderly and non-English speaking citizens (ESF#15).
- (12)** Coordinate with state and federal ESF#15.
- (13)** Coordinate and finalize mission assignments for ESF#9 resources.
- (14)** Prepare/submit FEMA RRFs for the federal Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) and USAR task force.
- (15)** Conduct communications and equipment checks (ESF#2).
- (16)** Distribute completed Incident Command System (ICS) Form 205 (Incident Radio Communications Plan) via AtHoc.
- (17)** Be prepared to produce an initial IAP. Includes preparedness task assignments (ICS Form 204) for all ESFs.
- (18)** Broadcast request for an EMAC A-Team for arrival 24-48 hours prior to projected landfall.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(19) ESF #7 Contact the Mississippi Petroleum Marketers Association on current actions and updates on fuel availability within the state.

(20) Commodity vendors are alerted for the potential purchase of goods and services (ESF #7).

(21) Logistical support is finalized for the potential evacuation of residents in the lower six counties.

d. Hour 72 (3 Days).

(1) Continue activities from the previous category.

(2) Contraflow decision deadline.

(3) If contraflow is enacted, coordinate to send MDOT Liaison to the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP).

(4) Establish NLT timeline to initiate contraflow plan through coordination with Louisiana (ESF#1 and ESF#13).

(5) Louisiana begins contraflow at their H +50.

(6) Per the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) contraflow plan (published under a separate cover), stage assets for the set-up of contraflow and provide situational awareness on evacuation (ESFs #1, #5, #13).

(7) MEMA Public Assistance (PA) will contact counties with PA projects open or in progress to document project status.

(8) MEMA Mitigation/Flood Plain Management initiates discussions with the Local Floodplain Administrators to ensure EOPs are activated.

(9) Mobilize FEMA ambulance/motor coach contract resources.

(10) Conduct daily county EMAs Coordination Conference Calls.

(11) Recommend tourist and voluntary evacuation (Locals/ESF #15).

(12) NWS begins briefing SEOC during Command and General Staff (C&GS) and provides meteorologists to SEOC at Level 2 (Partial Activation).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(13) Prepare to deploy SAR advance teams, military command and control, engineering augmentation, and law enforcement augmentation.

(14) Coordinate with the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) to identify permitted non-hazardous disposal sites in impacted areas (ESF#3).

(15) Coordinate with MDEQ to identify industries and similar facilities where hazardous materials are stored and/or used (ESF#10);

(16) MDEQ be prepared to brief the state Coordination Conference Call on their coordination activities for accountability and security of HAZMAT sites identified in impacted areas;

(17) Order commodities to support initial operations based on projections and modeling (ESF #7).

(18) The SSA is activated to receive and store commodities (ESF #7).

(19) Shelf-stable meals and water are supplied to forward-deploying elements (ESF #7).

(20) Billeting plan in place with CSJFTC and the Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC), as needed (ESF #7 and ESF #16).

(21) Deploy MEMA Area Coordinators (ACs) to designated District 8 and District 9 Counties, as required.

(22) Continue communication verifications with counties and state agencies (ESF #2).

(23) Coordinate with counties to open general population shelters and begin Volunteer Agency Liaisons (VAL) coordination call (ESF #6).

(24) ESF#6 ensures shelters are opened as far north as possible before opening shelters in the southern counties.

(25) Monitor hospital and facility decompression plan execution (ESF #8).

(26) Request activation of triage teams, contract ambulances, and others to support the bus evacuation plan (ESF#8).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(27) Place one reinforced Response Task Force and Response Logistical Task Force on alert for possible deployment within 48 hours. Identify pre-landfall staging area for SAR assets (ESF#9);

(28) Initiate news media contacts to disseminate public information on potential evacuation and shelter operations;

(29) Evaluate when full (JIC) operations begin.

(30) Forward deploying elements will plan to be set prior to the onset of tropical-storm-force winds at the destination site.

e. Hour 48 (2 Days).

