

State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 2026



Transmitted here within is the 2026 version of the State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). This plan has been updated to incorporate changes identified by emergency management partners and stakeholders. This plan is submitted in accordance with the Mississippi Code section 33-15-14.

This page left blank intentionally.

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

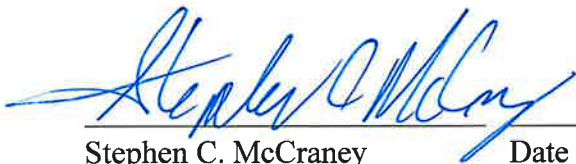
Transmitted here within is the 2026 version of the State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The 2026 version is a revision of the 2026 CEMP. In accordance with Mississippi Code §33-15-14, the complete State CEMP shall be submitted to the Governor no later than January 1, 2026. This plan will be effective upon submission by the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency's Executive Director and the Governor's approval.

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

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

SUBMITTED:

APPROVED:



Stephen C. McCraney Date
MEMA Executive Director

Tate Reeves Date
Governor

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECORD OF CHANGES

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

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

Date	Page & Section	Brief Description
01/2024	All	New – Complete Rewrite of MS CEMP
01/2026	All	Updated hyperlinks throughout the document
	ESF-3 Pg. i	Added Division of Radiological Health
	ESF-6 Pg. i	Updated verbiage regarding lodging operations and timing of assistance
	ESF-6 Pg. 5	Updated Mass Care Functions
	ESF-6 Pg. 7	Moved Temporary Housing to page 10
	ESF-6 Pg. 16	Updated (6) under (b) General Concepts Replaced American Red Cross with ESF-6 Partners
	ESF-6 Pg. 17	Added Service Animals to Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services Updated description of Shelter Opening Procedures
	ESF-6 Pg. 20	Replaced ESF-6 Coordinator with State Mass Care Coordinator Revised verbiage under ESF-6 Mobilization for clarity

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

01/2026	ESF-6 Pg. 23	Combined (a) and (n) to remove redundancy and outdated language
	ESF-6 Pg. 24	Updated (3) Incident Description
	ESF-6 Pg. 30	Removed out of date responsibilities
	ESF-7 All	Replaced Resource Request and Deployment Module with Request, Inventory, and Deployment Module
	ESF-7 Pg. 14	Removed (j) under Preparedness
	ESF-7 Pg. 15	Revised (h) under (3) Incident
	ESF-7 Pg. 20	Revised MSNG functions
	ESF-8 All	Replaced ARC with AMCROSS
	ESF-8 Pg. 4	Replaced general medical and public health to public health and medical
	ESF-8 Pg. 7	Added U.S. Health and Human Services to Medical Surge capabilities
	ESF-8 Pg. 9	Removed veterinary officers of the PHS from Other Veterinary Support capabilities Removed Concept of Operations and MHRT plan from (d) under Policies
	ESF-8 Pg. 14	Removed ERC, MEHC planner, and EPN from (4) under (b) General Concepts
	ESF-8 Pg. 19	Removed (2) and (5) under (g) Field Medical Units
	ESF-8 Pg. 20	Changed Emergency Preparedness Nurse to Medical Support Specialists

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

01/2026	ESF-8 Pg. 24	Removed information regarding scheduled conference call
	ESF-8 Pg. 32	Changed (b) and (d) under (6) Mitigation Activities to Jurisdictional Risk Assessment
	ESF-10 Pg. 16	Added (3) to (b) MSDH/DRH Primary Agencies
	ESF-10 Pg. 18	Revised functions of MSDH Division of Rad Health
	ESF-11 Pg. 28	Replaced Avian Influenza/Pandemic Plan with Pandemic Response and Recovery Plan
	Cyber Incident Annex Pg. 2	Added Mississippi Cyber Unit
	Cyber Incident Annex Pg. 3	Added (5) Strengthening American Cybersecurity Act of 2022
	Cyber Incident Annex Pg. 8	Added (3) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security/Mississippi Cyber Unit
	Dam and Levee Incident Annex Pg. 39	Removed (c) Ensures the shelter facilities have access to first aid and other medical and dental support
	Earthquake Incident Annex Pg. 26	Removed (c) Ensures the shelter facilities have access to first aid and other medical and dental support
	HazMat Incident Annex	Revised (3) under (q) Mississippi State Department of Health/Division of Radiological Health (ESF#8)

