

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex

Coordinating and Primary Agency

Mississippi Department of Public Safety
(MDPS)

Support Agencies

Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP)
Mississippi Office of Homeland Security
(MOHS)
Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)
Mississippi Bureau of Investigation (MBI)
Mississippi Capital Police (MCP)
Commercial Transportation Enforcement
Division (CTED)
Mississippi Department of Marine
Resources (MDMR)
Mississippi Department of Wildlife,
Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)
Mississippi Emergency Management
Agency (MEMA)
Office of the Attorney General (AGO)
Mississippi State Auditor's Office (OSA)
Mississippi Department of Corrections
(MDOC)

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/
Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)
Mississippi State Tax Commission (MSTC)

Federal Coordinating and Primary Agency

Department of Justice (DOJ)/Bureau of
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and
Explosives (ATF)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Defense (DOD)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Department of the Interior (DOI)
Department of State (DOS)
Department of Treasury (USDT)
National Guard Bureau (NGB)
Other Departments with Federal Law
Enforcement Officers

1. INTRODUCTION. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13 Public Safety and Security supports local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in managing public safety and security systems during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.

a. Purpose. This ESF integrates Mississippi public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential, actual, and major incidents. The primary purpose of this ESF is to establish procedures for the command, control, and coordination of all law enforcement personnel and equipment to support local law enforcement agencies.

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The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of both available and obtainable public safety and security resources provided by local, state, and tribal agencies. The term “obtainable” means other necessary resources that must be acquired through 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, technical assistance, or others.

b. Scope. ESF #13 capabilities support incident management requirements, including force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations. ESF #13 generally activates in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security.

If local or tribal government public safety and security capabilities or resources become overwhelmed and unable to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #13 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 #13 is activated to assist local, state, or tribal governments, the primary agency for overall coordination of federal resources is the Department of Justice (DOJ)/Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY. This section describes how ESF #13 relates to other elements of the whole community.

a. Local, State, and Tribal Governments. Primary responsibility for managing public safety and security incidents usually rests with local, state, and tribal authorities. As such, a federal response must acknowledge local, state, tribal public safety and security policies, authorities, and plans that manage public safety and security systems and prioritize the movement of relief personnel and supplies during emergencies.

During disasters or acts of terrorism, when departments and agencies are overwhelmed and unable to fulfill their public safety and security missions, additional resources should be obtained through mutual aid and assistance agreements, such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Once these support means are exhausted or unavailable, federal public safety and security needs can be requested through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to FEMA ESF #13.

The Governor may also choose other options to restore order and ensure public safety in a catastrophic incident. These may include:

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(1) Requests for federal law enforcement assistance under the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act (EFLEA) coordinated through the Office of the Attorney General (AGO) or the AG's designee.

(2) Request activation of the Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG) under state control, to the extent permitted by state law.

b. Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations. Safety and security responsibilities performed by the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are generally limited to requirements at specific locations, such as shopping centers, private sector buildings, locations that house critical infrastructure, special events, and, when contracted, local, state, tribal, and federal buildings. However, overall public safety and security responsibility always default to local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement departments and agencies.

During the response to disasters or acts of terrorism, private sector/non-governmental security forces continue to perform their assigned safety and security missions to the best of their ability. The local, state, and tribal law enforcement department or agency responsible for public safety and security will determine the need for law enforcement resources to assist or augment these private sector/ non-governmental organizations. Should the responsible local, state, or tribal law enforcement department be overwhelmed and unable to provide the needed assistance, federal ESF #13 may be tasked to provide this support through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA mission assignment process.

Traditionally, most federal ESF #13 missions require sworn Federal Law Enforcement Officers (FLEOs) armed and trained to execute a wide range of law enforcement activities. However, based on the requirements of specific missions, ESF #13 may use non-traditional resources from the private sector and/or non-governmental organizations to meet the needs of the missions.

