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Coordinating Agency
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

Primary Agencies
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies
MS Board of Animal Health
MS Department of Agriculture
MS Department of Education
MS Department of Environmental Quality
MS Dept. of Finance and Administration
MS Department of Human Services
MS Department of Insurance
MS Department of Mental Health
MS Department of Public Safety
MS Department of Transportation
MS Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks
MS Development Authority
MS Institutions of Higher Learning
MS Military Department
MS Public Service Commission
MS State Department of Health

MS Wireless Communication Commission
University of Mississippi Medical Center

Non-Governmental Organizations
Aidmatrix Foundation
American Red Cross
Civil Air Patrol
MS Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
Salvation Army

Federal Coordinating Agency
Department of Homeland Security /
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Cooperating Agencies
Corporation for National and Community
Services
Department of Agriculture
Department of Health & Human Services
Department of Transportation
General Services Administration
Office of Homeland Security

I. PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to describe the State of Mississippi’s approach to response and recovery activities related to the specific hazardous threat posed from hurricanes. It identifies and describes the state’s specific concerns, capabilities, training, agencies, and resources that will be used to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from hurricanes.

This annex is part of the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and incorporates concepts and regulations contained in state and federal laws, regulations, and guidelines.

Documents utilized as guidance for this annex include, but is not limited to, the National Response Framework (NRF), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 - Version 2.0.

B. Scope

In conjunction with the Mississippi CEMP, this annex establishes specific policies and guidelines for the State and counties when responding to a threat from a tropical cyclone or hurricane.
This annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination for incident response. It can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. Selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the exact resources needed, and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.

C. Situation Overview

Due to its proximity to the Gulf Coast, Mississippi records several hurricane watches and/or warnings during the Atlantic hurricane season, which runs from June 1 to November 30. Hurricanes pose the greatest threat to Mississippi in terms of scope and magnitude. Since 1965, Mississippi has been struck by 14 hurricanes and 14 tropical storms/depressions. During this time, counties as far inland as 300 miles have been impacted with high winds, rain damage, severe storms, and flooding which has caused billions of dollars in damage.

The Gulf Coast of Mississippi is one of the more densely populated areas of the state. It is comprised of the Tier 1 counties of Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson and the Tier 2 counties located immediately upland from the coastal counties of George, Pearl River, and Stone. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, more than 370,702 residents reside in the coastal counties, while 96,198 residents make up the population in the second tier counties.

Not only are these counties densely populated with residents, but in recent years this area has experienced significant growth of the gaming industry which has increased planning requirements for the local population and tourists during hurricane warnings and evacuations. Furthermore, Harrison County is home to Gulfport, the major site for import commodities such as bananas for the nation, limonite ore and limestone, hardwood lumber, and other agricultural products.

Over the years, both residents and industry along the Mississippi Gulf Coast have felt significant and damaging impacts from hurricanes and tropical storms. Two historical hurricanes which have had the most impact were Hurricane Camille in 1969 and Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Combined these hurricanes resulted in the loss of approximately 387 lives and more than $80 billion in property and crop damage.

D. Hazard and Threat Analysis Summary

The state is susceptible to all levels of tropical cyclones, from tropical depressions to major hurricanes.
Hurricanes are categorized according to the strength of their winds using the Saffir–Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale in which a Category 1 storm has the lowest wind speeds, while a Category 5 hurricane has the strongest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Definition–Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Winds: 74–95 mph</strong>&lt;br&gt;Very dangerous winds will produce some damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Winds: 96–110 mph</strong>&lt;br&gt;Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Winds: 111–130 mph</strong>&lt;br&gt;Devastating damage will occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Winds: 131–155 mph</strong>&lt;br&gt;Catastrophic damage will occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Winds: 155+ mph</strong>&lt;br&gt;Catastrophic damage will occur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The greatest impact from damage to communities comes as a result of: storm surge, high winds, and rainfall induced flooding. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) describes these in the following manner:

**Wind**

Hurricane winds can destroy buildings, mobile homes, and other property. Debris, such as signs, roofing material, siding, and other items become missiles in a hurricane. The winds are the greatest cause of property damage inland of the coast. In addition, hurricanes often produce numerous tornadoes, which add to the storm’s destructive power. These tornadoes most often occur in rain bands well away from the center of the storm.

**Rainfall-induced Freshwater Flooding**

Widespread torrential rains, often in excess of 6 inches, can produce deadly and destructive floods. Long after the winds have subsided, hurricanes can generate immense amounts of rain. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina produced high rainfall totals that resulted in devastating floods throughout Mississippi.

The Tier 1 counties are at the highest risk because of storm surge and the initial impact of hurricane force winds.

The Tier 2 counties are extremely susceptible to the damage inflicted by hurricane produced winds, precipitation, and tornadoes.

The threat of a hurricane could cause an event with mass evacuation and shelters but no landfall or substantial damage.
Storm Surge

Storm surge is water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm. This advancing surge combines with the normal tides to create the hurricane storm tide, which can increase the mean water level 25 feet or more. In addition, wind driven waves are superimposed on the storm tide. This rise in water level can cause severe flooding in coastal areas, particularly when the storm tide coincides with the normal high tides. Because much of Mississippi’s coastline lies less than 15 feet above mean sea level, the danger from storm tides is tremendous. Storm surge is a large dome of water often 50 - 100 miles wide that sweeps across the coastline near where a hurricane makes landfall. The surge of high water topped by waves is devastating. The stronger the hurricane, the higher the surge will be. Along the immediate coast, storm surge is the greatest threat to life and property.

The level of surge in a particular area is also determined by the slope of the continental shelf. A shallow slope off the coast will allow a greater surge to inundate coastal communities. Communities with a steeper continental shelf will not see as much surge inundation, although large breaking waves can still present major problems. Storm tides, waves, and currents in confined harbors severely damage ships, marinas, and pleasure boats.

One tool used to evaluate the threat from storm surge is the Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model. Emergency managers use this data from SLOSH to determine which areas must be evacuated for storm surge.

SLOSH Model

SLOSH is a computerized model run by the NHC to estimate storm surge heights and winds resulting from historical, hypothetical, or predicted hurricanes by taking into account the following:

- Pressure
- Size
- Forward speed
- Track
- Winds

The calculations are applied to a specific locale's shoreline, incorporating the unique bay and river configurations, water depths, bridges, roads and other physical features. If the model is being used to estimate storm surge from a predicted hurricane (as opposed to a hypothetical one), forecast data must be put in the model every six hours over a 72-hour period and updated as new forecasts become available.

The SLOSH model is generally accurate within plus or minus 20 percent. For example, if the model calculates a peak 10-foot storm surge for the event, you can expect the observed peak to range from 8 to 12 feet. The model accounts for astronomical tides (which can add significantly to the water height) by specifying an initial tide level, but does not include rainfall amounts, river flow, or wind-driven waves. However, this information is combined with the model results in the final analysis of at-risk-areas.
The point of a hurricane's landfall is crucial to determining which areas will be inundated by the storm surge. Where the hurricane forecast track is inaccurate, SLOSH model results will be inaccurate. The SLOSH model, therefore, is best used for defining the potential maximum surge for a location.

If you have a Hurricane Evacuation Study (HES) (which combines SLOSH model results with traffic flow information), you do not need information about storm surge heights in a real hurricane situation. You will only need to know the forecast of the storm's intensity at landfall and the tide at that time to be able to make an appropriate evacuation decision.

**Hurricane Evacuation Study**

The Mississippi Hurricane Evacuation Study (HES), prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), includes analyses of technical data concerning hurricane hazards, vulnerability of the population, public response to evacuation advisories, timing of evacuations, and sheltering needs for various hurricane threat situations. The major analyses are: hazards, vulnerability, behavioral, shelter, and transportation analysis.

The USACE managed the project with input and coordination from federal, state, and local agencies. The HES provides tools for use by emergency managers in preparing for and initiating hurricane evacuation operations. The key components are the hurricane evacuation zones and estimated evacuation clearance times.

