



Jackson County

Annual review/revision/rewrite of County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Pandemic Annex & Shelter Support Plan Acknowledgment Form FY2023

In accordance with the MS Code Ann. §33-15-14 and the FY 2023 EMPG standards, I acknowledge:

- I have conducted an **annual review** of my county Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Pandemic Annex and Shelter Support Plan
- I have conducted a **revision** (recommended at least every 2-years) of my county Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Pandemic Annex and Shelter Support Plan
- I have completed a **rewrite** (recommended at least every 5-years) of my county Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Pandemic Annex or Shelter Support Plan

Date of review / revision / rewrite completion: 1/17/2023

I have:

- No Changes or updates to my County CEMP, Pandemic Annex or Shelter Support Plan
- Made changes to the plan as recorded in the Record of Changes page of my CEMP, Pandemic Annex or Shelter Support Plan (Please submit a copy of your revised or rewritten plan and record of changes page and attach to this form)
- I will need assistance in reviewing, revising, rewriting, and/or testing my county CEMP, Pandemic Annex or Shelter Support Plan

(Please check one of the options above and return to MEMA Preparedness at the email address below)

X Earl [Signature]
Signature EMA Director/County

X 01/20/2023
Date

Please submit form back to the Office of Preparedness at preparedness@mema.ms.gov

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023

RECORD OF CHANGES

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

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

Date	Page & Section	Brief Description
07/2022	All	New - reformat, rewrite, and standardization using MEMA guidelines.
07/2022	All	New - Added under development sections as needed
07/2022	Article 5	New - added Continuity of Operations Plan
07/2022	Article 2	Change - ESFs 16 and 17 integrated into ESFs 8 and 7
07/2022	Article 4	Change - Restructured Incident Annexes to become separate sections
07/2022	ESF #5	Change - Integrated Catastrophic Incident Annex
07/2022	ESF# 10	Change - Integrated Transportation Accidents Incident Annex
07/2022	ESF# 11	Change - Integrated Food and Agriculture, Water Supply Incident Annex(es)
07/2022	ESF# 18	Change - Integrated into Basic Plan

Send any comments regarding this document to Jackson County OES by contacting the Emergency Management Coordinator at the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services

Jackson County, Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 2023



**Prepared and maintained by:
Jackson County Office of Emergency Services
600 Convent Avenue, Pascagoula, Mississippi, 39567**

Transmitted here within is the 2023 version of the Jackson County, Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). This plan has been updated to incorporate changes identified by emergency management partners and stakeholders. This plan is submitted in accordance with the Mississippi Code section 33-15-14.

Controlled Copy Number :

Received by:

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023

PROMULGATION STATEMENT

County government shares a responsibility with State and municipal governments to be prepared in the event of a natural, technological, or man-made emergency or disaster that threatens life, property, or the environment. The Mississippi Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15(1972) confers emergency powers on the Governor, the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency, executive heads of governing bodies of municipalities, and counties of the state to meet this responsibility.

To provide an effective response to emergency situations, the federal, state, local, and tribal governments must plan and prepare together. The concept and assignment of responsibilities outlined in this plan shall serve as the basis for the conduct of emergency operations by Jackson County. It shall be the responsibility of all county agencies and organizations to perform their assigned functional tasks and prepare and maintain standard operating procedures and/or guidelines. All responsible parties shall provide notice of revisions and improvements to this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and support it through training and exercises.

This plan is in accordance with existing state and federal statutes, in coordination with the National Response Framework, and is compliant with the National Incident Management System. It will be reviewed annually, revised, and updated biennially or more frequently as warranted. This plan is written and will be updated in compliance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Version 3.0, September 2021.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the Board of Supervisors of Jackson County, I hereby promulgate the Jackson County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Furthermore, I charge the Director of the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency with responsibility for implementing this plan under emergency conditions and its ongoing development, as experience and changing conditions require.

Ken Taylor

President, Jackson County Board of Supervisors

Date

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023

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Date	Page & Section	Brief Description
07/2022	All	New - reformat and rewrite of the CEMP document using MEMA guidelines.

Send any comments regarding this document to Jackson County OES by contacting the Emergency Management Coordinator at the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023

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JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023

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JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023

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SECTION ONE: BASIC PLAN INTRODUCTION

Purpose:

This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) describes Jackson County’s approach to response and recovery activities related to emergencies and major disasters. It establishes the policies and procedures by which Jackson County shall coordinate local response to disasters. Furthermore, it utilizes the Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annex, Support Annex, and Incident Annex concepts to marshal and apply county resources and describes the responsibilities of local agencies in executing effective response and recovery operations.

This CEMP incorporates the concepts and requirements found in state and federal laws, regulations, and guidelines. Furthermore, the CEMP provides the decision framework to effectively enable the local government to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters. The plan identifies the responsibilities and actions required to protect lives, property, and the environment from natural, man-made, and technological emergencies and disasters.

The CEMP consists of four components:

- Basic Plan - Establishes fundamental policies and assumptions for countywide emergency management, outlines the county's vulnerabilities to potential hazards, establishes a comprehensive emergency management concept of operations and outlines local and state relationships and responsibilities. The basic plan includes planning assumptions, roles and responsibilities, a concept of operations, incident management actions and plan maintenance instructions. The Incident management actions incorporate the updated requirements of the MMS.
- Emergency Support Function Annexes - Identifies the specific activities required to support each numbered function and specifies the agencies and organizations that are responsible for performing those activities. While the ESFs name and describe the specific tasks, they do not describe the detailed procedures to perform them. The detailed procedures shall be developed by the coordinating ESF and support agencies in the form of Interagency Coordination Procedures, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and Standard Operating Guides (SOGs).
- Support Annexes - Describes the framework through which local and tribal entities, along with volunteer and non-governmental organizations coordinate and execute the common functional processes and administrative requirements necessary for efficient and effective incident management.
- Incident Annexes - Deals with specific catastrophic and unique hazards. These annexes address special considerations and priorities generated by hazards affecting the county and the corresponding actions required to cope with them.