These resources may be in the form of individuals and/or organizations with specific skills or capabilities that are trained, capable, and willing to assist ESF #13 as volunteers or contracted support. The specific skills or capabilities of these individuals or groups must match the requirements of the mission. Identifying these private sector/non-governmental individuals and organizations will be closely coordinated by the ESF #13 Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator with each state within a DHS/FEMA Region.

These non-traditional resources will not be used to fill Federal-to-Federal ESF #13 support missions or other inherently governmental missions, such as public safety. Any use of these resources to meet ESF #13 mission assignments will be closely coordinated with the requesting entity before these resources are assigned to fulfill the mission.

c. Terrorism. Federal ESF #13 activations in response to an act of terrorism will focus on support to the impacted local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies and their ability to provide public safety and security within their jurisdictions. If needed, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) may, but is not required to, call upon ESF #13 to assist with terrorism investigation and prevention efforts.

Federal ESF #13 terrorism missions generally fall into two categories:

(1) Missions that require ESF #13 FLEOs to use existing or expanded federal law enforcement authority. This category typically applies to ESF #13 resources supporting other federal agencies.

(2) Missions that require ESF #13 FLEOs to possess the authority to enforce state laws. This category applies when FLEOs are supporting local or state law enforcement agencies.

For FLEOs to perform ESF#13 missions to support local, state, or tribal law enforcement agencies, the FLEOs must have express statutory authority, including arrest authority, to enforce the local, state, and/or tribal laws. If such authority is absent and executive authority, such as an order from the Governor, is being relied upon instead, then concurrence must be granted by the DOJ.

Notwithstanding granting local, state, or tribal area law enforcement authority to ESF #13 FLEOs, either as a matter of law or granting of authority by the appropriate official, the ESF #13 deployed FLEOs will still be considered to be performing their federal duties. They will be entitled to all appropriate privileges and immunities.

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 #13 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #13 action. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #13, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning:

Core Capability	ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security
On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide general law enforcement resources to support local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement departments and agencies overwhelmed by disasters or acts of terrorism. ESF #13 can perform a wide array of missions as defined through the DHS/FEMA mission assignment process.Protect critical infrastructure during prevention activities or disaster response when requested.Protect emergency responders.

Core Capability	ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security
On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the role, if any, of the private sector/NGOs in the overall public safety and security response. • Assist local, state, and tribal law enforcement and government officials in determining the methodology by which FLEOs will be granted state law enforcement authority during federal ESF #13 responses. • Manage the development of pre-scripted mission assignments to address known and anticipated disaster response public safety and security shortfalls. • Give priority to life safety missions first, followed by missions that address security and the protection of infrastructure/property. • Consider the availability of safety and security resources within the requesting local, state, or tribal agencies when providing ESF #13 support. • If all law enforcement resources have been exhausted, the state ESF #13 will coordinate with federal ESF #13 for additional resources.

4. POLICIES.

- a.** Through the SEOC, the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will maintain overall direction, control, and coordination of the response and recovery efforts through coordination with all participating agencies to include federal agencies tasked by FEMA.
- b.** Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS) will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to work in conjunction with MEMA, other state agencies, and federal agencies in an emergency public safety and security capacity at the SEOC.
- c.** The MDPS ECO will coordinate from the SEOC or virtually, incident-dependent. However, a catastrophic event may require establishing an additional forward coordination element at another facility near the impacted area.
- d.** For the purpose of this Annex, the term “MDPS” refers to multiple law enforcement entities, including but not limited to:

(1) Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP);

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- (2) Mississippi Bureau of Investigation (MBI);
- (3) Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN);
- (4) Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS);
- (5) Mississippi Capital Police (MCP);
- (6) Commercial Transportation Enforcement Division (CTED).

e. MOHS will act as the state's primary law enforcement point of contact for coordination with DHS and incidents involving information security, terrorism, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) incidents.