- **Hazards Analysis** - The purpose of the hazard analysis is to quantify the wind speeds and still-water heights that could be produced by a combination of hurricane intensities, approach speeds, approach directions, and tracks considered to have a reasonable meteorological probability of occurrence within the study area. The SLOSH numerical models were used by the NHC to compute surge heights. This includes analyzing: storm surge, wind hazards, forecasting errors, the SLOSH model, maximum envelope of water (MEOW), MEOWs of the MEOWs (MOMS), adjustments to SLOSH Model values, time-history data, rainfall flooding, and extra-tropical storms.

- **Vulnerability Analysis** - The purpose of the vulnerability analysis is to identify the areas, populations, and facilities that are potentially vulnerable to flooding and extraordinary wind damage under a variety of hurricane threats. This includes the development and analysis of: inundation maps, vulnerable populations, evacuation scenarios, evacuation zones, institutional and medical facilities, public transportation demands, and special emergency transportation needs.

- **Evacuation Zones** - These are areas in coastal counties vulnerable to storm surge inundation and rainfall-induced flooding. A product of the HES, the zones meet the following objectives: be describable over radio/TV media to the public; be based upon easily identifiable roadway or natural features for boundary identification; relate to storm surge limits based on the most recent SLOSH models; allow coastal county residents to determine if their home is in a storm surge vulnerable evacuation area; be usable for the HES transportation modeling; and be related to census / traffic analysis zone boundaries for population and dwelling unit tabulations and calculation of vulnerable populations.
• **Behavioral Analysis** - This analysis determines the expected response of the population threatened by various hurricane events in terms of the percentage expected to evacuate, probable destinations of evacuees, public shelter use, and use of available vehicles.

• **Shelter Analysis** – The purpose of the shelter analysis is to estimate the number of evacuees that will seek public shelter and the number of shelter spaces available, and to provide information for use in determining evacuation clearance times in the transportation analysis. The shelter analysis addresses shelter locations, capacities, demand, and potential vulnerability. Data developed in the hazards, vulnerability, and behavioral analyses are used in the shelter analysis. The shelter analysis presents an inventory of pre-designated public shelter facilities, capacities of the shelters, vulnerability of shelters to storm surge, flooding, and shelter demand for each county. Shelter inventories were furnished by emergency management offices in each county and by the local American Red Cross (ARC) Chapter. The USACE estimated the shelter demands from behavioral analysis data.

• **Transportation Study** – The primary purpose of the transportation analysis is to calculate the clearance times needed to conduct a safe and timely evacuation for a range of hurricane threats. Other purposes are to define the evacuation network and to evaluate traffic control measures/highway improvements for improved traffic flow.

### Inland vs. Coastal High Winds

The intensity of a land-falling hurricane is expressed in terms of categories that relate wind speeds and potential damage. According to the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale, a Category 1 hurricane has lighter winds compared to storms in higher categories. A Category 4 hurricane would have winds between 131 and 155 mph and, on the average, would usually be expected to cause 100 times the damage of the Category 1 storm. Depending on circumstances, less intense storms may still be strong enough to produce damage, particularly in areas that have not prepared in advance.

Tropical storm-force winds are strong enough to be dangerous to those caught in them. For this reason, emergency managers plan on having their evacuations complete and their personnel sheltered before the onset of tropical storm-force winds, not hurricane-force winds. Hurricane-force winds can easily destroy poorly constructed buildings and mobile homes. Debris such as signs, roofing material, and small items left outside become flying projectiles in hurricanes. Extensive damage to trees, towers, water and underground utility lines (from uprooted trees), and fallen poles cause considerable disruption.

High-rise buildings are also vulnerable to hurricane-force winds, particularly at the higher levels since wind speed tends to increase with height. Recent research suggests you should stay below the tenth floor, but still above any floors at risk for flooding. It is not uncommon for high-rise buildings to suffer a great deal of damage due to windows being blown out. Consequently, the areas around these buildings can be very dangerous.

The strongest winds usually occur in the eastern side of the eye wall of the hurricane. Wind speed usually decreases significantly within 12 hours after landfall. Nonetheless, winds can stay above hurricane strength well inland. Hurricane Katrina (2005), for example, battered inland cities as far north as 250 miles with gusts to nearly 100 mph.
Coastal and Inland Freshwater Flooding

While storm surge is always a potential threat, more people have died from inland flooding. Intense rainfall is not directly related to the wind speed of tropical cyclones. In fact, some of the greatest rainfall amounts occur from weaker storms that drift slowly or stall over an area. Inland flooding can be a major threat to communities hundreds of miles from the coast as intense rain falls from these huge tropical air masses. Some of the greatest rainfall amounts associated with tropical systems occur from weaker Tropical Storms that have a slow forward speed (1 to 10mph) or stall over an area. Due to the amount of rainfall a Tropical Storm can produce, they are capable of causing as much damage as a category 2 hurricane.

Hurricanes and Tornadoes

Hurricanes also produce tornadoes, which add to the hurricane's destructive power. Typically, the more intense a hurricane is, the greater the tornado threat. When a hurricane brings its winds inland the fast-moving air hits terrain and structures causing a frictional convergence, which enhances lifting. Frictional convergence may be at least a contributing factor to tornado formation in hurricanes. The greatest concentration of tornadoes occurs in the right front quadrant of the hurricane.

Some hurricanes seem to produce no tornadoes, while others develop multiple ones. Studies have shown that more than half of the land falling hurricanes produce at least one tornado; Hurricane Beulah (1967) spawned 141 according to one study. In general, tornadoes associated with hurricanes are less intense than those that occur in the Great Plains. Nonetheless, the effects of tornadoes, added to the larger area of hurricane-force winds, can produce substantial damage.

We have no way at present to predict exactly which storms will spawn tornadoes or where they will touch down. The new Doppler radar systems have greatly improved the forecaster's warning capability, but the technology usually provides lead times from only a few minutes up to about 30 minutes. Consequently, preparedness is critical.

E. Capability Assessment

Refer to the Basic Plan Section 1-E, page 8.

F. Assumptions

There are several assumptions that must be made concerning all hurricanes that make landfall within the State. While the following list is relatively comprehensive, it should not be considered to be all-inclusive.

- Federal civil rights laws in Section IV of the FEMA Guide “Accommodating Individuals with Disabilities in the Provision of Disaster Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services” require equal access for, and prohibit discrimination against, people with disabilities in all aspects of emergency planning, response, and recovery.

- To comply with Federal law, those involved in emergency management should understand the concepts of accessibility and nondiscrimination and how they apply in emergencies.

- Evacuations in neighboring states, particularly in Louisiana, and Alabama could impact traffic flow and public shelter populations in Mississippi.
• Population growth and tourism are expected to continue on Mississippi’s coast.

• Mass evacuation for a hurricane threat is more likely for the coastal counties.

• People living in storm surge zones, manufactured housing and substandard housing are the most vulnerable populations for a hurricane.

• In all coastal States, public response to evacuate for a hurricane will vary greatly from less than 5% compliance to over 80% compliance, depending on how they perceive each threat.

• Most evacuees will travel along the major evacuation routes and gravitate to the largest communities that offer the most accommodations and services.

• Due to casino operations and the general tourist season, the coastal counties (Hancock, Harrison and Jackson) will have approximately 40,000 tourists in the immediate threatened area.

• Evacuation is the preferred protective action for individuals living in hurricane surge zones.

• Ten percent or less of evacuees will go to public shelters, but out-of-state (Louisiana) evacuees could create higher demand in terms of percentages and numbers.

• Incidents pose a challenge for the whole community but specifically the special needs population which includes children, individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, diverse communities, the elderly and people with limited English proficiency. These groups may be lacking in resources such as food, shelter and transportation. ESF #6 will coordinate all state efforts to provide sheltering and temporary housing, feeding, and other human needs following a catastrophic disaster requiring state mass care assistance. ESF #1 and ESF #8 will assist with transportation requirements for special needs populations.