Scope:

This document provides structures for implementing county-level policy and operational coordination for incident response. It can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. The selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the exact resources needed, and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.

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

Initial coordination of county incident assessments and response efforts are intended to occur seamlessly, without the need for any formal trigger mechanism such as a written declaration by the Jackson County Board of Supervisors. This will

support a more agile, scalable, and coordinated response by the “whole community”. Major sections of this plan include disaster information and situational awareness, the concept of operations, and direction and control, supported by automatic activation.

Whole Community:

‘Whole Community’ is a philosophical approach in how to conduct the business of emergency management. Benefits include:

- Shared understanding of community needs and capabilities
- Greater empowerment and integration of resources from across the community
- Stronger social infrastructure
- Establishment of relationships that facilitate more effective prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities
- Increased individual and collective preparedness
- Greater resiliency at both the community and national levels

SECTION TWO: BASIC PLAN SITUATION OVERVIEW

Jackson County is composed of four cities and municipalities and consisting of a total population of approximately 143,000 as of 2020 census updates. Of the county's population approximately 18,000 or 13% are disabled. Disability characteristics include (1) hearing difficulty, (2) vision difficulty, (3) cognitive difficulty, (4) ambulatory difficulty, (5) self-care difficulty, and (6) independent living difficulty.

Jackson County is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential of causing casualties, damaging, or destroying public or private property and disrupting the county's economy. In any crisis or emergency, Jackson County's foremost concern is for the protection of human life and property.

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

Jackson County conducts emergency preparedness awareness campaigns through media releases, civic groups, schools, and website pages. Awareness campaigns include severe weather awareness, flood awareness, hurricane awareness, mitigation campaigns for children and adults and tornado awareness. Jackson County utilizes a variety of networking venues and broadcasting methods, such as radio, television and newspaper and social media, to ensure that diverse populations are appropriately advised.

SECTION THREE: BASIC PLAN HAZARD DEFINITIONS

Hazard and Threat Analysis Summary:

Jackson County is vulnerable to the effects of natural, man-made and technological hazards. The county's location in the southeast portion of the state makes it vulnerable to several significant natural hazards, including hurricanes, storm surge, floods, and tornadoes among others. Furthermore, Jackson County is home to significant infrastructure, populations, and government functions that place it at risk for intentional acts meant to cause physical damage, casualties, or operational disruptions.

Hazard Categories:

- Natural Hazards - Natural incidents related to environmental conditions including dam and levee failure, drought and extreme heat, earthquakes, flooding, major fires (including grass, timber and urban), hurricanes, tornadoes, and winter/ice storms. Further information related to these hazards is found under separate cover in The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan and as Incident annexes of this document.
- Man-made Hazards - Intentional acts including civil disorder, enemy attacks, sabotage, terrorism, cyber-attack, or other incidents involving the use of weapons of mass destruction.
- Radiological - Mississippi is home to the Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS) located on 2100 acres in Claiborne County, near the city of Port Gibson. GGNS has been operational since March 1985, with a total production capacity of 1500 megawatts. GGNS is owned and operated by Entergy and Southern Mississippi Electric Power Association. This type of hazard has the potential to cause mass casualties and result in major economic loss. Portions of Mississippi are also included in the 10-mile EPZ for River Bend Station located in St. Francisville, LA which is also owned and operated by Entergy.
- Technological Hazards - Technological failures or accidents including, but not limited to:
 - industrial hazards, structural collapse, power outages, fires, explosions, transportation accidents, water supply failure and hazardous materials such as: chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear.

Natural Hazards:

- Hurricane/Tropical Storm - Due to its proximity to the Gulf Coast, Mississippi records several hurricane watches and/or warnings during the Atlantic hurricane season, which runs from June 1 to November 30. Since 1965, Mississippi has received declarations for several major hurricanes and tropical storms. Some of these storms have impacted counties as far inland as 300 miles with high winds, rain damage, severe storms and flooding which has caused billions of dollars in damage. (See www.fema.gov/disasters)

The Gulf Coast of Mississippi is one of the more densely populated areas of the state. It is comprised of Hancock, Harrison and Jackson counties and the second-tier counties located immediately upland from the coastal counties of George, Pearl River, and Stone. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, more than 397,926 residents reside in the coastal counties, while 98,828 residents make up the population in the second-tier counties.

Not only are these counties densely populated with residents, but in recent years this area has experienced significant growth of the gaming industry which has increased planning requirements for the local population and tourists during hurricane warnings and evacuations. Furthermore, Jackson County is home to major industrial businesses which employ several thousand people overall.

Over the years, both residents and industry along the Mississippi Gulf Coast have felt significant and damaging impacts from hurricanes and tropical storms. Two historical hurricanes which have had the most impact were Hurricane Camille in 1969 and Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Combined these hurricanes resulted in the loss of approximately 387 lives and more than \$80 billion in property and crop damage. The impact was so great during Hurricane Katrina that a total of 49 counties were declared eligible for Individual Assistance; all 82 counties and the Mississippi Band of

Choctaw Indians (MBCI) were eligible for Public Assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act yielding a total of almost \$4.9 billion in federal disaster funding.

