

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

Mississippi Department of Mental Health (DMH)

University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)

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

Non-Governmental Organizations

Emergency Response Contractors

American Red Cross (ARC)

Salvation Army (SA)

Wildlife Rescue Organizations

Support Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)

Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)

Mississippi State University (MSU)/Extension Service (ES)

Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)

Mississippi State Fire Marshal (SFMO)

Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)

Mississippi Oil and Gas Board (MOGB)

Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

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

Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)

Federal Coordinating Agency

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Federal Primary Agencies

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/United States Coast Guard (USCG)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of Commerce (DOC)

Department of Defense (DOD)

Department of Energy (DOE)

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Department of Labor (DOL)

Department of State (DOS)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

General Service Administration (GSA)

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 Oil and Hazardous Material Response supports local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing oil and hazardous material response activities during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. The purpose of this ESF is to provide state support to local, state, and tribal governments in response to an actual or potential unplanned discharge or release of hazardous materials following catastrophic disasters, industrial accidents, and radiological incidents not from a fixed nuclear facility, transportation incidents, or other major events.

The Mississippi Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan (MREPP) addresses radiological incidents deriving from fixed nuclear facility emergencies.

The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of both available and obtainable oil and hazardous material response resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, or other providers.

The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may be in such forms as facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, easements, rights-of-way, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. This Annex is used to respond to incidents where a threatened or actual incident exceeds local response capabilities. It is also to be used when Mississippi’s capabilities are exceeded and federal government response is requested. If local government oil and hazardous material response capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #10 will be activated to support those affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

If federal ESF #10 is activated to assist local, state, or tribal governments, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the primary agency in the inland zone. The Department of Homeland Security(DHS)/US Coast Guard (USCG) is primary for oil and hazardous materials spills in coastal waters and major inland waterways. The EPA, DHS, and the USCG interact so that whichever is the primary, the other is the major support agency.

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #10 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Federal Government. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 40 CFR Part 300 - National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, more commonly called the National Contingency Plan (NCP), is the federal government's blueprint for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The NCP results from efforts to develop a national response capability and promote coordination among the hierarchy of responders and contingency plans.

Two of the key provisions of the NCP are the establishment of the National Response Team (NRT) and Regional Response Teams (RRT) and their roles and responsibilities in the National Response system.

(1) National Response Team. The NRTs plan and coordinate responses, guide regional response teams, coordinate a national preparedness planning and response program, and facilitate research to improve response activities. EPA serves as the lead agency within the NRT.

(2) Regional Response Team. RRTs conduct preparedness, planning, and response at the regional level. The RRT consists of a standing team of representatives of each federal agency that is a member of the NRT and tribal, state, and local government representatives. It also consists of an incident-specific team of standing team members that are activated for a response. The RRT also provides oversight and consistency review for area plans within a given region.

b. Local, State, and Tribal Governments. Primary responsibility for managing incidents involving oil and hazardous material response usually rests with local, state, and tribal authorities and the private sector, which own and operate many of the oil and hazardous material response resources. State governments may have environmental response programs that supplement local governments for larger-scale or more complex responses. As such, a federal response must acknowledge local, state, tribal oil, and hazardous material response policies, authorities, and plans that manage response processes and prioritize the movement of relief personnel and supplies during emergencies.

When activated to respond to an oil or hazardous materials incident, the primary agencies for ESF #10 develop work priorities in coordination with local, state, tribal, and federal entities and coordinate activities with them at an Incident Command Post (ICP), Joint Field Office (JFO), or local/state Emergency Operating Centers (EOC).

c. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations. The private sector owns many facilities that manufacture, use, and manage oil and hazardous materials. Under the NCP, the parties responsible for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases must clean them up or reimburse the government for the response. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Clean Water Act (CWA), and the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) provide certain defenses to liability.

EPA and DHS/USCG On-scene Coordinators (OSCs) employ private contractor resources to conduct federal response actions. Other parties responsible for cleaning up releases may also hire private contractors to perform the work.