• Approximately 16.5 percent of Mississippi’s population is disabled. Preparedness, prevention, response, recovery and mitigation efforts will be consistent with federal policy and guidelines. Emergency efforts will enable people with disabilities to evacuate, use emergency transportation, stay in shelters and participate in all emergency and disaster related programs together with their service animals.
II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

This annex incorporates the concepts and requirements found in federal and state laws, regulations, and guidelines. It takes into consideration the regulations and guidelines found in the state CEMP, NRF, and NIMS. Furthermore, this annex identifies the responsibilities and actions required to protect lives, property, and the environment as it relates to a hurricane.

Incidents typically begin and end locally and are managed on a daily basis at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional level. This plan takes into account the involvement of the whole community, which includes individuals, communities, the private and non-profit sectors, faith-based organizations, and federal, state and local governments who are 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, it is imperative that the whole community be prepared to assist in this effort. This annex will be activated under the direction of the Governor of Mississippi or by his/her designee in response to emergency or disaster events, which prove to exceed the ability and resources of local emergency management.

A. Operations and missions required as a result of a hurricane will be carried out during the response and recovery phases.

1. The Response Phase

The Response Phase occurs prior to landfall and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions that are critical to lifesaving, protection of the populace, meeting basic human needs, securing critical infrastructure, and safeguarding State records are performed.

2. The Recovery Phase

There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a time period after the hurricane in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the hurricane and can last as long as two years. During this phase, the Federal government provides disaster relief upon Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include Federal relief under PL 93-288 for public and individual assistance, establishment of Disaster Recovery Centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and Federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their original or to an improved state.
III. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

MEMA is the coordinating agency for hurricane response.

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

2. MEMA operates as the 24-hour state warning point. (Refer to Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2 - Communications and the MEMA Communications standard operations guide (SOG) for additional information).

3. In the event an emergency or disaster situation develops within the state, the MEMA Director shall activate the SEOC which will be staffed at the appropriate level throughout the duration of the situation.

4. MEMA will have oversight of all resources in the field.

5. MEMA will serve as liaison between local government and other State of Mississippi agencies.

B. Local

It is the responsibility of local governments through their elected officials to establish and provide for the necessary organizational structure that will alleviate human distress and return their community to normal as soon as possible after a hurricane. To accomplish these goals, it is imperative that effective planning be accomplished.

C. State

1. Various state agencies are tasked to offer support and resources for prevention, preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery as it relates to hurricanes.

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

3. The State of Mississippi is responsible for providing assistance to any political subdivision within the state that requests emergency or disaster assistance. The MEMA Director shall coordinate and cooperate with the President and other federal officials as well as review and execute intrastate and interstate MAAs and compacts.
### D. Support Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Mississippi Department of Transportation    | • Provide transportation assets to support the movement of supplies, equipment, and disaster workers.  
• Assess damage to rail and port facilities.  
• Assess damage to commercial airports immediately affected in the impacted area.  
• Immediately evaluate availability of transportation routes capable for use by response personnel.  
• Manage transportation resources to support response requirements.  
• Prioritize the use of existing or available transportation assets.  
• Erect appropriate road/bridge closure signage for all roads and bridges deemed unsafe for travel.  
• Perform expedient repairs of roads and bridges where deemed appropriate.  
• Assist in the designation of safe evacuation routes.  
• Assist ESF #6 (Mass Care) in the movement of emergency supplies into selected shelters or distribution areas (PODs) that have been identified as safe and that are on cleared, secure routes. |
| Mississippi Department of Education         | • Assist ESF #6 with sheltering and meals.  
• Assist local school districts with getting schools back open.  
• Coordinate with local school districts for provision of school buses, as feasible, when needed to support emergency evacuation. School district employed bus drivers may not be available in this situation. (In all probability this will be the case in districts that are directly affected by the hurricane). |
| Mississippi Department of Agriculture       | • Assist local farms and ranchers with the relocation of livestock.  
• Assist local individuals with damage assessments to crops.  
• Assist ESF #6 with shelter needs. |
| Mississippi Military Department             | • Assist with evacuation notifications in lower three counties.  
• Assist with Security of locations as needed.  
• Assess damage to roads, bridges, and infrastructure.  
• Conduct structural safety assessment and structural demolition.  
• Coordinate with ESF #1 for highway, bridge, and runway repair.  
• In coordination with ESF #1 and ESF #10, develop a debris removal plan including the identification of possible disposal sites.  
• Establish and operate POD for commodities.  
• Assist with aerial and ground Search and Rescue.  
• Remove debris from rights of way.  
• Support State Emergency Operations Team (SERT) operations. |
| State Fire Marshal’s Office                 | • Support law enforcement as needed.  
• Determine and coordinate resources with local government to suppress fires. |
Hurricane Incident Annex – Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

- Coordinate debris clearance with ESF #3 to support fire and rescue services.
- Assess building and infrastructure for fire hazards.
- Support Search and Rescue (SAR).
- Provide damage information on economic damage to public/private forests.
- Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding the procurement of any specialized equipment, including heavy equipment needed for the firefighting effort.

Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries & Parks
- Assist with security at POD sites.
- Assist with search and rescue efforts.
- Assist local law enforcement as needed.

Mississippi Public Service Commission
- Coordinate with private companies to restore electrical, water, and communications to the affected areas.

Mississippi Department of Human Services
- Relocate shelters from facilities determined by ESF #3 to be structurally damaged or otherwise unsafe.
- In coordination with ESF #7, support the request for resources for established feeding operations (including water, ice, and other basic commodities) at the designated shelter sites and at other fixed sites through mobile feeding units and the bulk distribution of food at PODs.
- As safe shelters are identified, coordinate with ESF #1 to determine the status of safe routes to and around the shelter facility.
- As necessary, assist in the coordination of improvised emergency shelters.
- Assist in the coordination for the reunification of families separated at the time of the disaster.
- Coordinate with ESF #14, the transition of displaced persons from emergency shelters to short- and possibly long-term housing.
- Coordinate the relief efforts with federal relief counterparts.

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration
- Evaluate and monitor long-term public and contractual resources.
- Assist in identifying and procuring logistics and supplies to support recovery operations.
- Provide timely reports on resource status.
- Coordinate needs with the federal ESF #7.

Mississippi State Department of Health
- Coordinate and maintain status of emergency medical triage and treatment, casualty collection sites, and transport services in the impacted area.
- Coordinate with ESF #1 regarding medical transportation issues as required.
- Coordinate with ESF #6 in the provision of required medical services in emergency shelters using volunteers.
- Assist local emergency medical services in the evacuation of non-ambulatory patients to other medical facilities.
- Coordinate mass fatality operations.
- Coordinate mortuary services and family assistance centers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mississippi Emergency Management Agency/Search And Rescue (SAR)</th>
<th>Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality</th>
<th>Mississippi Board of Animal Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.</td>
<td>• Survey impacted area to assess impact on critical facilities and locations where hazardous chemicals, flammable substances, and explosives are stored and/or used.</td>
<td>• Alert/activate any veterinary emergency personnel residing as provided by the current affected counties’ CEMPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coordinate with other Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) states and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to identify the availability of possible SAR assets.</td>
<td>• Establish exclusion zones around hazardous material release sites and provide technical guidance on areas requiring evacuation.</td>
<td>• Coordinate the provision of mental health/crisis counseling services for disaster victims, as well as emergency responders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coordinate the development, notification, and mobilization of Mississippi Response Task Force(s) and the Response Logistical Task Force to support SAR operations.</td>
<td>• Provide directives and technical assistance to those removing contaminated materials or injured persons and evacuating people from hazardous areas.</td>
<td>• Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding supplemental health/medical re-supply issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coordinate the medical hand-off of rescued victims with ESF #8 and ensure medical coverage for responders performing rescue services.</td>
<td>• Provide decontamination and substance removal guidance and assistance.</td>
<td>• Coordinate with ESF #6 regarding companion/service animal sheltering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coordinate the provision of mental health services with ESF #8 for those performing SAR missions.</td>
<td>• Support SERT operations.</td>
<td>• If required, identify potential animal carcass disposal sites and methods of collection and disposal in coordination with ESF #8 and ESF #10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Rev. 9/2014"
| Mississippi Public Utilities Staff | • Determine damage impact and operating capabilities of utilities in the disaster area.
• Prioritize resource deployment to critical areas.
• Coordinate pipeline restoration.
• Coordinate logistical support requirements with utility restoration crews.
• Coordinate use of state resources to support restoration efforts when applicable.
• Coordinate the identification of any supplemental energy resources that may be needed for the state from the federal level and provide to SEOC for submission to FEMA.
• Support SERT operations.
• Continue to maintain an affected counties energy status report that reflects damage/outage information previously collected, as well as projected power restoration dates. |
| Mississippi Department of Public Safety | • In coordination with ESF #1, establish a traffic management/control plan based on damage to primary/secondary roads and bridges.
• Provide for security at critical facilities and other locations (hospitals, shelters, casualty collection points, major fire or HazMat locations, jails, government facilities, etc.).
• Support SAR operations and traffic control.
• Provide security and property protection.
• In coordination with ESF #15, disseminate critical public safety information. |