- **Earthquake** - Due to Mississippi's location to the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ), recent studies indicate that the state has the potential of experiencing significant damage from an earthquake. According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS), "In 1811 and 1812, a series of great earthquakes near the New Madrid, Missouri area was felt in Mississippi as far south as the Gulf Coast. The New Madrid series caused the banks of the Mississippi River to cave in as far as Vicksburg, more than 300 miles from the epicenter region." However, the earliest and strongest earthquake reported within Mississippi occurred on December 16, 1931, at about 9:36 p.m. Using the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale the average intensity was VI - VII which is a magnitude 5.0 -5.9 on the Richter Scale. Several chimneys in Belzoni (Humphreys County) and Tillatoba (Yalobusha County) were damaged. Although damage was minimal from this episode, if the same magnitude occurred today, due to increased area population and infrastructure, it is likely significant damage would result.

Although the NMSZ is the primary seismic activity source for the Southeastern United States, there are other potential earthquake sources in Mississippi. The USGS has recorded more than 43 earthquakes originating within the boundaries of Mississippi since 1911. On June 29, 2015, a 3.2 magnitude earthquake with a depth of three miles, centered just 4 miles southwest of Canton, Miss., struck at 8:23 a.m. Residents in the area reported feeling the rumbling in their homes. This same area experienced two similar quakes on May 2, 2015, with magnitudes of 3.2 and 3.0 respectively. After those earthquakes the USGS said there is not a major fault line in the area but that plates do shift from time to time. Earthquakes are ranked in magnitude of 1.0 to 7.0 or higher. Although none of these caused significant damage, they should not be disregarded. General details of magnitude 3.0 earthquakes from the USGS: Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations are similar to the passing of a truck.

The NMSZ has the potential of producing an earthquake greater than magnitude 7.0 on the Richter scale. In recent years the USGS, in conjunction with the Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC), released data related to Mississippi based on a New Madrid magnitude 7.7 scenario. Counties that have a high liquefaction hazard and are closest to the NMSZ would experience considerable losses. Lateral spreading, (ground failure due to liquefaction), could lead to impassable roadways, ruptured utility lines and damaged port facilities. Bridge damage could be significant, potentially isolating some communities. Overall, the potential impact could result in approximately \$3 billion in building and income losses, with overall economic losses approximating \$3.9 billion. More than 25 percent of the total number of buildings in the state could be at least moderately damaged. Fifteen percent of the building and income losses would most likely be related to business interruption.

Annually, Jackson County participates in "The Great Central U.S. ShakeOut," and the state public earthquake drill which is held the third Thursday of every October. MEMA conducts extensive outreach and education efforts to all populations throughout the state and encourages all individuals, including those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, businesses, community and faith-based groups, nonprofit organizations, and all levels of government to participate in this important drill. Information and preparedness guides for all sectors and populations can be found at www.shakeout.org/centralus.

- **Tornado** - Each year the state conducts an annual Tornado Preparedness Week to increase community awareness and education. It is either conducted during the last week of October or the first week of November.

Since 1950 the nation has recorded 26 violent/long-track tornados (136+ mph), nine of which occurred in Mississippi. The National Weather Service (NWS) data reflects that the Natchez tornado of 1840 resulted in 317 deaths and the Tupelo tornado of 1936 had a total of 216 deaths. These tornados ranked in the top five deadliest tornados on record.

The most tornados recorded in one year in Mississippi occurred in 2005 with a total of 120 tornados. This large number was directly contributed to both Hurricanes Katrina and Rita of that year.

On April 24, 2010, Mississippi experienced a historic tornado which ranked as the fourth longest in Mississippi history with a maximum width of 1.75 miles and ranked as the ninth deadliest tornado, resulting in 10 fatalities.

According to the NWS, in April 2011 Mississippi set a record for tornadoes in any month with a total of 67 tornadoes. On April 27, 2011 several Mississippi communities were hit by two EF5 tornadoes with winds in excess of 200 mph. This is the first time since 1990 that any state has recorded two EF5 tornadoes on the same day. When the super-outbreak was over, 37 lives were lost, and 49 counties and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians reported some damages from strong winds, tornadoes, and flooding.

Additionally, on February 1, 2013, the City of Hattiesburg was hit by a violent EF4 multiple vortex wedge tornado that devastated portions of Hattiesburg and Petal, Mississippi as well as surrounding locations. The Hattiesburg tornado was one of eight tornadoes that touched down in southern Mississippi and southwestern Alabama that day. The tornado reached a maximum path width of 0.75 miles and reached estimated maximum sustained winds of 170 mph in the Oak Grove community of west Hattiesburg. The tornado injured 82 people (see www.noaa.gov) and caused damage amounting to \$15.6 million. This was the first violent tornado to occur in Lamar and Forrest counties since April 24, 1908, in which 143 people were killed. (See www.fema.gov/disaster/4101)

In late April 2014, Mississippi was hit with a powerful spring storm system. The most devastating tornado was the EF-4 which tore a path across NE Leake County on April 28, the corners of Attala/Neshoba counties, and through the heart of Winston County where the city of Louisville was especially hard hit. According to the National Weather Service, this tornado was on ground for 34.3 miles and resulted in 11 fatalities and many injuries. Other hard-hit counties were Lowndes, Rankin, Hinds, Scott, Newton, Montgomery, Warren, and Jones. Each of these counties experienced at least one tornado, some multiple tornadoes. Overall, 21 tornadoes were confirmed. Of these tornadoes, three were rated EF-3, three rated EF-2, 12 rated EF1 and two rated BF-O.

- **Flooding** - Floods occur seasonally with general or torrential rains associated with tropical storms that later drain into river basins and fill them with an abundance of water. Rivers, lakes, and other water bodies have always overflowed their normal beds to inundate nearby land. The land adjacent to these bodies of water is called the floodplain.