(1) Continue activities from the previous category.

(2) The Governor's Office determines the closure of public offices.

(3) Ensure locals give general population evacuation orders.

(4) Monitor evacuating and sheltering access and functional needs populations (ESF #8).

(5) Monitor/ensure EMAC, SAR, and military resources are in place.

(6) C&GS continues holding state coordination conference calls daily.

(7) Ensure all communications with ACs and counties are verified and operational, and continue testing with every shift.

(8) Mobilize state evacuation traffic control active and passive resources (traffic lights) (ESFs #1 and ESF #13).

(9) Coordinate with ESF #8 for medical transportation/medical services (ESF #6).

(10) Evaluate public information needs and media releases during evacuations, shelter openings, state agencies, and school closings.

(11) Continue normal JIC activities and man the public information hotline (ESF#15).

(12) FEMA FCO, Liaisons, and IMAT arrive at the SEOC (72-48 hours).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(13) Verify communications with all licensed healthcare facilities (ESF #8).

(14) MEMA requests Pre-Declaration for Category B.

(15) Monitor/coordinate with local EMAs on the closure of schools in risk and impact areas.

(16) Monitor and disseminate the Evacuation Route Status Report in conjunction with MDOT.

(17) Monitor/manage traffic along evacuation routes using live traffic counters and other affected roadways per Contraflow Plan; make necessary modifications to maximize effectiveness and efficiency (ESF#1 and ESF#13).

(18) Continue coordination with ESF #6 for shelter logistical requirements (ESF #7).

(19) Continue receiving and staging supplies at the state staging area, with final distribution details being worked with counties.

(20) Begin coordination with counties for the anticipated opening of County Staging Areas (CSAs) and Points of Distribution (PODs) (ESF #5, ESF #7, and ESF #16).

(21) Order base camp for placement at H +24 if requested (ESF #7).

(22) Coordinate with forklift vendor for anticipated county PODs, H+24 (ESF #7).

(23) Alert vendors for possible generator needs and review the list of local generators (ESF #7).

(24) State agencies secure and protect office assets at state coastal offices prior to the onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

f. Hour 24 (Day 1).

(1) Continue activities from the previous category.

(2) SEOC activated to Level 1 (Full Activation) and at 24-hour operations, as required.

(3) Ensure communication with deployed resources and counties is verified and operational prior to the onset of tropical-storm-force winds (ESF #2).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(4) Per MDOT Contraflow Plan, monitor execution of Contraflow Plan (based on LA timeline) (ESF#1 and Infrastructure Branch).

(5) Per the Contraflow Plan and Louisiana's timeline, begin shutting down contraflow at H +20 (ESF #1 and ESF #13).

(6) Have Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (R.A.C.E.S.) HAM operators in place (ESF #2 and ESF #5).

(7) Downrange commodity plan finalized, and forward staging sites secured.

g. Hour 12.

(1) Discontinue pre-landfall missions and shelter all personnel and resources in place for the safety of responders at 12 hours or when winds reach tropical storm force (ESF#1, ESF #9, and ESF#16).

(2) MEMA Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Coordinator requests Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Emergency Waiver to conduct UAS operations for post-landfall activity;

(3) All forward-deployed personnel will arrive at a shelter-in-place facility prior to the onset of tropical-storm-force winds;

(4) Forward-deployed elements report to SEOC when secured in a shelter-in-place facility.

(5) LA discontinues contraflow at their **H +6**.

h. Hour 0 (Onset of tropical-storm-force winds).

(1) Seek/remain in shelter and monitor conditions;

(2) Remain sheltered until dangerous conditions subside;

(3) Maintain 24-hour staffing of key positions;

(4) Prepare to resume support to county EMAs and reporting procedures when safe.

7. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES. The following responsibilities identified for hurricane operations are not all-inclusive. For a comprehensive list of duties and responsibilities for each ESF, see the CEMP ESF Annexes, agency plans, policies, and SOPs.

a. State.