Due to the hazardous nature of the work, public volunteers are not typically used in oil and hazardous materials response. However, in extraordinary situations, they may be used to assist in less hazardous support functions. Some non-governmental organizations may also contribute specific skills, such as wildlife recovery and rehabilitation.

3. CORE CAPABILITIES AND ACTIONS. This section outlines the ESF roles aligned to core capabilities. The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #10 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #10 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #10, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response
<p>Environmental Response/Health and Safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct actions to detect and assess the nature and extent of oil and hazardous materials releases. • Take actions as appropriate to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; conduct environmental clean-up actions and decontaminate buildings and structures; and manage wastes. • Follow applicable health and safety requirements for ESF #10 responders and coordinate, as needed, with Worker Health and Safety Support Annex response activities.
<p>Critical Transportation</p>	<p>For incidents where transportation infrastructure or routes are contaminated by oil or hazardous materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help identify safe evacuation and ingress routes; assess the nature and extent of contamination, and clean up and/or decontaminate infrastructure and routes. <p>For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #3 leads federal actions to clear critical transportation routes of CBRNE-contaminated debris during the emergency phase, in consultation with ESF #10. ESF #10 assumes leadership for the management of CBRNE-contaminated debris after the emergency phase is over.

Core Capability	ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response
Infrastructure Systems	<p>For incidents where infrastructure is contaminated by oil or hazardous materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the nature and extent of contamination and clean up and/or decontaminate infrastructure.
Public Information and Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the technical expertise to support the preparation of Federal public information related to the environmental response supporting ESF #15 External Affairs. In some cases, it is recognized that it may be necessary for responding to the EPA and DHS/USCG OSCs to communicate with the media/public on tactical operations and matters affecting public health and safety directly from the scene, particularly during the early stages of the emergency response.

4. POLICIES.

a. Through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the incident response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies to include federal agencies tasked by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

b. As the coordinating agency for ESF #10, the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to work in conjunction with MEMA, other local, state, tribal, and federal agencies in an emergency oil and hazardous material response capacity at the SEOC.

c. MDEQ is the primary vehicle for coordinating state agency activities under ESF #10. MDEQ carries out state planning and response coordination for oil and hazardous materials incidents and works in coordination with the ESF Leaders' Group regarding ESF #10 preparedness with other ESF elements.

d. MDEQ carries out the ESF #10 responsibilities under the CEMP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall federal efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of, or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials, and prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases, in accordance with existing delegations of authority.

e. When ESF #10 is activated for potential or actual incidents of state significance involving oil or hazardous materials, the NCP serves as the basis for actions taken supporting the NRF and the Mississippi CEMP. In certain circumstances, some administrative procedures in the NCP can

be streamlined during the immediate response phase. NCP structures and response mechanisms remain in place during an incident.

f. Response actions carried out under ESF #10 are conducted in accordance with the CEMP and follow the guidelines described in the NCP.

g. The NCP requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) (See 40 CFR 300.125.).

h. For radiological/nuclear incidents, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)/Division of Radiological Health (DRH) will provide oversight and technical direction to primary and support agencies.

i. If state emergency oil and hazardous material response resources either have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the ECO for ESF #10 will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or from FEMA.

j. The MDEQ ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element near the impacted area.

k. State oil and hazardous material response planning consider county and municipal oil and hazardous material response policies and plans used to control the movement of relief personnel, equipment, and supplies, as well as locally established priorities for determining precedence of movement.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. Assumptions.

(1) Existing state telecommunications infrastructure will provide the primary means for state government communications.

(2) Primary agencies (including MEMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their authority, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of MEMA.

(3) State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.

(4) Numerous volunteering entities, both governmental and non-governmental, may mobilize personnel, supplies, and equipment to affected areas with neither coordination nor communication with the SEOC or deployed elements.

(5) Releases of hazardous materials and related problems may be the primary event or the secondary result of a prior event such as a major storm, earthquake, hurricane, act of terrorism, transportation disruption, or other mishaps.

(6) Improper handling of hazardous materials during transporting, manufacturing, packaging, or storing can transform what could have been a single event into a massive chain reaction with harmful consequences.