Mississippi is prone to four types of flooding: river flooding, flash flooding, coastal (tidal) flooding and drainage flooding. Many areas in the state are located within the 100-year floodplain and more than 300 communities have been federally identified as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA). Since 1892, approximately 90 percent of the counties in the State have been impacted by flooding. The Mississippi River Flood of 1927 resulted in some 246 deaths, more than 600,000 left homeless and approximately \$284 million in property damage. Additionally, the Pearl River Flood (Easter Flood) of 1979 resulted in four deaths and approximately \$400 million in property damage.

In April and May 2011, the Mississippi River once again overflowed its banks causing the U.S. federal government to declare 13 counties along the Mississippi River and its tributaries as federal disaster areas. A total of 1,262 applications were approved by FEMA for housing needs. The total amount of assistance requested from FEMA was \$13.7 million. Of this amount almost \$13 million went to meet housing needs through the individual assistance program. The remaining funds went toward other needs assistance.

Since 1984, under provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (PL 93 — 288 as amended) and its predecessor, the Disaster Relief Act of 1970 (PL 91-606), 19 floods have resulted in being federally declared "Major Disasters."

-
- Wildfire - Agriculture is Mississippi's number one industry, employing 29 percent of the state's workforce either directly or indirectly. With approximately 42,000 farms in the state covering 11 million acres, wildfires in Mississippi could not only threaten human life, but economic viability as well.

Mississippi's total land area is 30.2 million acres and the total forest acreage is 20 million. Forestry directly creates 15,163 jobs statewide and supports a total of 123,659 jobs. Mississippi forests create a \$17.4 billion value added to the economy each year. Since 1990, 45 counties per year (out of 82) have had timber as the most valuable agricultural crop.

Mississippi traditionally has two wild land fire seasons each year. The first season usually begins in late October with the first frost and hardwood leaf drop and runs through December. The second season usually begins in February and runs to mid-April or until spring green-up. These seasons vary from year to year, depending on rainfall, wind, and other weather factors. According to the MFC 2020 Annual Report, Mississippi suppressed almost 800 wildfires burning more than 21,000 acres. Average wild land fire size is close to 26 acres. (See State of Mississippi Standard Hazard Mitigation Plan).

- Winter Weather - Mississippi is potentially vulnerable to winter weather events which are categorized as heavy snow, ice storm, or winter storm (combination of ice, snow, and freezing rain). According to the State of Mississippi Standard Mitigation Plan (2013), between 1996 and 2013, there were at least 73 damaging winter weather events with a reported loss of more than \$68 million in property damages. Event occurrence follows a geographic pattern. Winter storms occur most frequently in the northern counties with frequency of occurrence diminishing in a southward pattern.

In 1994, Mississippi experienced a damaging ice storm which was reported by the NWS as the worst since 1951. It not only affected Mississippi, but southeast Arkansas, west Tennessee, northwest Alabama, and north Louisiana. Combined, the total damage estimates exceeded \$300 million and a federal disaster declaration for 26 counties.

In 1998, Mississippi experienced another winter storm which caused more than \$16 million in property damage.

In 2009/2010, NWS characterized Mississippi's winter as below-normal temperatures across the state. In Jackson, it was the fourth coldest winter since temperature records were first collected in 1896. It was also the ninth snowiest winter in Jackson, with one snowfall of 5.5 inches recorded by the NWS Forecast Office. In January 2010, prolonged sub-freezing temperatures caused massive failure of water mains throughout Jackson and the Central Mississippi region, creating problems for residents, and causing emergency conditions at hospitals, police precincts, businesses, restaurants, communications systems, and state facilities.

In 2015, Mississippi experienced multiple winter weather events between February and March.

In February 2017, a winter weather system affected much of the north central part of the state, Counties in this region saw between 3-6 inches of snow. Some areas reported nearly 10 inches of accumulation. Several fatalities occurred and power outages were reported from 16 counties.

In March 2017, moderate sleet fell in portions of Central Mississippi. Certain portions of the Delta experienced significant accumulation. Other areas south and east Mississippi saw sleet, with little or no accumulation. The Natchez Trace corridor received between 1/2 inch to 1 - 2 inches in the northern parts of the Delta. During both events, schools, state, and local government agencies were closed or had delayed openings.

Man-made or Technological Hazards:

Mississippi is home to significant infrastructure, populations and government functions that place it at risk for unintentional or intentional acts which could cause physical damage, casualties, or operational disruptions. Over the years, the frequency of man-made and technological hazards has increased mainly due to the number and availability of hazardous substances and the potential for human error. The vast network of interstate highways and railways result in vulnerabilities to hazardous material releases from both stationery and transportation sources. Specific man-made or technological hazards which could occur include:

- Dam failures or chemical substance spills or releases - This type of hazard may have the potential to cause extensive fatalities and severe economic impacts and the likelihood of occurrence may increase due to aging infrastructure.
- Terrorist organizations or affiliates - These organizations may seek to acquire, build, and use weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Conventional terrorist attacks, including those by "lone actors" employing explosives and armed attacks, present a continued risk to the state.
- Cyber-attacks - Attacks such as this can have their own catastrophic consequences and can also initiate other hazards, such as power grid failures or financial system failures, which magnify the potential impact of cyber incidents.

For further information regarding Jackson County's hazards, vulnerabilities and how the county expects to receive (or provide) assistance within its local response structures refer to the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Emergency Support Functions, Support and Incident Annexes of this county CEMP and the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security's (MOHS) website at www.homelandsecurity.ms.gov.

Capability Assessment:

With preparedness as the foundation, the CEMP utilizes the mission areas of protection, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation to implement three core capabilities (Planning, Public Information, and Warning and Operational Coordination) that span all five mission areas. Preparedness refers to the actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the state.