(1) Governor's Office.

(a) Provides direction and control to ensure the health and safety of the state's population.

(b) If needed, declare a state of emergency to enhance response and recovery.

(c) Requests federal assistance when needed.

(d) Issues executive orders, if required.

(e) Participates in Hurricane Exercises and drills.

(f) Implements necessary protective actions and issues evacuation orders, if needed, through the MEMA Executive Director.

(2) Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (ESF #2, 5, 7, 14, 15).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #2 (Communications), ESF #5 (Emergency Management), ESF #7 (Logistics), ESF #14 (Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure), and ESF#15 (External Affairs).

(b) Staff the State Warning Point (SWP) 24 hours a day.

(c) Coordinate the medical hand-off of rescued victims with ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) and ensure medical coverage for responders performing rescue services.

(d) Coordinate with ESF #7 to acquire ESF #9 SAR logistical needs for search and rescue efforts.

(e) Coordinate mental health services with ESF #8 for those performing SAR missions.

(f) Coordinate with other EMAC states and FEMA to identify the availability of possible SAR resources.

(g) Provides for the SEOC activation and staffing.

(h) Ensure the state emergency management process is organized in accordance with the NIMS, ICS, CEMP, and MEMA Response Framework.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (i) Convene CAT meetings to establish initial priorities.
- (j) Alert applicable state and local government agencies through established warning procedures.
- (k) Implement the Incident Action Planning Cycle for the development of response objectives.
- (l) Receive and disseminate signed SOE and EO.
- (m) Provides adequate emergency communications.
- (n) Assists local governments in developing and maintaining hurricane evacuation plans and procedures.
- (o) Provides for collecting and disseminating public information in coordination with local government, neighboring states, and other agencies.
- (p) Provides personnel for, activates, and manages the JIC and the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC).
- (q) Develops, conducts, and participates in exercises and drills.
- (r) Provides continuity of technical, administrative, and material resources during response operations.
- (s) Coordinates the allocation and use of resources during a hurricane or threat of a hurricane making landfall.
- (t) Provides a representative to the Incident Command Post (ICP) with communications capability and decision-making authority, as necessary.

(3) Mississippi Department of Transportation (ESF #1).

- (a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #1 (Transportation).
- (b) Provides transportation assets to support the movement of supplies, equipment, and disaster workers.
- (c) Assess damage to rail and port facilities.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

- (d) Assess damage to commercial airports immediately affected in the impacted area.
 - (e) Immediately evaluate the availability of transportation routes capable of use by response personnel.
 - (f) Manage transportation resources to support response requirements.
 - (g) Prioritize the use of existing or available transportation assets.
 - (h) Erect appropriate road/bridge closure signage for all roads and bridges deemed unsafe for travel.
 - (i) Perform expedient repairs of roads and bridges where deemed appropriate.
 - (j) Assist in the designation of safe evacuation routes.
 - (k) Assist ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services) in moving emergency supplies into selected shelters or points of distribution (POD) areas identified as safe and on cleared, secured routes.
 - (l) Contact the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and request permission to close drawbridge operations to navigation when sustained winds at the draw reach 35 MPH.
 - (m) Assist ESF #8 with transportation requirements for access and functional needs populations.
 - (n) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.
- (4) Mississippi Wireless Communication Commission (ESF #2).**
- (a) Primary agency for ESF #2 (Communications).
 - (b) Provide and maintain equipment and processes necessary to ensure interoperable communications.
 - (c) Mississippi Information Technology Services (ITS) provides telecommunications systems, services, and support to state government agencies.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(d) Operates the Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN) 700 MHz P-25 statewide communication network and deploys Master Site-On-Wheels (MSOW) and Site-On-Wheels (SOWs) as necessary to the affected area.

(e) Maintains a cache of portable radios to be distributed during emergencies, training exercises, or special events.