f. CTED acts as the state's point of contact to protect the public and the transportation infrastructure by enforcing the commercial vehicle weight and size limits and driver and vehicle safety equipment inspections. CTED maintains the state's Level VI Radiological Transportation Inspectors.

g. The Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR) acts as the state's primary law enforcement point of contact for coastal areas, tributaries, waterways, and law enforcement of federal regulations in state and federal waters.

h. The Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P) acts as the state's primary law enforcement point of contact for state-controlled parks, lakes, inland waterways, and natural resources.

i. All requests for additional law enforcement augmentation of local, state, or tribal law enforcement assets will come from the ESF #13 ECO through the SEOC.

j. If state public safety and security resources either have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted before meeting the demand, the ESF #13 ECO will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through EMAC or from FEMA.

k. Before requesting EMAC or federal assets, all available local, private, semi-private, and state resources will be deployed through SMAC to the maximum extent possible.

l. State public safety and security planning will consider local, state, and tribal public safety and security 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.

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- m.** Federal operations to support and protect federal facilities/assets within Mississippi must be coordinated with MDPS before deployment.
 - n.** State, local, tribal, private-sector, and specific state authorities have primary responsibility for public safety and security and typically are the first line of response and support in these functional areas.
 - o.** In most incident situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) on scene. In larger-scale incidents, additional resources will first be obtained by activating mutual aid agreements (MAAs) with neighboring localities, then state authorities, with incident operations managed through a Unified Command (UC) structure. The ESF #13 ECO will be notified of any in-state mutual aid deployment. This will allow a faster response to time-sensitive critical events needing ESF #13 assets. In this context, Mississippi's resources could include members of the MMD that the Governor calls into state service in a law enforcement, security, and/or public safety capacity.
 - p.** Through ESF #13, Mississippi resources supplement municipal, county, state, tribal, or other federal agency resources when requested or required, as appropriate, and are integrated into the incident command structure using National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles and protocols.
 - q.** ESF #13 primary agencies will coordinate supporting agencies to ensure communication and coordination processes align with stated incident management missions and objectives.
 - r.** When activated, ESF #13 coordinates the implementation of all Mississippi authorities appropriate for the situation and may provide protection and security resources, planning assistance, technology support, and other technical assistance to support incident operations consistent with Mississippi agency authorities and resource availability.
 - s.** If the local, state, or tribal police forces cannot adequately respond to a civil disturbance or other serious law enforcement emergency, the state legislature (or the Governor if the legislature cannot be convened) may request federal power through the Attorney General for military assistance under 10 United States Code (U.S.C.) Chapter 15. The President may also use the military in a state to enforce federal law or to protect constitutional rights. Under 10 U.S.C. 331-334, the President will ultimately determine whether to use the Armed Forces to respond to a law enforcement emergency.
 - t.** This ESF does not usurp or override the policies or mutual aid agreements of any county or municipal jurisdiction or government, state or tribal government, or federal agency. Law enforcement activities and criminal investigations are conducted in conformance with existing

codes and statutes.

u. Law enforcement officials will carry out functions that they are trained to do, some of which may not apply on a regular basis.

v. If sufficiently trained law enforcement is not available from local government, public or private sources within the community will be sought. These sources include auxiliary and reserve elements, retired and/or veterans' groups, industrial security personnel, private security firms, or other qualified personnel available through ESF #13 ECO.

w. ESF #13 provides the conduit for utilizing and incorporating the extensive network of public safety and security coordination established for steady-state prevention efforts through various interagency plans, such as the Mississippi Infrastructure Protection Plan, Mississippi Maritime Security Plan, and Vessel and Facility Security Plans. See the ESF #13 ECO for further details.

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) 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.

(4) Following the impact of these events, local law enforcement agencies may be unable to cope with the magnitude of problems, which may arise.

(5) State agencies, by virtue of their law enforcement powers, manpower, equipment, and supplemental resources, can assist local government in providing necessary law enforcement.