E. **Federal**

When an incident occurs that exceeds or is anticipated to exceed state, tribal, or local resources, as outlined in the National Response Framework (NRF), the Federal government will provide resources and capabilities to support the state response.
IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL AND ORGANIZATION

The MEMA Office of Response Director is responsible for coordinating the state’s response to an incident. For more detailed information refer to the MS CEMP Basic Plan Section IV, page 33.

A. **State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Activation** - Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the emergency, the SEOC may be activated either partially or fully to support the accomplishment of the activities needed.

B. **Levels of Activation**

   a. **LEVEL-I** - Any disaster or emergency that requires full state response where the state and local governments clearly are overwhelmed. The SEOC shall be fully operational with 24-hour staffing by all state ESFs. Implementation of the NRF and Regional Response Plan (RRP) would be requested by the state, along with a request to deploy the Emergency Response Team-A or the Emergency Response Team to the SEOC to support response and recovery efforts. The SERT could be deployed forward to the area of operations with resource support, direction, and control from the SEOC.

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

   b. **LEVEL-II** - Involves an emergency or disaster that requires full state response and possible federal response and recovery assistance. The SEOC shall be fully operational on a continual 24-hour basis with staffing from all state ESFs. Deployment of the FEMA Region IV State Liaison Officer (SLO) to the SEOC shall be requested by the MEMA Director.

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

   c. **LEVEL-III** - Involves any emergency or pending disaster that is likely to require the involvement of several ESFs. All primary and support agencies shall be alerted, and the SEOC staffed with MEMA and essential ESF personnel. The FEMA Region IV State Liaison Officer (SLO) would likely be requested to stand by for deployment to the SEOC.

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

   d. **LEVEL-IV** - Normal day-to-day operational activities. Involves any incident that does not exceed the capabilities of local government or results in minimal requirements for state level assistance. Only those agencies or ESFs with normal day-to-day emergency service responsibilities or regulatory requirements for the incident will be notified by MEMA. Full SEOC activation is not expected.
C. **Decision Timeline**

When the state is threatened by a potential hurricane the SEOC will operate on a decision timeline by the hour (H) from pre-landfall at 120 hours (H-120) to zero hours (H-0). Following is an outline of responsibilities by state agencies and emergency support functions (ESFs) by hour.

<table>
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<th>H- 120</th>
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</table>

**ESF 8**

- Alert Medical Rapid Needs Assessment Teams
- Alert ESF #8 response personnel
- Pre-position transportation assets for special medical needs population.

**MEMA**

- Coordinate with local, state and federal agencies regarding resource availability for evacuation plan
- Request FEMA Region IV forward deploy FEMA Liaison to the SEOC (when the storm enters the Gulf)
- Ready SEOC for activation
- Make coordination call to ESF #8.

**Logistics**

- Final decision on location of state staging areas and estimate of commodities required
- Coordination efforts complete with Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)
- Task National Guard for space for state staging area (SSA).

**National Guard**

- Notify for possible activation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H -96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**ESF #2**

- Communications systems check.

**ESF #3**

- Coordinate with MDEQ and Public Works officials in the initial impact area regarding preparing for the event
- Coordinate with MDEQ to identify permitted non-hazardous disposal sites within the impacted area
- Coordinate with MEMA and ESF 10 for SERT duties and assignments.

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Rev. 9/2014
ESF #6
- Coordinate with ESF #6 Support Agencies
- Pre-position supplies for general population shelters.

ESF #7
- Support resource needs of State ESFs & counties for evacuation and response.

ESF #8
- Support ESF #6 through State and Regional Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS)
- Open and partially staff Public Health Coordination Center (PHCC) to support SEOC
- Provide ESF #8 Liaisons to requesting county EOCs.

ESF #10
- Coordinate with MDEQ to identify industries and other similar facilities where hazardous materials are stored and/or used.

ESF #15
- Begin public outreach alerting residents of possible tropical system
- Ensure public outreach takes into account at-risk populations, such as the elderly, non-English speaking
- Begin any coordination with Federal ESF #15.

MEMA
- Alert all personnel, open & partially staff the State EOC (ESFs #1, #5, #6, #8, and #13) to monitor event.

Logistics
- Pre-position transportation commodities
- Contact Fuel Providers/Refineries/Collins tank farm to ensure fuel availability
- Vendor alerted and commodities ordered to support level of storm
- Logistical support finalized for evacuation of residents in lower six counties
- Coordinate with federal ESF #15.

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MEMA

- Initiate discussion for all evacuations with local EMAs
- Request FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT)
- Initiate Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) and Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) (request A-Team) (situation driven)
- Recommend tourist and voluntary evacuation (situation driven).

ESF #1, ESF #13, and MEMA

- Per contra-flow plan stage assets for set-up of contra flow and provide situational awareness on evacuation.

ESF #2

- Finalize scheduling of personnel to support evacuation call center
- Start communication verifications with counties and state agencies.

ESF #6

- Coordinate with counties to open general shelters
- Verify deliverables contracts
- Volunteer Agency Liaison (VAL) coordination call.

ESF #8

- In support of ESF #6 open State and or Regional SMNSs
- Monitor hospital and facility decompression plan execution
- Request activation of triage teams contract ambulances and others to support bus evacuation plan
- Increase reporting requirements for all licensed healthcare facilities to determine evacuation disposition.

ESF 9

- 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 Search and Rescue (SAR) assets.

ESF 15

- Initiate news media contacts to disseminate public information on potential evacuation and shelter operations.
- Evaluate when full JIC operations begin, coordinate contra flow and/or evacuation news.
releases with other states and federal counterparts, announce and post shelter openings, organize and facilitate all news conferences, begin posting video updates to the website.

MEMA

- Full activation of state EOC and SERT.
- Staging area continues to receive and store commodities.
- First response commodities have been uploaded on National Guard truck for deployment.
- Deployment of SERT

Logistics

- Order commodities to support initial operations
- ARF’s for water, ice, meals, transportation, and generators.

National Guard

- Deploy command & control, engineering augmentation, and law enforcement augmentation.

ESF #6

- Coordinate ESF #8 for medical transportation and medical services

ESF # 8

- In support of ESF #6, operate State and or Regional SMNSs.

ESF #11

- Prepare to receive Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps (VMRC) and coordinate with Board of Animal Health on pet-friendly shelters.

ESF #15

- Evaluate public information needs and media releases during any evacuations and shelter openings.
- Continue normal Joint Information Center (JIC) activities and manning public information hotline.

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ESF #8

- In support of ESF #6 support health and sanitary need of shelters.
- Verify communications with all Licensed Health Care Facilities.

ESF #15

- Disseminate state declaration of emergency and Executive Order for National Guard.

MEMA

- Request Pre-Declaration for Cat B
- Coordinate with local EMAs on closure of schools in risk and impact areas
- Evacuation Route Status Report (with MDOT)
- Per Contra-flow Plan, Contra flow established (latest hour) with coordination of ESF #13 (based on LA timeline).

Logistics

- Coordinate with ESF #6 for shelter requirements
- Continue receipt/staging of supplies state staging site/ final distribution details being worked with counties.