SECTION FOUR: BASIC PLAN MISSION AREAS and CORE CAPABILILITES

To reach the federal National Preparedness Goal, core capabilities are essential for the execution of each of the five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery. To assess both our capacity and our gaps, each core capability includes capability targets for which measures will be developed. The core capabilities and capability targets are not exclusive to any single level of government or organization, but rather require the combined efforts of the whole community. The three core capabilities that span all five mission areas are:

- Planning - Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.
- Public Information and Warning - Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable and actionable information to the whole community using clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.
- Operational Coordination - Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

Prevention - Refers to those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. The other core capabilities contained in the Prevention mission area are:

- Intelligence and Information Sharing
- Interdiction and Disruption
- Screening, Search, and Detection
- Forensics and Attribution

Prevention capabilities include but are not limited to:

- information sharing and warning, domestic counterterrorism and preventing the acquisition or use of WMD. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations, heightened inspections, improved surveillance and security operations, investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat, public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes, immunizations, isolation or quarantine and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Protection - Refers to those capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and man-made or natural disasters. The other core capabilities contained in the Protection mission area are:

- Intelligence and Information Sharing
- Interdiction and Disruption
- Screening, Search, and Detection
- Access Control and Identity Verification
- Cybersecurity
- Physical Protective Measures

Protection capabilities include but are not limited to:

- defense against WMD threats, defense of agriculture and food, critical infrastructure protection, protection of key leadership and events, border security, maritime security, transportation security, immigration security and cyber security.

Mitigation - Refers to those capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. The other core capabilities contained in the Mitigation mission area are:

- Community Resilience
- Long-Term Vulnerability
- Risk and Disaster Resilience
- Threats and Hazards Identification

Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to:

- community-wide risk reduction projects, efforts to improve lifelines, risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards or acts of terrorism and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to and after an incident and are often influenced by lessons learned from prior

incidents. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Response - Refers to those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. Response includes the execution of CEMPs, mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage and other unfavorable outcomes. Response also includes efforts to begin the process of returning to pre-emergency conditions. The other core capabilities contained in the Response mission area are:

- Infrastructure Systems
- Critical Transportation
- Environmental Response/Health and Safety
- Fatality Management Services
- Fire Management and Suppression
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- Mass Care Services
- Mass Search and Rescue Operations
- On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement
- Operational Communications
- Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services
- Situational Assessment

Recovery - Refers to those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively. The other core capabilities contained in the Response mission area are:

- Infrastructure Systems
- Economic Recovery
- Health and Social Services
- Housing
- Natural and Cultural Resources

Recovery actions include, but not limited to:

- rebuilding infrastructure systems, providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors, restoring health, social and community services promoting economic development and restoring natural and cultural resources. Recovery must begin as soon as possible which may be short-term or long-term in duration. The emergency management organization initiates procedures to assess needs and resources, establish priorities, review state and federal aid criteria and coordinate with representatives from both levels of government. Once the extent of the recovery effort is determined, the appointed recovery team members determine how best to manage the specific activities, what resources and personnel will be required and what other actions are needed to return the impacted areas to normal operations as quickly as possible. (Additional community-based recovery information is available in ESF #14).

The MEMA Office of Mitigation is responsible for coordinating disaster loss reduction programs, Initiatives, and policies throughout the state. Disaster loss reduction measures are carried out through disaster reduction programs, initiatives, and policies through the development of state and local hazard mitigation plans and the implementation of strategies

identified in the plans. The Office of Mitigation will review the mitigation actions, activities and ongoing projects as deemed necessary. The evaluation process will include project status and update such items as timeline, funding source and responsible entity. In addition, the Office of Mitigation will also review current programs and initiatives as identified by the grant manager. Any desired or necessary changes to the mitigation actions or programs will be communicated to senior management and other stakeholders.

Public Information/Interoperable Communications:

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

Translation of important materials ensures that Public Information Officers (PIOs) can communicate risk and safety actions to nearly all citizens. This includes non-English speaking populations. Translation services are available commercially and have been identified by the MEMA PIOs. Interpretation for the deaf and hard of hearing is also of critical importance. MEMA PIOs will contact a certified interpreter from the MS Department of Rehabilitation Services to participate in critical MEMA news conferences from the State Emergency Operations Center. Critical news releases and information may also be interpreted and distributed using vendors who specialize in translation into American Sign Language and posted and distributed via the Web. Specific vendor information along with detailed procedures for providing alternate communication for individuals with disabilities, such as deaf interpreting services or braille are found in the MEMA External Affairs SOG.

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

Jackson County utilizes both traditional communications systems and modern technologies such as WebEOC, Internet, high frequency (HE) phones, radios and satellite networks combined with backup from other local agencies tasked under this plan to enhance the county's capability in communications and automated data systems.

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

SECTION FIVE: BASIC PLAN CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

Incidents typically begin and end locally and are managed daily at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional level. This plan considers the involvement of the whole community, which includes individuals, communities,

the private and non-profit sectors, faith-based organizations, and federal, state, and local governments who are mandated or encouraged to develop, exercise, and maintain individual CEMPs. When local resources become exhausted emergency managers depend on the involvement of multiple jurisdictions for support. Therefore, it is imperative that the whole community be prepared to assist in this effort. This plan will be activated under the direction of the Jackson County Board of Supervisors or by their designee in response to emergency or disaster events which prove to exceed the ability and resources of local emergency management. The plan will be closely aligned with the procedures, best practices, and goals of the NRF (National Response Framework) using NIMS (National Incident Management System) and ICS (Incident Command System). UC (Unified Command) will be invoked upon larger scale emergencies where a MACS (Multi-Agency Coordination System) is required.