(7) Continued development of the transportation network and industrialization within the state leaves few areas considered risk-free from hazardous materials accidents.

(8) The population at risk from a single incident generally would be limited to at least one mile from the incident site.

(9) Although hazardous material accidents cannot be eliminated, the risk of serious accidents can be reduced through training, education, incentives, and awareness. Appropriate mitigation and preparedness activities improve the ability of emergency management personnel to respond to such incidents.

(10) The first responder to an incident will be adequately informed, trained, and equipped to assess the situation and effectively communicate needs.

(11) The resources of local, State, and Federal governments, separately or in combination with those of industry and other private/semi-private sources, will be utilized to the maximum extent possible to eliminate, reduce, or remove the hazard.

b. General.

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (incident developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other events) that would cause them to assume a readiness posture for activating the SEOC for possible deployment to a forward area of operation or other activity.

(2) When ESF #10 is activated, ESF #5 Emergency Management and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #10 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(3) MDEQ will maintain liaison and coordinate/manage reporting of local, state, tribal, and federal stakeholders related to oil and hazardous material response.

(4) Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities will have to be inspected, either cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.

(5) Before requesting EMAC or federal assets, all available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) to the maximum extent possible.

(6) Through their county EOCs, local officials should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2–3 days of a disaster.

(7) Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance where possible through county EOCs.

(8) Local officials must conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. These results will be reported to the SEOC, where appropriate response actions will be initiated. Where possible, such communication should be routed through the jurisdiction’s county EOC.

(9) MEMA will provide public information to evacuees through the SEOC Joint Information Center (JIC), Mississippi Public Broadcasting (MPB), and commercial broadcast media.

(10) MEMA, in conjunction with local authorities, coordinates all ESFs outside the boundary or exclusion area. Such functions include security of the area, monitoring, shelter measures, coordination of evacuation efforts, public information, warning statements, and logistic requirements for the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC).

(11) MDEQ, Office of Pollution Control (OPC), is the official State OSC. The OSC coordinates and provides technical assistance for containment, operations, clean-up, and contractor support inside the exclusion area (hot zone). The OSC coordinates all on-scene requirements with the representative of the Primary Responsible Party (PRP).

(12) The SEOC will be the central point of coordination for state agencies tasked to handle an incident. The MEMA State Emergency Response Team (SERT) may be deployed to support on-site operations. If an on-site facility in the impacted area is available and unaffected, it may be used as an on-site state coordination center.

(13) Each participating agency will coordinate its support with ESF #10. This coordination is essential whether the SERT or Field Assessment Team (FasT) may be operating from the SEOC.

(14) The Mississippi Emergency Response Commission (MERC), and in most cases the county Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), have designated their respective EOCs as the office of record for Title III (T-III) data submitted by facilities subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986.

(15) MDEQ and/or MSDH/DRH, depending on the nature of the hazard involved, will provide primary coordinating technical assistance and guidance toward implementing and administering contracts for the response, clean-up, and recovery.

(16) Member states may request assistance for this ESF. If state hazardous materials resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, MEMA will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through EMAC. Persons holding licenses, certificates, or other permits issued by a member state to perform emergency services applicable to this function shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the requesting state to render aid.

(17) MEMA coordinates the continued development and implementation procedures of EMAC with adjacent states for the augmentation of resources.

(18) MEMA may also recommend that assistance be requested from FEMA. Such a request would prompt the implementation of the NRF.

(19) If a JFO is established, state response personnel will be located with their federal counterparts and designated facilities as may be established.