ESFs #1 and #13

- Mobilize state evactuation traffic control active and passive resources (traffic lights).

ESF #6

- Coordinate with neighboring states – Extent of MS evacuation and sheltering needs.

ESF #8

- Monitor the evacuation and shelter of special medical needs populations.

MEMA

- Request closure of public offices
- Ensure general population evacuation order given by locals.

Logistics

- Begin coordination for opening of SAs
- Begin movement of commodities forward
- Order base camp for placement of H+24
- Order forklifts for anticipated counties H+24
- Order generators per SMAC and stand-by contract
- Order Port-o-lets and service
- Order waste management at county staging area (CSA)/POD sites.

**H-36**

**ESF #1**

- Per Contra-flow Plan, Transportation/Evacuation Branch to monitor execution of Contra-flow Plan (based on LA timeline).

**H-30**

**ESF #13**

- Monitor/manage traffic along evacuation routes and other affected roadways per Contra-flow Plan. Monitor Contra-flow and make necessary modifications to maximize effectiveness and efficiency.

**H-24**

**ESF #2**

- Ensure all communications with SERT and counties are verified and operational.

**National Guard**

- Downrange commodity plan finalized and staging sites secured.

**H-20**

**Logistics**

- Prepare to support resource needs of ESFs and counties for post-landfall response.

**H-12**

**National Guard**

- Discontinue pre-landfall missions, and shelter all personnel and resources in place for safety of responders at 12 hours or when winds reach tropical storm force.

**ESFs #1 and #13**

- Per Contra-flow Plan begin process of closing down the Contra-flow (based on LA timeline).
D. Evacuation

- The Mississippi Emergency Management Law (2005 Title 33, Chapter 15) provides the authority to the county supervisors or elected authority to request evacuation when deemed necessary to protect lives.

- Elected officials base their decisions on a variety of factors with particular reliance upon recommendations from the local EMA director.

- Each local government is responsible for evacuating areas within its jurisdiction and shall establish priorities and regulations regarding evacuation of residents and visitors.

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

- As needed, direct evacuees out of the county for the threat of a major hurricane.

- Prior to public announcement, coastal counties should coordinate with MEMA and neighboring/border counties of any decision to evacuate. Such action will enable agencies to prepare for traffic control and shelters.

- Inland counties should consider recommendation of “in-county” evacuation to local shelters for residents who are vulnerable to floods and high winds such as people living along rivers or in manufactured housing. In most cases, it is not necessary for any inland county to issue an out-of-county evacuation order.

- In most situations, however, State agencies, as coordinated by MEMA, MDPS, MDOC, and MDH will provide guidance and assist local governments with traffic control, public information and movement of special populations (e.g., elderly, hospital patients, and prisoners).

- State agencies will be authorized to assist when the Governor declares a State of Emergency.

1. Decision Making

Elected officials weigh a number of factors in considering whether evacuation is necessary for their jurisdictions. They also consider directives about protective actions as recommended by emergency management agencies (EMAs).

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

Governmental and commercial programs exist on web sites. Some programs track the
storm while others are being developed to address potential storm damage of designated geographic areas.

HURREVAC is a computer program that graphically monitors the track of the storm based upon input of the official forecast advisories from the National Hurricane Center (NHC). Unlike public web sites, HURREVAC is available only to government officials. This Windows program also includes strike probabilities, inland wind potential effects, past hurricane tracks and an evacuation, decision-making feature that incorporates results of a coastal county’s Clearance Times with the 72-hour forecast. The Decision Arc feature of HURREVAC indicates the onset of gale force winds (when evacuation should end) with the county’s Clearance Times and stands as one critical factor to consider for evacuation.

While HURREVAC is the most comprehensive tool available for an evacuation recommendation, 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.

2. **Strike Probabilities**

Probabilities are expressed as percentages around the official forecast track of a storm up to three days into the future. It is the probability that a storm will make landfall or that the eye will come within 65 miles of a certain location. The NHC issues strike probabilities every six hours.

The NHC cautions that their forecasts and strike probabilities have error rates and therefore recommends that authorities take actions prior to the onset of the gale force winds (as opposed to the landfall or eye of the storm passing).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Probability</th>
<th>Hours Before Landfall (i.e., eye of the hurricane)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-18%</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-25%</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-45%</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-70%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decision makers must consider the time it will take to evacuate a county with the strike probabilities. The NHC generally issues hurricane warnings approximately 24 hours prior to possible landfall. Gale force winds could arrive several hours prior to landfall. Thus, decisions could be made with only 25% strike probability in some cases.

3. **Evacuation Protocol**

Evacuation involves direction, coordination, operations, and follow-through for the threat of a hurricane to the State of Mississippi. State and local emergency management agencies (EMAs) and ESF support agencies will assist with evacuation of people in storm surge zones in the coastal counties and other vulnerable populations of the state during the threat of a hurricane. (See attachment A- Emergency Evacuation Plan)
4. **Phased Evacuation**

- Counties issue all evacuation orders.

- Most coastal EMAs recommend some form of phased evacuation so residents and visitors can depart in a timely and orderly manner. Local officials begin the consideration of their options during the monitoring phase or when the NHC issues a hurricane watch. During the watch and warning phase, or during a hurricane warning, officials need to decide what phase, if any, to implement for asking people to relocate based on the county’s designated evacuation zones.

- MEMA, Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) and Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS) should coordinate closely with each coastal county for staged evacuation because evacuations by neighboring states and counties could cause convergence if the timing is not calculated properly.

- Based on forecasts from the NHC, each staged evacuation order should note the kinds of future evacuation orders that could follow at a later time.

5. **Types of Evacuation**

   a. **Spontaneous Evacuation**

      Some residents and others in the threatened areas may observe an emergency incident or receive unofficial word of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, means, and direction of travel is unorganized and unsupervised.

   b. **Voluntary Evacuation**

      This is a warning to residents and others within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or orders are NOT required to evacuate; however, it would be to their advantage to do so.

   c. **Mandatory or Directed Evacuation**

      This is a warning to persons within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals MUST evacuate in accordance with the instructions of local officials.

6. **Traffic Control**

   a. **Coordination**

      The Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) and Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS), through MEMA, will coordinate with local governments including law enforcement, for monitoring and assisting the orderly flow of traffic.

      Local law enforcement should coordinate any road closures, exit closures and evacuation route changes with MEMA, MDOT, and MDPS.
A number of variables that could impact traffic control:

- Number of vehicles
- Number of travel lanes available
- Maintained vehicle speed
- Daylight or night travel
- Number of points of entry and exit from evacuation arteries
- Control of traffic and clarity of directional signs
- Frequency and severity of transportation breakdowns
- Location of roadway accidents
- Percentage of trucks and buses
- Weather conditions.

Local authorities will monitor traffic control at designated critical intersections and coordinate information about bridges, boaters and train crossings.

MDOT and MDPS will communicate with local EOCs and local law enforcement agencies regarding traffic flow. After reviewing the web-based travel demand forecast models and traffic count reports, MDOT and DPS could make adjustments with local law enforcement with officers on site and/or variable message boards and mobile traffic signals.

b. **I-55 & I-59 Interstate Contraflow**


c. **Out-of-State Coordination**

For the threat of some major hurricanes, MEMA, MDOT, and MDPS will activate an evacuation liaison cadre in the SEOC to coordinate with local EOCs, State EOCs in Louisiana, Alabama, and the FEMA evacuation liaison team at the FEMA ROC in Atlanta.

The liaison teams will employ the use of the web-based travel demand forecast computer models and HURREVAC as resources to determine the impact of interstate travel and make recommendations about traffic management. The teams will also recommend specific evacuation stages for the two coastal counties if necessary.
Public Information agencies in the SEOC will exchange information with state agencies such as Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS), Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT), and American Red Cross (ARC) about lodging availability and recommended evacuation routes.