National Response Framework (NRF):

The NRF is a guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards incident response. The NRF states that the role of a state government during emergency response is to supplement local efforts before, during and after a disaster or emergency. If a state anticipates its needs may exceed its resources, the Governor can request assistance from other states through mutual aid agreements (MAAs), EMAC, and/or the federal government. If a county in Mississippi anticipates its needs may exceed its resources, the county Board of Supervisors can request assistance from other counties through the SMAC Agreement. The NRF emphasizes the concept of resilient communities. Resiliency begins with prepared individuals and depends on the leadership and engagement of local government, civic leaders, and private sector businesses and organizations. These entities should work with individuals, families, and service providers for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to enhance their awareness of risk levels and specific threats, develop household emergency plans that include household pets and service animals and prepare emergency supply kits.

National Incident Management System (NIMS):

NIMS provides a consistent framework for incident management, regardless of the cause, size, or complexity of the incident. NIMS provides the nation's first responders and authorities with the same foundation for incident management for all hazards. Executive Order No. 932 as signed by the Governor of the State of Mississippi designates the NIMS as the basis for all incident management in the State of Mississippi. MMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, tribal and local governments to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Jackson County has adopted the Incident Management System by signing a NIMS Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) which implements the Incident Command System in this county. The components of NIMS include:

- Incident Command System (ICS)
- Multi-agency Coordination Systems (MACS)
- Training
- Identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources)
- Qualification and certification
- Collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources

Incident Command System (ICS):

ICS is a critical component of NIMS and is used to manage all incidents. ICS is used to organize on-scene operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies from small to complex incidents, both natural and man-made. The field response level is where emergency management/response personnel, under command of an appropriate authority, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat. Resources from the federal, state, tribal, or local levels, when appropriately deployed, become part of the field ICS as prescribed by the local authority. ICS is used by all levels of

government (federal, state, tribal, and local,) as well as, by many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. ICS is applicable across multiple disciplines. ICS Management includes the following characteristics:

- Common Terminology
- Modular Organization
- Management by Objectives
- Reliance on an Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- Manageable Span of Control
- Pre-designated Incident Mobilization Center Locations and Facilities
- Comprehensive Resource Management
- Integrated Communications
- Establishment and Transfer of Command
- Chain of Command/Unity of Command
- Unified Command
- Accountability of Resources and Personnel
- Deployment
- Information and Intelligence Management

Unified Command System (UC):

Unified Command is a structure that brings together the Incident Commanders of different organizations/agencies involved in the incident to coordinate an effective response while at the same time carrying out their own jurisdictional responsibilities. The UC links the organizations/agencies responding to the incident and provides a forum for these entities to make consensus decisions. Under the UC, the various jurisdictions and/or agencies and non-government responders are co-located or closely coordinate and communicate throughout the operation to create an integrated response team. The UC is responsible for overall management of the incident and possesses the decision-making authority. The UC directs incident activities, including development and implementation of overall objectives and strategies and approves ordering and releasing of resources. Members of the UC will work together to develop a common set of incident objectives and strategies, share information, maximize the use of available resources, and enhance the efficiency of the individual response organizations. UC members shall represent an appropriate level of authority in their respective organizations and agencies as well as the resources to carry out their responsibilities. The UC members may change as the response transitions out of emergency response into recovery. In conjunction with the ICS the UC enables state agencies and the federal government to carry out their own responsibilities while working cooperatively within one response management system.

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

- Support incident management policies and priorities
- Facilitate logistics support and resource tracking
- Make resource allocation decisions based on incident management priorities
- Coordinate incident-related information
- Coordinate interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding incident management policies, priorities, and strategies

MACS include emergency operations centers, such as the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and, in certain multi-jurisdictional or complex incidents, multi-agency coordination entities. Multi-agency coordination entities are responsible for:

- Ensuring that each involved agency is providing situation and resource status information
- Acquiring and allocating resources required by incident management personnel
- Coordinating and identifying future resource requirements
- Coordinating and resolving policy issues
- Providing strategic coordination

Operational Assumptions:

- Federal civil rights laws in Section IV of the FEMA Guide "Accommodating Individuals with Disabilities in the Provision of Disaster Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services" require equal access for, and prohibit discrimination against, people with disabilities in all aspects of emergency planning, response, and recovery.
- To comply with Federal law, those involved in emergency management should understand the concepts of accessibility and nondiscrimination and how they apply in emergencies.
- Incidents mean an occurrence or event (natural, technological, or human-caused), that requires a response to protect life, property, or the environment. Examples include:
 - major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.
- Incidents may occur at any time with little or no warning in the context of a general or specific threat or hazard and they may involve single or multiple geographic/jurisdictional areas.
- All incidents begin and end locally and are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.
- Government at all levels must continue to function under all threats, emergencies, and disaster conditions.
- Executive Order No. 932 designates NIMS as the basis for all incident management in the State of Mississippi. Therefore, incident management activities shall be Initiated and conducted using the NIMS Command and Management principles. In accordance with MMS requirements, the Incident Command System (ICS) will be used as the on-scene management system.
- Jackson County has adopted a Unified Command (UC) structure for incident management.
- Local governments possess varying levels of capabilities, plans, procedures, and resources to provide for the safety and welfare of their people. They also vary in their capacity to protect property and the environment in times of emergency or disaster.
- Incidents may cause significant alterations and damage to the environment resulting in numerous casualties and fatalities, displaced individuals, property loss, disruption of normal
- life support systems, disruption of essential public services and damage to basic infrastructure.
- Incidents pose a challenge for the whole community but specifically the special needs population which includes children, individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, diverse communities, the elderly, and people with limited English proficiency. These groups may be lacking in resources such as food, shelter, and transportation. ESF #6 will coordinate all local efforts to provide sheltering and temporary housing, feeding, and other human needs following a catastrophic disaster requiring mass care assistance. ESF #1 and ESF #8 will assist with transportation requirements for special needs populations.
- Approximately 17 percent of Jackson County's population is disabled. Preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts will be consistent with federal policy and guidelines. Emergency efforts will enable people with

disabilities to evacuate, use emergency transportation, stay in shelters, and participate in all emergency and disaster related programs together with their service animals. (For disability statistics, refer to <http://factfinder2.census.gov>).