(6) 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.

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(7) 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.

b. General.

(1) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies informed of impending conditions (safety and security 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 #13 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event. ESF #13 will continually assess and develop action plans for ESF #5 to ensure all supporting agencies function appropriately and in a coordinated manner.

(3) MDPS will maintain liaison and coordinate/manage reporting of local, state, tribal, and federal stakeholders related to air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipeline safety and security.

(4) MDPS is authorized as the primary agency to provide security, law enforcement, and support functions according to Mississippi Code 45-3-21.

(5) The local or tribal Sheriff or Police Chief is responsible for law enforcement activities within their jurisdiction. Only when all local resources are exhausted will state law enforcement personnel and equipment be requested. At that time, a member of MDPS will be assigned to coordinate state activities with the local law enforcement officer in charge with a Unified Command.

(6) Upon this determination by local authorities of a need for additional law enforcement, a request for assistance will be made to the ESF #13 ECO at the SEOC, from which ESF #13 will coordinate law enforcement requests. The SEOC will be activated at the appropriate level (I-IV) to support law enforcement operations. (See the CEMP Base Plan.)

(7) When ESF #13 is activated, ESF #5 and other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the event.

(8) If additional assistance is needed from other state agencies with law enforcement manpower and equipment, the ESF #13 ECO will prioritize and coordinate these assignments with other ESF #13 support agencies.

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(9) All state-level law enforcement units will remain under the control of their department's command structure in coordination with ESF #13.

(10) ESF #13 will provide personnel or liaison to the Joint Field Office (JFO) to work closely with their federal counterparts.

(11) ESF #13 parent organizations will support law enforcement field personnel; life support may be provided by one or all the following options:

(a) Base camp.

(b) MDPS mobile kitchen trailer.

(c) Local vendor-provided, military, or non-governmental organization meals.

(d) Local contract or military lodging.

(12) Deployment of MHP assets will be planned with throttled response ensuring MDPS statutory obligations will not be abandoned in non-affected areas of the state. MHP will ensure the safety of all citizens across all of Mississippi before, during, and after any incident. The recommended manpower assignments should be no more than one-third of the total agency strength. One-third for the first deployment, one-third for maintaining district operations, and one-third in reserve on days off preparing for deployment relief or district operations.

(13) MDPS/CTED will maintain North American Standard Level VI Radiological Transportation Inspectors statewide, supporting the Mississippi Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan (MREPP) and the Waste Isolation Pilot Program (WIPP) transuranic waste shipments.

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

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

(16) 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.

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

(18) 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.

(19) MEMA coordinates EMAC with other states for the augmentation of resources.

c. Alert, Notification, and Warning.

(1) When local law enforcement initially responds to an incident and requires immediate state supplemental law enforcement assistance, sheriffs and police chiefs may call directly on the regional commander of any agency from which they need assistance. Those state agencies will notify the nearest MDPS Office Commander (Major or Captain) of their involvement.

(2) In conjunction with MDPS, MEMA will coordinate the alert and notification procedures for key law enforcement and other officials supporting ESF #13.

(3) MEMA will keep all responsible agencies, including any UC, informed of all conditions, which would cause them to assume a readiness posture in preparation for SEOC activation, possible deployment to a forward area of operation, or other activity.

(4) If it appears that state law enforcement resources will be required beyond those in the affected region, MDPS may request activation of the SEOC. Depending on the size and nature of the incident, those ESF #13 agency ECOs necessary for response will be notified by MEMA officials to report to the SEOC.

(5) ESF #13 ECOs will notify their regional offices of the need for additional resources and prepare for response. In consultation with MDPS, MEMA will determine which other ESFs are needed based on the incident and ensure similar notifications and responses to the SEOC. All appropriate state agency heads will be advised and consulted.

d. Response and Evacuation.