(f) Coordinate with private-sector companies to restore and maintain communications networks and update SEOC with network status.

(g) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(5) Mississippi Public Service Commission (ESF #3).

(a) Primary agency for ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering).

(b) Support agency for ESF#12 (Energy) to restore electrical power systems.

(c) Coordinate with the Mississippi Rural Water Association (MsRWA) and private companies to restore the affected areas' water and wastewater systems.

(d) Maintain public works and engineering systems status and provide system updates to SEOC.

(e) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(6) State Fire Marshal's Office (ESF #4).

(a) Coordinating Agency for ESF #4 (Firefighting).

(b) Support law enforcement as needed.

(c) Determine and coordinate resources with local government to suppress fires.

(d) Coordinate debris clearance with ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) to support fire and rescue services.

(e) Assess building and infrastructure for fire hazards.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(f) Support SAR operations.

(g) Provide damage information on economic damage to public/private forests.

(h) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding procuring any specialized equipment, including heavy equipment needed for the firefighting effort.

(i) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(7) Mississippi Department of Human Services (ESF #6).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services).

(b) As necessary, activate the Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan (MASSP)

(c) Relocate shelters from facilities determined by ESF #3 to be structurally damaged or otherwise unsafe.

(d) In coordination with ESF #7, support the request for resources for established feeding operations (including water, ice, and other essential commodities) at the designated shelter sites and other fixed sites through mobile feeding units and the bulk distribution of food at PODS.

(e) As safe shelters are identified, coordinate with ESF #1 to determine the status of safe routes to and around the shelter facility.

(f) As necessary, assist in the coordination of improvised emergency shelters.

(g) Assist in coordinating the reunification of families separated during the disaster.

(h) Coordinate with ESF #5 and ESF #6 on transitioning displaced persons from emergency shelters to short- and possibly long-term housing.

(i) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(8) Mississippi Department of Education (ESF #6).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(a) Primary agency for ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services).

(b) Assist ESF #6 with sheltering and meals.

(c) Implement public school closure as directed by the Board of Education.

(d) Assist local school districts with getting schools back open.

(e) Coordinate with local school districts to use school buses, as feasible, when needed to support emergency evacuation. Note: School district-employed bus drivers may not be available in this situation. (In all probability, this will be the case in districts directly affected by the hurricane).

(f) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(9) Mississippi Forestry Commission (ESF #7).

(a) Primary Agency for ESF #7 (Logistics).

(b) Provide an IMAT to establish and operate the SSA.

(c) Conduct commodity management and distribution in coordination with MEMA and the MSNG.

(d) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(10) Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (ESF #7).

(a) Primary Agency for ESF #7 (Logistics).

(b) Provide contracting and procurement specialists to serve as members of the SEOC Logistics Section for each operational period when the SEOC is activated.

(c) Ensure expedient, streamlined contracting and procurement procedures are in place to facilitate a quick response to any Resource Manager Request.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(d) Provide an experienced property auditor/assistant to serve as a member of the Acquisition Management Team in the SEOC Logistics Section for each operational period when the SEOC is activated.

(e) Maintain a listing of Qualified Providers for goods and services that can be used in a State of Emergency.

(f) Evaluate and monitor long-term public and contractual resources;

(g) Assist in identifying and procuring logistics and supplies to support recovery operations.

(h) Provide timely reports on resource status.

(i) Coordinate needs with the federal ESF #7.

(11) Mississippi State Department of Health (ESF #8).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services).

(b) Coordinate and maintain the status of emergency medical triage and treatment, casualty collection sites, and transport services in the impacted area.

(c) Coordinate with ESF #1 regarding medical transportation issues as required.

(d) Coordinate with ESF #6 in providing required medical services in emergency shelters using volunteers.

(e) Assist local emergency medical services in evacuating non-ambulatory patients to other medical facilities.