Additional preparedness efforts specific to evacuation can be found in the Hurricane Annex of the Alabama Emergency Operations Plan as well as www.ema.alabama.gov. The State of Louisiana has provided extensive evacuation planning efforts with the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) and the Mississippi Department of Public Safety/Highway Patrol (MDPS/MHP). Upon evacuation of Louisiana, specifically New Orleans, the governor of Louisiana, in conjunction with the Office of the Governor of Mississippi along with key agencies of both states will initiate the activation of the contra-flow plan into Mississippi to ensure the safe, timely evacuation of all Louisiana citizens. This plan with specific information and instructions can be found in the 2006 Louisiana Citizens’ Awareness and Disaster Evacuation Guide at www.ohsep.louisiana.gov as well as on the Mississippi Department of Transportation website at www.gomdot.com.

7. **Re-entry Protocol**

   a. **Objectives**

   The safety of the public will be taken into consideration at all times during the re-entry process. No citizens or property owners will be readmitted until the following objectives have been met:

   - Utility items have been surveyed and deemed to be safe, passable, or operational.
   - Natural gas lines, water, sewer, electric lines, must be surveyed for damage and checked for possible hazards.
   - Water/sewer lines must have adequate water pressure and present no health risks from raw sewage contamination.
   - Downed power lines, which might pose safety or health problems to residents or property owners.
   - The structural integrity of bridges and overpasses to provide routes for county public works and transportation crews must be determined to be sound.
   - All streets/roads must be cleared of as much debris as possible or deemed to be safe for vehicular traffic in damaged areas.

   These policies have been established to aide conjoined communities, which may be adversely affected by an uncoordinated re-entry process. They are not intended to dilute the power of local officials or restructure the routine reentry policies of local communities. It remains MEMA’s mission to facilitate a cohesive, well-coordinated approach to evacuation and re-entry procedures, Statewide.

   b. **Re-entry Requirements**
All re-entry requirements are under the authority of the local governing body and are coordinated between local government, MEMA and other state agencies. Re-entry is coordinated in three phases.

(1) **Phase 1 – State & Local Authorized Re-entry**

(a) **State**

This phase requires a response from the MEMA, MDPS, and the MDOT, unless the agencies listed on the next page are requested. During this phase only critical work force personnel will be allowed back into the impacted communities to assess damages and begin repairs. Critical workforce personnel and agencies may include:

- Utilities including – Power, Water, Gas and Sewer
- Emergency Medical Services
- Any State Responding Agency
- Law Enforcement and Fire Services
- Media
- Communications

(b) **Local**

This stage will be restricted to local government staff, law enforcement, utility workers, and emergency personnel. County work crews will be allowed to return and begin the repair process. As roads, highways, and bridges are cleared and declared safe for use, additional agencies and personnel will be allowed to return. Depending on the extent of damages, members of the working media may be allowed escorted entry into the evacuated zone.

(2) **Phase II – Public Re-entry**

After the impacted areas have been secured by local officials and deemed safe for access, anyone with evidence of business ownership or residency in the evacuated area will be allowed entry. Re-entry access may be terminated at any time to ensure restoration of services.

During evacuations where major destruction to private or public property has occurred, local officials are responsible for providing escorted transportation to residents and business owners. The objective is to allow residents and business owners the opportunity to return to their properties as quickly as possible under safe conditions so they can assess the extent of damage.

Note: Officials and residents should be reminded that the time between Phase I and Phase II could be several days. The decision to re-open or begin the phased re-entry process is contingent upon the following criteria:
The extent of damage to impacted areas. The local EMA, in coordination with the State of Mississippi, will conduct Public Damage Assessments (PDAs).

Following a joint conference call between MEMA, MDOT, and the MDPS.

(3) Phase III - Normal Operations

- Restoration to normal operations
- Re-entry Planning Assumptions
- Re-entry procedures following hurricanes are exacerbated due to:
  - Potential magnitude and scope
  - Mass evacuations
- Officials should prepare for solutions to allow limited access after 72 hours, recognizing that health and safety conditions could still be severely compromised.
- Authorities will be able to control re-entry for coastal zones (e.g., barrier islands and beaches) more than for mainland areas.
- State and federal agencies will immediately make a presence, but re-entry will be initiated at the local level.
- Conditions inland will have a direct effect on re-entry to the coast.
- Public Information under ESF 15 (External Affairs) will be vital to effective re-entry.
- Staff reinforcement at all levels will be required because many of the staff in re-entry will be the same workers who were on duty in the pre-landfall phases.
- All ESFs will be engaged.

8. 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, usually during the watch and warning phase -when a state of emergency is declared by the Governor, or immediately after the storm passes. State agencies and other organizations can bring personnel and equipment to the sites. The groups can more easily coordinate and begin reentry 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. In preparedness, local and state officials should notify MEMA of any changes affecting the site. For activation, the two
agencies would consider an advance team to review and secure the site before staff and supplies are mobilized. Staging areas and personnel lodging facilities will be separate from public shelters.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

Refer to the state CEMP pg. 42-43

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

MEMA utilizes both traditional communications systems and modern technologies such as WebEOC®, Internet, high frequency phones, radios, and satellite networks combined with backup from other state agencies tasked under this plan, will enhance the state’s capability in communications and automated data systems.

VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

Refer to the state CEMP pg. 45-49

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

As a minimum, the State Agency contact will coordinate and conduct a biennial review of this annex with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or regulatory changes indicate a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to MEMA for approval, publication, and distribution.

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IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

This plan applies to emergency management operations during hurricane response. Strategic planning guidance and authorities governing its enactment and implementation include:

A. Authorities

State


Federal


**B. References**

These documents are fluid and updated by the individual agency and are available on the web links below.

MDE Emergency Evacuation Plan - www.mde.k12.ms.us

MHP Law Enforcement SOG - : www.dps.state.ms.us

MDHS Shelter List- www.mdhs.state.ms.us/cs.html

Pet Evacuation Plan - www.mbah.state.ms.us

Public Information SOG - www.msema.org

Communications SOG - www.msema.org

Logistics Management Hurricane - www.msema.org

MDOT Hurricane Evacuation Guide - www.gomdot.com

MDEQ Disaster Debris and Hazardous Materials Guidance - www.deq.state.ms.us

MEMA District Map - www.msema.org - Also see attached Maps attached

MEMA Operations - www.msema.org

MEMA SERT - www.msema.org
State Agency Web Links:

MBAH  http://www.mbah.state.ms.us/
MBCJC  http://www.sbcjc.cc.ms.us/
MDHS  http://www.mdhs.state.ms.us/cs.html
MDOC  http://www.mdoc.state.ms.us/
MDE  http://www.mde.k12.ms.us/
MEMA  http://www.msema.org/
MDEQ  http://www.deq.state.ms.us
MSUES  http://msucares.com/
MDEA  http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/
MDI/FM  http://www.mid.state.ms.us/state_fire_marshal
MFC  http://www.mfc.ms.gov/
Governor’s Office  http://www.governorbarbour.com/
MSDH  http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/
MHP  http://www.dps.state.ms.us
MOHS  http://www.homelandsecurity.ms.gov/
MITS  http://www.its.ms.gov/
MID  http://www.mid.state.ms.us/pages/commissioner.aspx
MDMH  http://www.dmhs.state.ms.us/
MANG  http://www.ngms.state.ms.us/Pages/Default.aspx
MPSC  http://www.psc.state.ms.us/
MDWFP  http://home.mdwfp.com/

This Annex includes links to all other agency planning documents. Each agency is responsible for their plan and current update. If a hard copy is required, contact the agency directly.
X. **APPENDICES**