- Persons with pets may be hesitant to evacuate or seek shelter. ESF #11 will develop strategies for the evacuation and shelter of persons with pets.
- Incidents may attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and supplies and may require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.
- Individuals, community-based organizations, and businesses will offer services and support in time of disaster.
- Incidents may overwhelm capabilities of local and tribal governments and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators.
- Mutual aid and other forms of assistance will be rendered when impacted jurisdictions exhaust or anticipate exhausting their resources.
- The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services Director or their respective representative may request assistance directly from another participating party by contacting that party through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC). The requests may be verbal, in writing, or using the Mississippi State Notification System called WebEOC.
- The greater the complexity, impact and geographic scope of an emergency, the more multiagency coordination will be required.
- Local governments may request state assistance when the local resources for incident management become inadequate. MBCI, which is a sovereign state and has the power to request assistance independently of the, has elected to function in the same manner as the other counties within the state of Mississippi. ("Accord Between the Executive Branches of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians and the State of Mississippi," 24 November 1997 Kept under separate cover)
- When a major emergency or disaster occurs in any locality, an evaluation of the severity and magnitude will be made by MEMA in coordination with local officials and representatives of other state and federal agencies.
- If the situation in Jackson County warrants support from the state, the Jackson County Board of Supervisors may sign a Resolution Requesting Governor to Proclaim a State of Emergency (DR-4) and submit to MEMA through e-mail, fax, WEBEOC or the MEMA Area Coordinator (AC).
- If the situation in Jackson County warrants support from the state, the Governor may declare a state of emergency and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be activated at the appropriate level to support a coordinated response.
- If an incident exceeds the capabilities of both the state and local governments, the state may request assistance from other states using the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- The Federal government will provide emergency assistance to Mississippi when requested and in accordance with the NRF. Federal assistance is provided by the Robert T, Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act [*Public Law (PL) 93-288, as amended by PL 100-707] through the implementation of the NRF, or by Presidential Declaration of either an "Emergency" or "Major Disaster."

SECTION FIVE: BASIC PLAN COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

The Jackson County CEMP addresses the full spectrum of emergency management activities related to incident management for response and recovery, consistent with state law. The MS Code Ann. 33-15-1 (1972) is the legal guidance for all emergency management operations. It addresses legal issues as it relates to preparedness, response, or recovery actions. MS Code Ann. 33-15-21 (1972) addresses the liability protection that is available to responders.

FEMA: IV. "Non-Discrimination Principles of the Law" addresses Federal civil rights laws which require equal access for, and prohibit discrimination against, people with disabilities in all aspects of emergency planning, response, and recovery. State and local plans adhere to Federal non-discrimination laws governing emergency management preparedness, response, and recovery actions. Key non-discrimination concepts applicable under such federal laws and how they apply to all phases of emergency management can be found at <http://www.fema.gov/iv-nondiscrimination-principles-law>.

Local Community:

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

The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services Director is recognized as the legal authority for requesting all state and federal assistance as stated in Mississippi Emergency Management Law and the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP 9/2015).

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

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

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

Counties and other localities should implement the State Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) and/or MAAs with each other, as well as with neighboring jurisdictions, local organizations or chapters of volunteer organizations, private industry, or others, as appropriate. Each municipality within a county must coordinate requests for state and federal emergency response assistance through the county emergency management agency. Assistance from higher levels of government is obtained by requests from the head of the affected local government (or the designated representative) to the head of the next higher level of government. Local government officials shall take formal action to proclaim the existence of a local emergency [MS Code Ann. 33-15-17(d) (1972)] and record the action in the minutes of the board or council meeting. Requests for assistance from a local government will, at a minimum, contain the following:

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

Local government officials, through the Civil Defense/Emergency Management (CD/EM) Director, or designee, are expected to submit minimum prescribed reports to MEMA according to state reporting requirements. These reports, which are found on the MEMA web page, www.mema.ms.gov, are updated periodically and include the following:

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

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

- Full Damage Assessment Package (MEMA DA forms)
- Report of obligations and expenditures.

All requests for resources and assistance from local governments must be documented. WebEOC is designated by MEMA as the primary tool for documentation of all requests (if the electronic connectivity is available during and following the incident). Requests may be made by e-mail, telephone, or field copy via the MEMA Area Coordinator to the SEOC should connectivity not be available. The policy and responsibility of MEMA is to identify, monitor, and evaluate potential problem conditions that might affect the state and its political subdivisions; when possible, advise or warn those areas potentially affected; and receive, evaluate, and respond to requests for emergency or disaster assistance from local government entities as appropriate. MEMA will make an evaluation of the situation, based on local government reports and other reports made available by personnel from supporting state agencies and departments and recommend to the Governor whether to declare a state of emergency.

State Community:

The mission for the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency is to ensure that the public is educated on what disaster or emergencies may occur and how to best protect themselves and their property. This is accomplished through public awareness campaigns, tours of the State EOC, public speaking engagements and public relations materials that include public service announcements, news releases, the agency's website, social media, and printed handout materials.