(f) Coordinate mass fatality operations.

(g) Coordinate mortuary services and family assistance centers.

(h) Coordinate the provision of mental health/crisis counseling services for disaster victims, as well as emergency responders.

(i) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding supplemental health/medical re-supply issues.

(j) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(12) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (ESF #9).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #9 (Search and Rescue).

(b) Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF#7.

(c) Coordinate the development, notification, and mobilization of the Mississippi SAR Task Force(s) and the Response Logistical Task Force to support SAR operations.

(d) Coordinate SAR efforts with federal, state, and local SAR teams deployed to operational areas (federal RRF and EMAC).

(13) Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries & Parks (ESF #9, 13).

(a) Primary Agency for ESF #9 (SAR) in coordination with the MOHS and MEMA; Primary Agency for ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) with MDPS.

(b) Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.

(c) Assist with security at POD sites.

(d) Assist local law enforcement as needed.

(e) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(14) Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (ESF #9, 10, 13).

(a) Support Agency for ESF #9 (SAR) in coordination with the MOHS and MDWF&P; Support Agency for ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Material Response) with MDEQ, Support Agency for ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) with MDPS.

(b) Provide coastal/salt-water support to hurricane response and recovery operations.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(c) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(d) Coordinate all HAZMAT response efforts with MDEQ field personnel who have responded to the affected areas.

(e) Coordinate all SAR response efforts with ESF #9.

(f) Coordinate all public safety and security response efforts with ESF #13.

(15) Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (ESF #10).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response).

(b) Survey impacted areas to assess the impact on critical facilities and locations where hazardous chemicals, flammable substances, and explosives are stored and/or used.

(c) Establish exclusion zones around hazardous material release sites and provide technical guidance on areas requiring evacuation.

(d) Provide directives and technical assistance to those removing contaminated materials or injured persons and evacuating people from hazardous areas.

(e) Provide decontamination and substance removal guidance and assistance.

(f) Identify logistical needs for hazardous material (HAZMAT) response efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.

(g) Assist ESF #3 by responding to emergency calls from dam owners and emergency response personnel to ensure the safety of dams that may have the potential to breach and impact the public.

(h) Coordinate with ESF #4 to identify fire situations threatening HAZMAT facilities or locations.

(i) Assist ESF #3 with assessing, rehabilitating, and restoring public sewage collection and treatment systems.

(j) Develop and implement emergency debris removal and disposal guidance with ESF #3 and coordinate the siting and operation of emergency debris management sites with local governing authorities and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) when activated.

(k) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(16) Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (ESF #11).

(a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources).

(b) Coordinate food safety response activities, including inspecting and verifying food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants and products in distribution and retail sites under the department's jurisdiction.

(c) Assist local farms and ranchers with the relocation of livestock.

(d) Assist local individuals with damage assessments to crops.

(e) Assist ESF #6 with shelter needs.

(f) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(17) Mississippi Board of Animal Health (ESF #11).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #11 (Animals, Agriculture, and Natural Resources).

(b) Alert/activate any veterinary emergency personnel residing as provided by the current affected counties' CEMP.

(c) Coordinate the provision of companion/service animal sheltering with ESF #6.

(d) If required, identify potential animal carcass disposal sites and collection and disposal methods in coordination with ESF #8 and ESF #10.

(e) In coordination with ESF #15, issue animal health and care advisories.

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(f) Initiate the rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage, and treatment of domesticated animals in affected areas.

(g) As soon as possible, coordinate the identification of any supplemental animal health resources needed for the state from the federal level and provide them to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(h) Coordinate with the SEOC all domesticated animal response efforts with any (MBAH) field personnel who may have responded in the affected counties.

(i) Coordinate burial and/or disposal of animal carcasses.

(j) Review and authenticate out-of-state veterinary licenses and certification for in-state use as directed by the state licensing board.

(k) Coordinate emergency medical care for all animals.