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

01/2026	Pg. 25	
	Hurricane Incident Annex Pg. 36	Removed (c) Ensures the shelter facilities have access to first aid and other medical and dental support
	Infectious Disease Incident Annex Pg. i	Added Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response and Center for Disease Control and Prevention to Federal Support Agencies
	Infectious Disease Incident Annex Pg. 5	Added (k) under Assumptions
	Infectious Disease Incident Annex Pg. 10	Added (1), (2), (3), and (4) under Controlling an Epidemic
	Infectious Disease Incident Annex Pg. 15	Added (e) under Mississippi State Department of Health Pre-Incident
	Infectious Disease Incident Annex Pg. 17	Added (d) under University of Mississippi Medical Center Response
	Infectious Disease Incident Annex Pg. 22	Removed Joint Zoonotic Disease Response Plan from (q) Supporting State Plans

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

01/2026	Nuclear Incident Annex All	Changed Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response (OEPR) to Division of Strategic Preparedness and Response (SPR) Changed OEPR Response Coordinators (ERC) to SPR Public Health Specialists (PHS)
	Nuclear Incident Annex Pg. 8	Changed Division of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) to Office of Emergency Medical Services and Acute Care Services (OEMSACS)
	Support Annex	Added State of Mississippi Aviation Support Annex
	Climate Resiliency Support Annex Pg. 11	Moved (1) under (c) University of Mississippi Medical center to (b) Mississippi State Department of Health
	Evacuation Support Annex Pg. 2	Removed see Mississippi State Department of Health Medical Surge plan from (b) under (2)
	Logistics Support Annex All	Changed Resource Request and Deployment Module (RRDM) to Request, Inventory, and Development (RID) module
	Logistics Support Annex Pg. 10	Changed Emergency Operations Supply Tracker (EOST) to WebEOC RID module Changed MEMA Disaster Reservists to other disaster assigned personnel
	Logistics Support Annex Pg. 11	Added (4) under (a) Preparedness and Readiness Phase Changed Response Director to Incident Commander in (5) under (a) Preparedness and Readiness Phase Removed (6) under (a) Preparedness and Readiness Phase

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

01/2026	Logistics Support Annex Pg. 14	Added or emergency purchase order to (1) under (d) Transportation Management
	Logistics Support Annex Pg. 18	Updated MMD/MSNG functions
	Mutual Aid Support Annex Pg. 2	Added a MA can be implemented under a State of Emergency (SOE) and through an administrative order, providing the necessary legal and procedural framework for execution to (c) Mission Assignment under (2) Mutual Aid Terminology
	Mutual Aid Support Annex Pg. 4	Added or Admin Order to (b) under (4) Policies and Procedures
	Shelter Support Annex All	Revised outdated language
	Shelter Support Annex Pg. i	Added Alabama Mississippi Region (AMCROSS) to Primary Agencies
	Shelter Support Annex Pg. 1	Removed MDHS Multi Agency Shelter Support Team (MASSP) from (2) Purpose
	Shelter Support Annex Pg. 2	Updated definitions
	Shelter Support Annex Pg. 12	Updated verbiage regarding Mass Care Tier 3 and 4 activations

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

01/2026	Shelter Support Annex Pgs. 36-47	Updated agency responsibilities
	Volunteer/ Donations Mgt. Support Annex Pg. 8	Changed Mississippi Volunteer and Donations Call Center to Mississippi Volunteer Call Center in (a) under (6) Field activities include but are not limited to:
	Volunteer/ Donations Mgt. Support Annex Pg. 9	Revised (2) for clarity of understanding under (d) Financial Management Added subsection (a) to (2) under (d) Financial Management

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Promulgation Statement..... iii

Approval and Implementation v

Record of Changes..... vii

Table of Contents xiii

1. INTRODUCTION..... 1

2. PURPOSE..... 2

3. SCOPE..... 2

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

5. PLAN CONSTRUCT 4

 a. Base Plan..... 4

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

b. Emergency Support Function Annexes	4
c. Support Annexes	6
d. Incident Annexes	7
6. OVERVIEW AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS	9
a. Situation Overview	9
(1) Hazard Analysis Summary	10
(2) Capability Assessment	11
(3) Mitigation Overview	11
b. Planning Assumptions	11
7. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	12
a. National Planning Frameworks	12
(1) National Prevention Framework	13
(2) National Protection Framework	13
(3) National Mitigation Framework	13
(4) National Response Framework	13
(5) National Disaster Recovery Framework	14
b. National Incident Management System	14
c. Incident Command System	15
d. Unified Command System	16
e. Multi-Agency Coordination System	16
f. Public Information/Interoperable Communications	17
(1) Public Information	17
(2) Interoperable Communications	18
(3) Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Relationships	18
8. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES	27
a. Organization	27
b. Responsibilities	27
(1) Local	27
(2) State	29
(3) Tribal	33
(4) Federal	33