A. List of Acronyms

B. Glossary
Appendix A – (List of Acronyms)
AC  Area Coordinator
CEMP  Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT  Community Emergency Response Team
CPG  Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
DC  Designated Contact
DFA  Department of Finance
DFO  Disaster Field Office
DHS  Department of Homeland Security
DR  Disaster Reports
DOT  Department of Transportation
DRC  Disaster Recovery Center
DSCA  Defense Support of Civil Authorities
ECO  Emergency Coordinating Officers
EO  Executive Order
EOC  Emergency Operations Center
EMAC  Emergency Management Association Compact
EPA  Environmental Protection Agency
EPR  Emergency Preparedness and Response
ESF  Emergency Support Function
FCC  Federal Communications Commission
FCO  Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA  Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNS  Food and Nutrition Service
FRC  Federal Resource Coordinator
GAR  Governor’s Authorized Representative
HF  High Frequency
HHS  Department of Health and Human Services
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAZMAT</td>
<td>Hazardous Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSPD</td>
<td>Homeland Security Presidential Directive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAP</td>
<td>Incident Action Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>Incident Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICP</td>
<td>Incident Command Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS</td>
<td>Incident Command System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFG</td>
<td>Individual and Family Grant Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JFO</td>
<td>Joint Field Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>JIC</td>
<td>Joint Information Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIS</td>
<td>Joint Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOC</td>
<td>Joint Operations Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUC</td>
<td>Joint Unified Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAA</td>
<td>Mutual Aid Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Mobilization Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACC</td>
<td>Multi-agency Command Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTS</td>
<td>Mobile Air Transportable Telecommunications System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMA</td>
<td>Mississippi Emergency Management Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERS</td>
<td>Mobile Emergency Response Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOBOPS</td>
<td>Mobile Operations Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memoranda of Understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAWAS</td>
<td>National Alert Warning System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCG</td>
<td>National Coordination Group (EMAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCP</td>
<td>National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT</td>
<td>National Coordinating Team (EMAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Nongovernmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIMS</td>
<td>National Incident Management System</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRCC</td>
<td>National Response Coordination Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRF</td>
<td>National Response Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Public Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFO</td>
<td>Principal Federal Official</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Public Information Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCP</td>
<td>Regional Contingency Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Regional Coordination Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>RRCC</td>
<td>Regional Response Coordination Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>RRP</td>
<td>Regional Response Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>RRRC</td>
<td>Regional Response Coordination Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>RRT</td>
<td>Regional Response Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Staging Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCO</td>
<td>State Coordinating Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEOC</td>
<td>State Emergency Operations Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>SERT</td>
<td>State Emergency Response Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFO</td>
<td>Senior Federal Official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHPO</td>
<td>State Historical Preservation Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHSC</td>
<td>State Hurricane Support Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITREPS</td>
<td>Situation Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLO</td>
<td>State Liaison Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMAC</td>
<td>Statewide Mutual Aid Compact</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOG</td>
<td>Standard Operating Guideline</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedure</td>
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<tr>
<td>SWP</td>
<td>State Warning Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>UC</td>
<td>Unified Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCG</td>
<td>U.S. Coast Guard</td>
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### Mississippi State Agencies Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARC, MS</td>
<td>American Red Cross, Mississippi Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>Civil Air Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACPA/MARL</td>
<td>Mississippi Animal Control and Protection Association/Mississippi Animal Rescue League</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBAH</td>
<td>Mississippi Board of Animal Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBVME</td>
<td>Mississippi Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCES</td>
<td>Mississippi Cooperative Extension Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDA</td>
<td>Mississippi Development Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDA/ED</td>
<td>Mississippi Development Authority/Energy Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDAC</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDAH</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Archives and History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDE</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDEQ</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDEQ/WWD</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality/Wastewater Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDES</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Employment Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDFA</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDHS</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDHS/AAS</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Human Services/Aging and Adult Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDITS</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMH</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Mental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMH/MR</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMR</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Marine Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDOC</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDOI</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDoM</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Medicaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDOT</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDPS</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Public Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDPS/MHSP</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Public Safety/Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDRS</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDRS/VR</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services/Vocational Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDWF&amp;P</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMA</td>
<td>Mississippi Emergency Management Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFC</td>
<td>Mississippi Forestry Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC</td>
<td>Mississippi Gaming Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHSP</td>
<td>Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMD</td>
<td>Mississippi Military Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMD-AGO</td>
<td>Mississippi Military Department/Office of the Adjutant General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMD-CFMO</td>
<td>Mississippi Military Department/Construction and Facilities Management Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMD/NG</td>
<td>Mississippi Military Department/National Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPB</td>
<td>Mississippi Public Broadcasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPSC</td>
<td>Mississippi Public Service Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPSC/PUS</td>
<td>Mississippi Public Service Commission/Public Utilities Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSBCJC</td>
<td>Mississippi Board of Community and Junior Colleges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSBML</td>
<td>Mississippi Board of Medical Licensure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSBN</td>
<td>Mississippi Board of Nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSBP</td>
<td>Mississippi Board of Pharmacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSDH</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSDH/EMS</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Health/Emergency Medical Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSDH/WSD</td>
<td>Mississippi Department of Health/Water Supply Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSFA</td>
<td>Mississippi State Fire Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSFMO</td>
<td>Mississippi Fire Marshall’s Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSIHL</td>
<td>Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSNG</td>
<td>Mississippi National Guard</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSOGB</td>
<td>Mississippi Oil and Gas Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSOHS</td>
<td>Mississippi Office of Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSPB</td>
<td>Mississippi State Personnel Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSU/CVM</td>
<td>Mississippi State University/College of Veterinary Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSVOAD</td>
<td>Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVDL</td>
<td>Mississippi Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVMA</td>
<td>Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWS</td>
<td>National Weather Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAG</td>
<td>Office of the Attorney General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG</td>
<td>Office of the Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OME</td>
<td>Office of the Medical Examiner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSA/DoA</td>
<td>Office of the State Auditor/Department of Audit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACES</td>
<td>Radio Amateur Communication Emergency Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOS</td>
<td>Office of the Secretary of State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STC</td>
<td>State Tax Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STC/ABC</td>
<td>State Tax Commission/Alcoholic Beverage Control Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMMC</td>
<td>University Mississippi Medical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMMC/SH</td>
<td>University Mississippi Medical Center/ and/or other State Hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS</td>
<td>United States Geological Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAL</td>
<td>Volunteer Agency Liaison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOAD</td>
<td>Volunteers Active in Disaster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B – (Glossary)
Accountable Property. Property that: 1) has an acquisition cost that is $15,000 or more; 2) has a unique, identifiable serial number (e.g., computer or telecommunications equipment); and 3) is considered “sensitive” (i.e., easily pilferable), such as cellular phones, pagers, and laptop computers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Catastrophic Incident. Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to state, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic events are Incidents of National Significance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**District Response Group.** Established in each DHS/USCG District, the District Response Group is primarily responsible for providing the OSC technical assistance, personnel, and equipment during responses typically involving marine zones.

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

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

**Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).** The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for managing a wide variety of potential hazards.

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

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

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

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

**Environmental Response Team.** Established by EPA, the Environmental Response Team includes expertise in biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The Environmental Response Team provides technical advice and assistance to the OSC for both planning and response to discharges and releases of oil and hazardous substances into the environment.
Evacuation. Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Incident Command System (ICS).** A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, or organized field-level incident management operations.

**Incident Commander (IC).** The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

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

**Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT).** Are full-time, rapid-response teams with dedicated staff able to deploy with two hours and arrive at an incident within 12 hours to support the local incident commander. The teams support the initial establishment of a unified command and provide situational awareness for federal and state decision-makers crucial to determining the level and type of immediate federal support that may be required.
**Incident Mitigation.** Actions taken during an incident designed to minimize impacts or contain the damages to property or the environment.

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

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

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

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

**Initial Response.** Resources initially committed to an incident.

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

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

**Joint Information System (JIS).** Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during a crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

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

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

At the state level, the State of Mississippi has adopted a Joint Unified Command structure for incident management. This organizational framework places a state official side-by-side with a federal official at the section, division, and branch level, as the situation warrants these levels of organization.
Jurisdiction. A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, state, or federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

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

Local Government. A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization or, in Alaska, a Native Village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. (As defined in section 2(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

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

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

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

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

Mitigation. Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.
Mobilization. The process and procedures used by all organizations—federal, state, local, and tribal—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Mobilization Center. An off-site temporary facility at which response personnel and equipment are received from the point of arrival and are pre-positioned for deployment to an incident logistics base, to a local staging area, or directly to an incident site, as required. A mobilization center also provides temporary support services, such as food and billeting, for response personnel prior to their assignment, release, or reassignment and serves as a place to out-process following demobilization while awaiting transportation.

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

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

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

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

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

National. Of a nationwide character, including the federal, state, local, and tribal aspects of governance and policy.