(l) Coordinate support for the sheltering of pets for persons within medical needs shelters.

(m) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(18) Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (ESF #12).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #12 (Energy).

(b) Determine damage impact and operating capabilities of utilities in the disaster area.

(c) Prioritize resource deployment to critical areas.

(d) Coordinate with private companies to restore the affected areas' electrical, water, and communications.

(e) Coordinate pipeline restoration.

(f) Coordinate logistical support requirements with utility restoration crews.

(g) Coordinate the use of state resources to support restoration efforts when applicable.

(h) Coordinate identifying any supplemental energy resources that may be needed for the state from the federal level and provide them to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(i) Continue to maintain an affected county's energy status report that reflects damage/outage information previously collected and projected power restoration dates.

(j) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(19) Mississippi Department of Public Safety (ESF #13).

(a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security).

(b) In coordination with ESF #1, establish a traffic management/control plan based on damage to primary/secondary roads and bridges.

(c) Provide security at critical facilities and other locations, including hospitals, shelters, casualty collection points, significant fire or HAZMAT locations, jails, government facilities, etc.

(d) Support SAR operations and traffic control.

(e) Provide security and property protection.

(f) In coordination with ESF #15, disseminate critical public safety information.

(g) Provide 24-hour backup communications capability.

(h) Assist the Mississippi Military Department (MMD) in providing 24-hour protection of critical highway facilities against sabotage.

(i) Provide for identification of any deceased persons with assistance from MSDH.

(j) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

(20) Mississippi Military Department (ESF #16).

(a) Coordinating agency for ESF #16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities).

Hurricane Incident Annex to MS CEMP

(b) Establish the state Air Operations Branch (AOB); coordinate with FEMA Air Operations Branch, as necessary.

(c) Assist with evacuation notifications in the lower three counties.

(d) Assist with the security of locations as needed.

(e) Assess damage to roads, bridges, and infrastructure.

(f) Conduct a structural safety assessment and structural demolition.

(g) Coordinate with ESF #1 for highway, bridge, and runway repair.

(h) In coordination with ESF #1 and ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response), develop a debris removal plan, including identifying possible disposal sites.

(i) Establish and operate POD sites for commodities.

(j) Assist with aerial and ground SAR.

(k) Remove debris from rights of way.

(l) Coordinate response and recovery efforts with federal, state, local, private-sector, and out-of-state relief counterparts.

b. Tribal. The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MBCI) tribal lands are generally inland and away from direct hurricane impacts. However, depending on the storm's strength, tribal land could sustain impacts post-landfall. MBCI's responsibilities and actions will be similar to those outlined below in "c. Local."

c. Local.

(1) County Boards of Supervisors.

(a) Responsible for directing and controlling the County response to any tropical storm or Hurricane that makes landfall in said county.

(b) Declares a state of local emergency when conditions warrant such measures.

(c) Prepares a local resolution to the Governor requesting an SOE.

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(d) Impose a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve public order and safety.

(e) Order the evacuation of any area subject to a tropical storm or hurricane.

(f) Control or restrict egress, ingress, and movement within the disaster area to the degree necessary to facilitate the protection of life and property.

(2) Local Civil Defense/Emergency Management Agencies.

(a) Develop and maintain a local Hurricane Response Plan.

(b) Coordinates with MEMA, MSDH, MDHS, and American Red Cross to implement protective action decisions.

(c) Activate local Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

(d) Directs the county's response, assigns missions and tasks, and directs the action that controls emergency operations.

(e) Coordinates with MEMA External Affairs on the dissemination of all public information.

(3) County Sherriff's Offices.

(a) Maintains the 24-hour county warning point, where applicable.

(b) Maintains communications with county EOC.

(c) Assists with evacuations.

(d) Maintains law and order within the jurisdiction.

(e) Provides a representative to the incident command post with communication and decision-making authority to establish and assume incident command as required.