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

(5) Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations.....	33
c. Direction, Control, And Coordination	34
(1) MEMA Response Framework.	35
(2) State Emergency Operations Center	35
(3) SEOC Sections.....	36
(4) SEOC Emergency Point of Contact.....	37
(5) Activations	37
(6) Joint Information Center.	41
(7) Business Emergency Operations Center.	41
(8) State Emergency Response Team.....	41
(9) Forward Incident Command Posts.....	42
(10) Mobile Incident Command Posts	42
(11) Recovery Operations	43
(12) Joint Field Office Operations	43
(13) Disaster Recovery Centers.	44
d. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination.....	45
(1) WebEOC	45
(2) Homeland Security Information Network Situation Rooms.....	45
(3) Crisis Track.....	45
(4) MEMA Common Operating Picture.....	46
(5) Mississippi Wireless Information Network	46
(6) Video Teleconferencing.....	46
e. Protective Measures.....	46
(1) Evacuation.....	46
(2) Sheltering	48
f. Communications.	50
(1) State Warning Point.	51
(2) Alert, Notification, and Warning	52
g. Administration, Finance, and Logistics.	53
(1) Administration	53
(2) Finance.....	55

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

(3) Logistics..... 55

9. AUTHORITIES..... 59

10. REFERENCES..... 60

11. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE..... 61

 a. Plan Development..... 61

 b. Plan Maintenance..... 62

BASE PLAN APPENDICES..... 62

 Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)..... 1-1

 Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary)..... 2-1

 Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibility Matrix)..... 3-1

ESF ANNEXES..... 63

SUPPORT ANNEXES..... 63

INCIDENT ANNEXES..... 63

This page left blank intentionally.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

(1) ESF #1 – Transportation.

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

(2) ESF #2 – Communications.

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (WCC)

Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services (ITS)

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

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

(4) ESF #4 – Firefighting.

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)

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

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

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

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

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Division of Medicaid (DOM)

Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)

(7) ESF #7 – Logistics.

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

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

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)

(9) ESF #9 – Search and Rescue.

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)

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

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

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

Coordinating Agency: Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Primary Agencies: Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

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

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

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

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)

Mississippi Department of Archives and
History (MDAH)

(12) ESF #12 – Energy.

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

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

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

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

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

(15) ESF #15 – External Affairs.

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. OVERVIEW AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS.

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Planning Assumptions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The components of NIMS include:

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

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

ICS Management includes the following characteristics:

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

(14) Information and Intelligence Management.

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Support incident management policies and priorities.
- (2) Facilitate logistics support and resource tracking.
- (3) Make resource allocation decisions based on incident management priorities.
- (4) Coordinate incident-related information.
- (5) Coordinate interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding incident management policies, priorities, and strategies.

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

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

f. Public Information/Interoperable Communications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specific members of the population of special interest are:

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

(i) Provide regular situational updates to MEMA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

MEMA will coordinate resources in the field.

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

MEMA will liaise with the private sector.

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

MEMA will liaise with FEMA Region IV for federal support.

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) SWP Operations Officer(s):

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

(b) Operations Watch Officer:

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Short-term recovery goals should allow for the following:

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

Long-term recovery goals should consider the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. Protective Measures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Mississippi Department of Transportation.** MDOT will assist with ensuring routes are prepared in advance of the notification/warning for safe and efficient flow. Position message boards and resources to help facilitate warnings on routes and exchanges.

- **Mississippi Department of Public Safety.** MDPS, utilizing resources from all state agencies with law enforcement responsibilities, will provide law enforcement personnel with route patrol, security, and bus escort for mass evacuation (i.e., public transit buses).

- **Mississippi Department of Education.** MDE will coordinate with local school districts outside the disaster area to provide school bus equipment, as feasible, to support emergency transportation to reception centers and shelter sites.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. Communications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Alert.

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

(b) Notification.

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

(c) Warning.

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The key players in EMAC operations are:

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

9. AUTHORITIES.

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

10. REFERENCES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Plan Development. The process for developing the 2026 version of this document was managed by MEMA, as stipulated by law and based on the existing CEMP. Updates reflect federal requirements and other pertinent federal guidance on emergency operations planning, particularly homeland security issues.

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

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BASE PLAN APPENDICES.

Appendix 1 - Acronyms and Abbreviations

Appendix 2 - Glossary

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

ESF ANNEXES.

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

SUPPORT ANNEXES.

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

INCIDENT ANNEXES.

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

INCIDENT ANNEXES cont.

Hazardous Materials Incident Annex

Hurricane Incident Annex

Infectious Disease Incident Annex

Nuclear-Radiological Incident Annex

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

Base Plan Appendix 1 (Acronyms and Abbreviations)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This page left blank intentionally.

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

Base Plan Appendix 2 (Glossary).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disaster. See **Major Disaster**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Initial Response. Resources initially committed to an incident.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Base Plan Appendix 3 (Responsibility Matrix)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C= Coordinating Agency

P= Primary Agency

S= Support Agency

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

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

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

This page left blank intentionally.

This page left blank intentionally.