(20) Working in coordination with the SEOC and SWP, the JIC will release special weather statements and warnings provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) to emergency workers and the general population. These releases will be made through the normal ESF #15 release networks, SWP AtHoc mass notifications, and additionally provided to emergency work sites, staging areas, and other incident support sites as needed.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. State Emergency Operations Center. In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the MDEQ ECO or the ESF #10 Emergency Coordination staff will support the SEOC virtually or take up positions at the SEOC, situationally dependent. A current list of agency emergency

notifications is maintained at this facility. ESF #10 is part of the SEOC Operations Section, Emergency Services Branch.

b. SEOC Emergency Point of Contact. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) within the SEOC operates 24/7/365. The SWP is manned by Emergency Telecommunicators and an Operations Section Watch Officer. Emergency contact info is as follows:

(1) SWP Emergency Telecommunicator(s):

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6876, 6877, 6878 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: commo1@mema.ms.gov, commo2@mema.ms.gov, or commo3@mema.ms.gov

(2) Operations Section Watch Officer:

(a) Phone: (601) 933-6671 or (800) 222-6362

(b) E-mail: watchdesk@mema.ms.gov

c. SEOC Sections. The SEOC maintains the standard four ICS sections:

(1) Operations Section. The Operations Section establishes strategy (approach methodology, etc.) and specific tactics/actions to accomplish the goals and objectives set by Command. Operations coordinates and executes strategy and tactics to achieve response objectives;

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

(3) Logistics Section. The Logistics Section supports Command and Operations in their use of personnel, supplies, and equipment. Performs technical activities required to maintain the function of operational facilities and processes;

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

See the SEOC Operations Section Chief (OSC), Watch Officer, or a SEOC Branch Director for a roster of incident-assigned Section Chiefs.

d. SEOC Emergency Services Branch. The SEOC maintains three branches within the Operations Section, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, and Human Services, each led by a Branch Director. The Emergency Services Branch Director position is a full-time MEMA Emergency Management Specialist. The Branch Director coordinates the activities of ESF #4 (Firefighting), ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services), ESF #9 (Search and Rescue), ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Material Response), ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security), and ESF #16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities) and is the first line of support for assigned ECOs. The Emergency Services Branch Director monitors and oversees branch administrative and incident activities, WebEOC actions, SITRoom updates, branch adherence to timelines and requirements, supports ECOs with incident coordinations, and conducts SEOC staff briefings, as needed.

Emergency Services Branch Director desk contact information: Phone (601) 933-6754, e-mail: emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov.

e. SEOC Situation Rooms (SITRooms). MEMA developed the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Situation Rooms (SITRooms) to provide stakeholders with a virtual EOC platform to utilize during normal operations or an incident. The SITRooms provide excellent situational awareness for both SEOC and non-SEOC participants. The SITRooms have individual pods with attendee lists, chat capability, current incident priorities and objectives, current operational schedule and meeting times (battle rhythm), downloadable documents and maps, useful links, and video capability.

The event SITRooms utilized by the SEOC for a given event will use one of the following URLs:

<https://share.dhs.gov/msema> (Daily SITRoom: Level IV Normal Operations)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident> (General Incident SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident1> (Severe Weather/Flooding SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident2> (Hurricane/Tropical Storm SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-incident3> (Other Emergency/Earthquake SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mema-uas> (Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/mrp> (Radiological SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/jicroom> (JIC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/ms-emac> (EMAC SITRoom)

<https://share.dhs.gov/msbeoc/> (MSBEOC SITRoom)

Many of the above-listed SITRoom may not be active during “blue-sky” or non-event periods. The active SITRooms will be published via mass notification before or during an event/incident.

f. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #10 agencies are expected to:

- (1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #10 coordinator;
- (2) Receive administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from MEMA.
- (3) Coordinate efforts with the SEOC, through the ESF #10 ECO and/or the Emergency Services Branch Director;
- (4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them;
- (5) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track;
- (6) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere;
- (7) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference;
- (8) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations;
- (9) Each ESF #10 agency with an automated financial management system will utilize that system to capture the incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all associated costs for reporting and potential reimbursement;

(10) All ESF #10 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must comply with the applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit;

(11) Update the SEOC Emergency Services Branch Director on changes to the ESF #10 ECO Roster.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating Agency. As the coordinating and a primary agency for ESF #10, MDEQ is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Provide a list of MDEQ ECOs that will carry out the CEMP virtually or at the SEOC;

(b) In conjunction with MEMA and other support agencies, develop and maintain a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex;

(c) MEMA will assist in the development and maintenance of the ESF #10 SOP;

(d) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, the CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures;

(e) Ensure all agencies with ESF #10 responsibility have SOPs in place to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities before the initiating event;

(f) Ensure ESF #10 elements are familiar with and operate in concert with the Incident Command System (ICS);

(g) Train and exercise ESF #10 personnel;

(h) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, Public Information Officer (PIO), and an ESF #10 liaison to report, or support virtually, the SEOC, SERT, JFO, Rapid Needs Assessment Team (RNA), or other areas of operation.