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

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

**National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC).** Managed by the DHS Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate, the NICC monitors the Nation’s critical infrastructure and key resources on an ongoing basis. In the event of an incident, the NICC provides a coordinating vehicle to share information with critical infrastructure and key resources information-sharing entities.

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

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

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

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

**National Response Team (NRT).** The NRT, comprised of the 16 federal agencies with major environmental and public health responsibilities, is the primary vehicle for coordinating federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination and is the head of a highly organized federal oil and hazardous substance emergency response network. EPA serves as the NRT Chair, and DHS/USCG serves as Vice Chair.

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

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

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

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

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

**Prevention.** Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Telecommunications.** The transmission, emission, or reception of voice and/or data through any medium by wire, radio, other electrical electromagnetic, or optical means. Telecommunications includes all aspects of transmitting information.
Threat. An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Attachment A – Inland Wind Rating Maps

B. Attachment B – MEMA Districts and County Emergency Managers

C. Attachment C – MDOT – Evacuation Map

D. Attachment D – Mississippi National Guard Phases of Response
Attachment A - Inland Wind Rating Maps

**CAT 1 HURRICANE (75mph)**

FORWARD SPEED: 9mph

**CAT 2 HURRICANE (98mph)**

FORWARD SPEED: 9mph

EXTENT OF INLAND WINDS

- >34Kt(39mph)
- >50Kt(58mph)
- >64Kt(74mph)
- >80Kt(92mph)
- >95Kt(109mph)
- >110Kt(127mph)

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Attachment D – Mississippi National Guard Phases of Response
OPERATIONS OVERLAY

TASK ORG:

Mission:
O/O MSNG responds to a hurricane impacting the State of Mississippi by conducting security operations, assisting in search and rescue missions, removing debris from lines of communication, providing communications support, conducting commodity distribution operations via air and ground and conducting other Defense Support to Civil Authority (DSCA) Operations in order to assist Local and State Authorities in the restoration of self governance to the citizens of the State of Mississippi.

Commander's intent:
MSNG forces will deploy using a tiered approach along with other State Agencies to support County and Local Governments in response to a hurricane. We will array our forces in such a manner as to conduct immediate lifesaving operations as soon as weather conditions permit. We will then transition to Steady State Operations and conduct Humanitarian Support Operations, Security Operations and Assist in opening lines of communication by removing debris from major road networks. A State of Normalcy is restored in the affected areas and Civil Authorities can revert to self-governance. Critical infrastructure is restored (electricity, water, sewer, police protection, etc) in a manner which eliminates the need for National Guard assistance. National Guard units return to home-station, refit equipment and retrain Soldiers and Airmen into their civilian jobs. Key tasks will be to conduct interagency coordination, conduct Search and Rescue (SAR) Operations by ground and air, as well as through Maritime Operations with specially trained elements, conduct route clearance of Lines Of Communication (LOC), Conduct Security Operations, and to operate Points Of Distribution (POD).

Key Tasks:
- Conduct interagency coordination
- Conduct Search and Rescue (SAR) Operations by ground and air
- Conduct Route Clearance
- Conduct Security Operations
- Conduct Point of Distribution (POD) Operations

Concept of Operations:

Tier 1 Response, The JTF-MS will provide C2 for all forward deployed units through the JFH-DOMS.

Tier 2 Response, JTF-MS will provide C2 for units north of the six SOUTHERN Counties and any units under their task org; JTF Magnolia will provide C2 for all deployed units (with the exception of the composite teams) in the six southern counties and the following battalions will assume both maneuver and engineer missions in the coastal counties: 1-155th CAB (Hancock county), 890th EN BN (Harrison county), and 1-204th ADA (Jackson county).

Tier 3 Response, JTF-MS will provide C2 for units north of the six southern counties and any units under their task org; JTF Magnolia will provide C2 for all forward deployed units (with the exception of the composite teams) and the following battalions will assume both maneuver and engineer missions in the six southern counties: 1-155th CAB (Hancock and Pearl River counties), 890th EN BN (Harrison county), 1-204th ADA (Jackson county), and 1-98th ARS (Stone and George counties).

Tier 4 Response, All Mississippi National Guard assets available will be mobilized. EMAC forces, if required, will be in direct support of those units IOT maintain unity of command. In the event of a Tier 4 response, CAT IV or V Storm. 155th ABCT will establish and assume command of all counties south of Interstate 20 and north of the six southern counties. JTF-MS (with the exception of the JFH-DOMS which remains the forward TAC for the TAG) will establish the Dual Status Command element in preparation for possible T-10 support. 169th ENG BDE will establish Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI) Operations at Camp Shelby and Camp McCain. The 186th AW and the 172nd AW will provide humanitarian support only to the local counties surrounding their respective bases. The Air Wings will focus on providing base support operations to air and ground units responding to the disaster.
ANNEX C to OPLAN 13-04 (Hurricane 2013)

Tier 1 Response

**Force Package 1 (Tropical Storm to Weak Cat 1)**

**JTF-MS**
184<sup>TH</sup> ESC
DOMS

890<sup>th</sup> EN BN (-)
112<sup>th</sup> MP BN (-)
154<sup>th</sup> RTI (-)

County Composite Teams

47<sup>th</sup> CST

Recruiting and Retention BN (-)

CRTC
Tier 1 Response
500 Pax

AO Magnolia
Tier 2 Response

Force Package 2 (Cat 1)

**JTF-MS**
184<sup>th</sup> ESC
DOMS
  154<sup>th</sup> RTI (-)
    County Composite
Teams
  47<sup>th</sup> CST
185<sup>th</sup> TAB
210<sup>th</sup> FI BN
SOD-S (-)
Recruiting and Retention BN (-)
Counter Drug Program (-)
172<sup>nd</sup> AW
186<sup>th</sup> AW
1108<sup>th</sup> TASM-G
CSJFTC
CMTS
CRTC

**JTF Magnolia (66<sup>th</sup> TRP CMD)**
1-155<sup>th</sup> CAB
1-204<sup>th</sup> ADA
890<sup>th</sup> EN BN
2-20<sup>th</sup> SFG(-)
238<sup>th</sup> ASOS
112<sup>th</sup> MP BN
106<sup>th</sup> BSB
41<sup>st</sup> Army Band
255<sup>th</sup> ACS
**Tier 3 Response**

**Force Package 3 (Cat 2 or Cat 3)**

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<td>1-155&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; CAB</td>
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<tr>
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<td>County Composite Teams</td>
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OPERATIONS OVERLAY

Tier 3 Response

2500 pax

AO Magnolia

Hurricane Incident Annex – Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Rev. 9/2014
## Tier 4 Response

### Force Package 4 (Cat 4 or Cat 5)

**JTF-MS**

- 184<sup>th</sup> ESCDOMS
- 154<sup>th</sup> RTI (-)
- County Composite Teams
- 47<sup>th</sup> CST
- 185<sup>th</sup> TAB
- 210<sup>th</sup> FI BN
- SOD-S (-)
- Recruiting and Retention BN
- Counter Drug Program
- 172<sup>nd</sup> AW
- 186<sup>th</sup> AW
- 1108<sup>th</sup> TASM-G
- CRTC

**JTF-THUNDER** (155 ABCT)

- 2-114<sup>th</sup> Strike
- 2-198<sup>th</sup> CAB
- 155<sup>th</sup> BSTB
- EMAC Forces TBD

**JTF - JRSOI** (168<sup>th</sup> ENG BDE)

- 298<sup>th</sup> CSB
- EMAC Forces TBD
- CSJFTC
- CMTS

**JTF-Magnolia** (66<sup>th</sup> TRP CMD)

- 1-98<sup>th</sup> ARS
- 1-155<sup>th</sup> CAB
- 1-204<sup>th</sup> ADA
- 890<sup>th</sup> EN BN
- 2-20<sup>th</sup> SFG (-)
- 238<sup>th</sup> ASOS
- 223<sup>rd</sup> EN BN
- 112<sup>th</sup> MP BN
- 106<sup>th</sup> BSB
- 41<sup>st</sup> Army Band
- 255<sup>th</sup> ACS
- EMAC Forces TBD