(f) Establishes Traffic Control Points at pre-designated locations to limit ingress and control egress from affected areas within the county.

(4) County Department of Human Services.

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(a) Supports the American Red Cross and other county or volunteer organizations, staffing shelter facilities as needed.

(b) Provides a central location service to reunite separated family members.

(5) County Health Departments.

(a) Assists with any health hazard that might arise.

(b) Maintains coordination with the County Department of Human Services.

(c) Ensures the shelter facilities have access to first aid and other medical and dental support.

(6) County Road Maintenance/Departments. Provide personnel and equipment for traffic and access control at designated points within the county.

(7) County Public School Districts.

(a) Arranges for the termination of school activities due to pending tropical or hurricane threat.

(b) Assists the County Department of Human Services in reuniting families that have been separated during an evacuation.

(8) City Mayors.

(a) Responsible for directing and controlling the city's evacuation procedures and response to a tropical storm or hurricane threat.

(b) Impose a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve public order and safety.

(9) City Police Departments.

(a) Maintains law and order within their jurisdiction.

(b) Assists with the evacuation of residents.

(c) Maintains communication with the County EOC.

d. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO).

(1) American Red Cross.

- (a) Acts as the lead agency for shelter facility activities.
- (b) Provides personnel and supplies to operate the shelter facilities.
- (c) Provides EOC support.
- (d) Provides family member location service.
- (e) Provides food for evacuees as needed.

(2) Salvation Army. Provides support to shelter facility and feeding operations.

(3) Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (R.A.C.E.S). Provide backup communications capability to state and local EOCs.

e. Federal.

(1) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

- (a) Deploy Liaison to SEOC upon request by the state.
- (b) Deploy an IMAT and collateral duty personnel to SEOC upon request by the state.
- (c) Process pre-declaration requests.
- (d) Deploy a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) upon request by the state.
- (e) Deploy appropriate Mobile Emergency Response Systems (MERS) resources to state if required/requested.
- (f) Order commodities for affected states.
- (g) Coordinate with ESF#8 to identify and pre-stage appropriate National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) capabilities/caches, National Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT), etc.

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(h) Coordinate with ESF#9 to identify and pre-stage appropriate SAR capabilities/caches.

(i) Coordinate with ESF#3 to identify and pre-stage appropriate Power Response Teams (PRTs), generators, and other personnel/resources.

(j) As requested, place ambulance/motor coach contract resources on alert (H-96) and mobilize (H-72).

(k) Establish an Air Operations Branch.

(l) Determine potentially impacted CIKR and lifesaving/sustaining facilities and estimate potential support requirements.

(m) Monitor state evacuation status.

(2) National Weather Service (NWS).

(a) Receive, evaluate, and disseminate to the state Primary Warning Points, forecasts, predictions, and other pertinent data regarding the possibility of adverse weather conditions.

(b) Broadcast weather information continuously and warnings as required on the Statewide Weather Broadcast System.

(c) Alert the MEMA Director or the duty officer of all watches and warnings.

(d) An NWS liaison supports 24-hour SEOC operations for Level 3 Activations and above.

(e) Issue statements when weather conditions no longer pose a significant threat.

(3) United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Carry out all FEMA-directed missions, such as but not limited to:

(a) Debris removal missions.

(b) Commodities distribution missions.

(c) Temporary roofing missions.

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- (d) Provide emergency power;
- (e) Provide temporary public structure.
- (f) Provide LNO to the SECO, as required.

(4) United States Coast Guard (USCG).

- (a) Provide maritime commerce advisories.
- (b) Conduct search and rescue operations.
- (c) Conduct marine pollution response.
- (d) Provide LNOs to the SECO, as required.

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

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- c. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- d. National Preparedness Goal, September 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_preparedness_goal_2nd_edition.pdf
- e. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>

- f. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- g. FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf
- h. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- i. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA SharePoint/Response Framework](#)

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

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

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

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