(2) Pre-Incident.

(a) MDEQ will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key oil and hazardous material response officials supporting ESF #10. MEMA will assist MDEQ in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #10;

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #10 liaison (as required) to the SEOC;

(c) Notify support agency and partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements;

(d) Conduct preliminary staff meeting with complete ESF #10 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s);

(e) Provides pre-incident staging of equipment and manpower if warranted by the situation at hand.

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #10, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #10 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #10 mission, purpose, and scope of work;

(b) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed;

(c) Maintain information on private, public, and supplementary oil and hazardous material response resources outside the state;

(d) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained;

(e) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures;

(f) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed;

(g) Dispatch personnel from the MDEQ/OPC to provide state on-scene command within the established exclusion zone (hot zone), as needed;

(h) Coordinate with local OSC regarding appropriate protective actions and response for chemical and explosive type materials;

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(i) Identify, control (contain, isolate, neutralize, recover), and dispose of the non-radiological hazardous materials using assistance as needed from other states, federal, and industry sources;

(j) Identify and approve, or acquire approval for, removal methods and disposal sites;

(k) Prioritize the use of emergency responders and resources to respond to multiple incidents;

(l) Identify environmentally sensitive issues during response;

(m) Maintain compliance under existing environmental or statutory requirements;

(n) Provide liaison as required to SERT for impact assessment;

(o) Consult and work under the direction of MSDH/DRH;

(p) Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports;

(q) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input, via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific;

(r) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5;

(s) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities;

(t) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases;

(u) Participate in post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure to help determine critical needs and potential workloads;

(v) Provide assessment for wetlands;

(w) Assist in assessment and coordination for ESF #3;

(x) ESF #10 may be asked by MEMA to provide personnel to the JFO to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field;

(4) Post-Incident.

(a) Provide oversight restoration of wetlands if needed;

(b) Prepare an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). The AAR/IP identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations;

(c) All ESF #10 organizations assist in the preparation of the AAR/IP;

(d) Submit input to emergencyservices@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov;

(e) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary;

(f) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident;

(g) Compare ESF #10 staff records with MEMA network tasking and tracking system to assure accuracy.

(5) Recovery.

(a) MDEQ evaluates site;

(b) Responsible state agencies conduct MDEQ requests evaluations;

(c) Provide assessment and coordination for the disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW).

b. MSDH/DRH - Primary Agency. As a primary agency for ESF #10, MDSDH/DRH is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Provide oversight and technical direction for radiological or nuclear incidents;

(2) Assist as needed in the disposal of radiological waste.

c. Primary and Supporting Agencies. All ESF #10 Primary and Supporting Agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #10 ECOs;

(2) Maintain access to all SEOC personnel, systems, and documentation, including but not limited to the Infrastructure Branch Director, WebEOC, HSIN SITRooms, Crisis Track, the State of Mississippi CEMP and associated Annexes and Appendices, the MEMA Response Framework, and all SEOC policies and procedures;

(3) Ensure parent agency administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #10;

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(4) Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them;

(5) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether virtually, at the SEOC, or elsewhere;

(6) Participate in training and exercises when scheduled;

(7) Support development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering;

(8) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference;

(9) Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations;

(10) Provide SITREP and IAP input, via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific;

The chart on the following pages shows the responsibilities of the individual ESF #10 support agencies. The list contains, but is not limited to, the core functions required:

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate state resources in support of local authorities to help them fulfill all response functions outside the exclusion zone.• Alert and notify appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.• Deploy SERT element to support on-scene communications and coordination functions.• Provide Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA, Title III) information and action plan.
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assist in the identification and evaluation of chemical agents within the capabilities of the agency.• Provide for proper control and disposal of these materials in coordination with other agencies.