(1) An evacuation may overwhelm local and state agencies such that the ESF #13 ECO may request additional support for evacuation and/or traffic control from the MMD.

(2) Other response support may be provided in accordance with capabilities listed below in Organization/Assignment of Responsibilities.

(3) Because of the statewide dispersal of MDPS offices, contact with affected sheriffs and police chiefs can be made quickly to determine their law enforcement needs for an incident. Once the appropriate district receives the information, it is passed to the SEOC and ESF #13 support agencies.

(4) ESF #13 agency ECOs at the SEOC coordinate with MDPS for deployments. All state law enforcement resources typically respond to the county(s) in numbers and types of equipment based on initial assessments made with the sheriff(s), police chiefs, and state agency operations requiring security.

6. ORGANIZATION.

a. **State Emergency Operations Center.** In an incident or a major declared state emergency, the MDPS ECO or the ESF #13 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 #13 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. 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

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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] 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. Direction, Control, and Coordination.

(1) MDPS is the lead agency responsible for overall command and coordination of ESF #13, the deployment of state law enforcement assets to affected local agencies, and maintaining liaison with the affected sheriff(s) and police chief(s).

(2) MDPS is divided into districts from which local operations are conducted in coordination with the state headquarters in Jackson.

(3) During incidents involving primary participants within the law enforcement community, coordination may be limited to the MDPS state headquarters through coordination

with the SEOC.

(4) The MDPS ECO will typically coordinate from the SEOC, but a catastrophic situation may require establishing an additional forward coordination element near the impacted area.

g. Administrative and Logistical Support. All participating ESF #13 agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with the ESF #13 coordinator.

(2) ESF #13 coordinator will coordinate efforts with the SEOC through the Emergency Services Branch Director.

(3) Receive administrative support from their parent organizations; MEMA will provide additional assistance as needed.

(4) Each ESF #13 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 related costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.

(5) All ESF #13 agencies will ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise complies 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.

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

(7) Maintain active accounts and have a working knowledge of WebEOC, the SEOC HSIN SITRoom, and Crisis Track.

(8) Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC, via telecommunications (HSIN SIT Room, ZOOM, or Microsoft Teams), or elsewhere.

(9) Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

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(10) Maintain maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

(11) Update the SEOC Emergency Services Branch Director on changes to the ESF #13 ECO Roster.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS.

a. Coordinating and Primary Agency. As the Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF #13, MDPS is overall responsible for ESF #13. However, all assigned law enforcement agencies are responsible for supporting, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Preparedness.

(a) Provide a list of ESF #13 Emergency Coordination staff that will carry out the CEMP and other emergency management plans 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 #13 Public Safety and Security Annex.

(c) MEMA will assist in the development and maintenance of the ESF #13 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 #13 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 #13 elements are familiar with and operate in concert with NIMS and ICS.

(g) Train and exercise ESF #13 personnel.

(h) Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, Public Information Officer (PIO), and an ESF #13 liaison to report to the SEOC or support virtually.

(2) Pre-Incident.

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(a) MDPS will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key public safety and security officials supporting ESF #13. MEMA will assist MDOT in maintaining the alert and notification list for other agencies supporting ESF #13.

(b) Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #13 liaison 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 #13 team assigned to establish strategies for approaching incident(s).

(e) Provide expertise and coordination for security planning efforts and conducting technical assessments (e.g., vulnerability assessments, risk analyses, surveillance sensor architecture, etc.).

(f) Identify the need for ESF #13 support and analyze potential factors that affect resources and actions needed, such as mapping, modeling, and forecasting for crowd size, the impact of weather, and other conditions on security, etc.

(3) Incident.

(a) Upon activation of ESF #13, ECO will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #13 members. Such information will be a complete orientation of the ESF #13 mission, purpose, and scope of work.

(b) Provide liaison, operational coordination, and reporting on the air, maritime, surface, rail, and pipeline safety and security networks.