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Agency	Functions
Mississippi State University/ Extension Services (MSU/ES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel to support hazardous materials management activities.
Mississippi State Fire Academy (MSFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify hazardous materials resources from academy training records. • Provide technical assistance in action planning.
Mississippi Insurance Department (MID)/ State Fire Marshal (SFMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide on-scene advice concerning hazards involving storage and transportation of liquefied, compressed gas. Activities meet air emission, stormwater, wastewater, and other environmental standards.
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)/Division of Radiological Health (DRH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise the OSC regarding appropriate actions for biological and radiological materials. • Identify, isolate, control, and dispose of radiation sources in accordance with regulations and in the best interest of public health and safety. • Identify, isolate, recover, and dispose of biological materials according to department regulations. • Provide health-related information to protect responding personnel.
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance and response personnel to MDEQ for any oil or other hazardous materials spills that impact coastal zone waters. • Provide information regarding environmentally and ecologically sensitive issues.
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide available equipment for oil, hazardous materials events. • Provide personnel for support of radiological accidents/incidents. • Provide information on the State’s threatened and endangered species within an impacted area.

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Agency	Functions
Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information as the State’s Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on potentially impacted historical sites within an oil or hazmat release.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice and assistance for hazardous incidents.
Mississippi Oil and Gas Board (MOGB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information regarding oil and gas well-operating sites and provide technical liaison and assistance in emergencies.
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)/Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify MEMA of all reported events and provide situation reports. • Secure the scene and organize and coordinate response on state and federal highways until relieved by appropriate authorities. • Assist local officials, including communications, security, and traffic control. • Identify, isolate, recover, and dispose of biological materials according to department regulations. • Provide health-related information to protect responders.
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice and enforcement in transporting hazardous materials by rail, motor carrier, and pipelines.
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for traffic routing and control. • Coordinate the containment, removal, and disposal of hazardous materials on federal and state highway systems. • Authorize the waiving of weight limitations on federal and state highways. • Provide inspection and enforcement of state laws and requirements for hazardous materials shipments at designated weigh stations on highway systems.

Agency	Functions
University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide poison control measures. • Provide emergency health care measures. • Advise treatment strategy for local hospitals inexperienced or untrained in the treatment of hazardous materials victims. • Provide resources to deal with mass casualties.

8. AUTHORITIES and REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan, SEOC Emergency Service Branch, or ESF #10 for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References. Listed below are some of the authorities and references addressed explicitly in this Annex:

- a. 40 CFR Part 300 National Oil And Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (1994)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2011-title40-vol28/pdf/CFR-2011-title40-vol28-part300.pdf>
- b. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)
<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-cercla-overview>
- c. 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. Clean Water Act (1972)
<https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-clean-water-act>
- d. 33 U.S.C. §2701 et seq. Oil Pollution Act (1990)
<https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/oil-pollution-act-opa-and-federal-facilities>
- e. 42 U.S.C. §11001 et seq. Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act (1986)
<https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-emergency-planning-community-right-know-act>
- f. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (1986)
<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-amendments-and-reauthorization-act-sara>
- g. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)

- h.** Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15, Emergency Management and Civil Defense
[Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15](#)
- i.** Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- j.** National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- k.** National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- l.** National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- m.** National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf
- n.** National Protection Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Protection_Framework2nd-june2016.pdf
- o.** National Prevention Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Prevention_Framework2nd-june2016.pdf
- p.** National Mitigation Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/National_Mitigation_Framework2nd_june2016.pdf
- q.** 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
- r.** FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, July 2015
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Incident_Action_Planning_Guide_Revision1_august2015.pdf

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- s. 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
- t. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- u. MEMA Response Framework, March 2021
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

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

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

7. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. At a minimum, the ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex Coordinating Agency will conduct an annual review of this annex with all support agencies. Additional assessments may be performed if the experience with an incident or regulatory changes indicates a need. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.