(c) Provide information to the SEOC for dissemination to the public and private agencies as needed.

(d) Maintain information on private, public, and supplementary public safety and security resources outside the state.

(e) Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.

(f) Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.

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- (g) Staff state Point of Entry (POE) at weigh station facilities.
- (h) Deploy personnel to erect barricades and signs as per pre-arranged plans or as requested by state or local officials.
- (i) Provide for law enforcement and safety on state parks and facilities.
- (j) Provide for law enforcement and safety on waterways, lakes, tributaries, and coastal areas.
- (k) (MDMR) Provide law enforcement of federal regulations in both state and federal waters.
 - (l) Augment ESF #9 (Search and Rescue) with requested expertise and assets, to include but not limited to:
 - Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Teams.
 - Overland Search and Rescue (OSAR) Teams.
 - Maritime/Coastal/Waterborne Search and Rescue Teams.
 - Aeronautical Search and Rescue Teams.
 - High-Water Vehicle Teams.
 - Dive Teams.
 - Communications Teams.
- (m) Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.
- (n) Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.
- (o) Provide Situation Report (SITREP) and Incident Action Plan (IAP) input, via WebEOC and appropriate ICS Forms, according to the established operational timeline, event-specific.
- (p) Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.

- (q) Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.
- (r) Assist in compiling and providing information to ESF #15/JIC for press releases.
- (s) Participate in post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure to help determine critical needs and potential workloads.
- (t) ESF #13 may be asked by MEMA to provide personnel to the Joint Field Office (JFO) to work closely with their federal counterparts at the established JFO(s) and in the field.
- (u) **Access Control** - Providing security forces to support state and local efforts (or secure sites under federal jurisdiction) to control access to the incident site and critical facilities.
- (v) **Site Security** - Providing security forces and establishing protective measures around the incident site, critical infrastructure, and/or critical facilities.
- (w) **Traffic and Crowd Control** - Providing emergency protective services to address public safety and security requirements during incidents of state significance.
- (x) **Force Protection** - Providing for the protection of emergency responders and other workers operating in a high-threat environment.
- (y) **Security Surveillance** - Conducting surveillance to assist public safety and security efforts and providing appropriate technical support as required.
- (z) **Specialized Security Resources** - Providing or coordinating specialized security assets such as traffic barriers; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives detection devices; canine units; law enforcement personal protective gear; etc.

(4) Recovery.

- (a) The MDPS ECO will keep continuous communications with SEOC officials throughout the event to ensure the allocation of needed resources from other agencies with capabilities to assist in the recovery process.
- (b) MDPS and the MMD will assist with Traffic Control Points (TCP) to re-enter previously evacuated areas.
- (c) Law Enforcement and security assistance from ESF #13 may continue to be required by the affected sheriff(s) and police chief(s) into the recovery phase of an incident.

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Normally, most assignments have been assumed by local law enforcement or are no longer required by this time. The same requirement may continue to exist for state operations remaining active and requiring security but typically are like local law enforcement needs, as described. MDPS will continue to conduct assessments of all assignment requirements with the requesting agencies and will respond accordingly. ESF #13 will coordinate with local law enforcement to establish TCPs in the affected area.

(5) Post-Incident.

(a) 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.

(b) All ESF #13 organizations assist in the preparation of the AAR/IP.

(c) Submit AAR/IP to infrastructure@mema.ms.gov and planning@mema.ms.gov.

(d) Review and recommend revision to plans and procedures as determined necessary.

(e) Copy, catalog, and properly file all records and documents on the incident.

(f) Compare ESF #3 staff records with MEMA network tasking and tracking system to assure accuracy.

b. Supporting Agencies. All ESF #13 Supporting agencies are expected to:

(1) Coordinate their support with ESF #1.

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

(3) Ensure agency administrative, supervisory, and technical personnel remain aware of the agency's role with MEMA and ESF #13.

(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.

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(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 #13 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">Provide overall coordination and support to all participating agencies.Ensure effective operation of Emergency Management functions (ESF #5) and Public Information Releases (ESF #15).Receive, confirm, evaluate, and prioritize requests for assistance from local governments.Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained.Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed.Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.
Office of Attorney General (AGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies.Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC.Investigate price gouging referrals.Investigate consumer fraud reports.Publish a telephone number that all price gouging and consumer fraud incidents can be reported to the public or other state agencies.

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Agency	Functions
State Auditor's Office (OSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC. • Provide investigation officers as additional law enforcement support. • Designate a primary and alternate ECO to report to the SEOC, JFO, State Emergency Response Team (SERT), or other areas of operation. • Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained. • Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed. • Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through a liaison to ESF #5. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.
Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC. • Support law enforcement efforts for affected populations. • Support security for key facilities, evacuating prisoners. • Coordinate the evacuation of prisoners if prison facilities have been affected. • Designate a primary and alternate ECO to report to the SEOC, JFO, SERT, or other areas of operation. • Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained. • Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed. • Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through a liaison to ESF #5. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC. • Provide additional communications equipment to enhance communication between agencies involved in law enforcement emergency services. • Provide qualified personnel for security of critical facilities and Staging Areas (SA).

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Agency	Functions
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)/Mississippi National Guard (MSNG) cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel and equipment to support traffic and crowd control measures. • Assist law enforcement re-entry control points. • Designate a primary and alternate ECO to report to the SEOC, JFO, SERT, or other areas of operation. • Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained. • Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed. • Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through a liaison to ESF #5. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.
Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC. • Support law enforcement efforts for affected populations. • Support security for key facilities, evacuating prisoners. • Provide technical assistance in terrorist or CBNRE incidents. • Designate a primary and alternate ECO to report to the SEOC, JFO, SERT, or other areas of operation. • Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained. • Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed. • Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through ESF #5. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.
Mississippi State Tax Commission (MSTC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the SEOC. • Provide law enforcement personnel to assist the MDPS and local law enforcement officers. • Designate a primary and alternate ECO to report to the SEOC, JFO, SERT, or other areas of operation; • Ensure that adequate communications are established and maintained. • Support the resource pool by providing available resources as needed. • Coordinate the response and recovery efforts through ESF #5. • Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities and to ESF #15 for press releases.

8. AUTHORITIES and REFERENCES. The procedures in this ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes, internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Public Law 98-473, Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act, October 1984
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title34 subtitle5 chapter501&edition=prelim>
- c. United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/USCODE-2011-title18/USCODE-2011-title18-partI-chap67-sec1385>
- d. Public Law 104-321, October 1996 (EMAC)
[Public Law 104-321, October 1996](#)
- e. MS Code, Ann. Â§ 33-15(1972): Mississippi Emergency Management Act of 1995, Title 33-15, et al. [Successor to Mississippi Emergency Management Law of 1980]
[MS Code 33-15](#)
- f. MS Code, Title 45, Chapter 18 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
[Mississippi Code of 2018, Title 45, Chapter 18](#)
- g. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5)
<https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Homeland%20Security%20Presidentia l%20Directive%205.pdf>
- h. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8)
<https://www.dhs.gov/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness>
- i. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>

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- j. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- k. National Preparedness System
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/system>
- 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_Impact_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
- 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](#)

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- u. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Transportation Response Plan
[MEMA Downloads/State Plans](#)
- v. State of Mississippi New Madrid Seismic Zone OPLAN, January 2018
[MEMA Downloads/State Plans](#)
- w. State of Mississippi Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan (MREPP), October 2020
[MEMA Downloads/State Plans](#)
- x. State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/State Plans](#)
- y. State of Mississippi Evacuation Plan, January 2022
[MEMA Downloads/State Plans](#)
- z. 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.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. At a minimum, the Catastrophic Incident Annex Coordinating Agencies 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.