A top priority for the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency is building a new "Culture of Preparedness," to ensure that every Mississippian is prepared for any type of disaster, whether natural or man-made. Preparedness begins with individuals and families, but a key component is for communities to come together and help one another prepare. MEMA encourages every family to have a fully stocked disaster supply kit and have a home evacuation plan. Detailed information for individuals, families, and community preparedness are located on the MEMA website (www.msema.org) under 'Be Prepared'.

The State's policy is that all emergency management functions be coordinated to the maximum extent with comparable functions of the federal government [MS Code Ann. 3315-(3) (b) (1972)]. When the Governor declares an emergency, the full resources of State government, as directed by MEMA, shall be made available to aid local governments, or to otherwise fulfill state responsibilities. MEMA is authorized to request other State of Mississippi agencies to complete various tasks as appropriate for effective emergency management as defined in [MS Code Ann. 33-1511(1972)].

Resources will be requested by local government or state agencies in WebEOC and tasked by the Logistics Chief or designee to the affected area (see ESF #7 and Logistics Management Annex). The Resources Unit, within the SEOC Plans Section, will track personnel only deployed in support of response efforts.

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

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- A request is made to the Regional Director of FEMA for implementation of the NRF to provide immediate response and early recovery assistance. This request for the NRF may or may not be preliminary to a request for the President to declare either an emergency or a full-scale major disaster.
 - A request is made to the President through FEMA to declare either an emergency or a major disaster for specific areas (counties).

The request to the President to declare either an emergency or major disaster is prepared as follows:

- MEMA prepares the request for a Presidential Declaration and submits it to the Governor for signature.
- After the Governor signs the request, it is forwarded to the Regional Director of FEMA, who forwards it to the Administrator of FEMA, who then forwards it to the President.

If the Governor requests and receives a Presidential Declaration of an emergency or major disaster, state and federal personnel are appointed to coordinate the joint process in the Joint Field Office (JFO). The MEMA Executive Director, unless otherwise directed by the Governor, serves as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) to sign legal documents. The GAR authorizes all state requests for federal assistance and obligates the state for its matching share (25 percent, or less, depending on the federal-state agreement) of total approved costs. The MEMA Executive Director or designee normally serves as both the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to coordinate response and recovery activities and as the alternate GAR.

Federal Community:

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

FEMA will coordinate the dispatch of a federal Interagency Incident Management Assistance Team (MAT) to the SEOC to monitor and evaluate the development and impact of the incident. Depending upon the severity of the incident, representatives of designated ESFs, both state and federal, follow the federal [MAT to coordinate activation of each ESF, as needed. Federal agencies supporting each ESF assume a close working relationship with the state agency having primary responsibility for that function. The state maintains the primary responsibility for response and recovery functions while federal counterparts coordinate for federal resource support. Federal government representatives assigned the lead of ESFs are requested to be present at the Mississippi SEOC or JFO and to be seated side-by-side with state leaders for corresponding ESFs.

FEMA may dispatch a Regional MAT, consisting of regional-level staff, as a first deployment to the field in response to a disaster incident. When resources of the FEMA Region have been, or expect to be, overwhelmed in the event of a catastrophic incident, FEMA will dispatch a National IMAT.

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

Special Interest Populations at Risk:

Jackson County recognizes that throughout all mission areas and phases of emergency management the local, State, and Federal government must consider the needs of the whole community. Jackson County adheres to FEMA: IV. "Non-Discrimination Principles of the Law" which require equal access for, and prohibit discrimination against, people with disabilities in all aspects of emergency planning, response, and recovery. There will be no discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, handicap, language, or economic status in the execution of disaster preparedness or disaster relief and assistance functions. This policy applies equally to all levels of government, contractors, and labor unions. Consumer complaints pertaining to alleged unfair or illegal business practices during the emergency will be referred to the State Attorney General 's Consumer Protection Division. Specific members of the population of special interest are:

Access and Functional Needs: According to the 2020 American Community Survey (5-year Estimates) there are approximately 25,000 civilians or 17 percent of Jackson County's population who are disabled. Populations with access and functional needs may include those members of the community who:

- have disabilities, live in institutionalized settings, are elderly, are children, are from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, are transportation disadvantaged

These members of the community may have needs before, during and after an incident in access and functional areas, including but not limited to:

- maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care.

At-Risk Individuals: Plans must consider the at-risk population such as, but not limited to:

- the homeless, transportation disadvantaged, those without communication systems such as telephones and tourists who may not be in contact with traditional emergency service providers.

These members of the community may find it difficult to access and use standard resources to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. Local government and its political subdivisions must include provisions in their emergency response plans that address the specific needs of these individuals during response and recovery. As the coordinating agency for ESF #6, it is the responsibility of the MDHS local office to coordinate the facilitating of additional services in FNSS shelters. Additional information regarding FNSS in shelters can be found in ESF #6. Examples of these services include but are not limited to:

- Bariatric beds and linens, Procurement of health aids (i.e. eyeglasses, canes, oxygen tanks, etc.), Language interpreters, Communications aids (i.e. brail, hearing aids, etc.)

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

- Communications and Public Information - Emergency notification systems must be accessible to ensure effective communication for people who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, or deaf/blind.
- Evacuation and Transportation - Evacuation plans must incorporate disability and older adult transportation providers for the purpose of identifying the movement of people with mobility impairments and those with transportation disadvantages. During State-declared catastrophic incidents, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) utilizes specialized vehicles such as ambulatory buses and wheelchair vans for affected populations with special medical needs. However, these vehicles can be used for persons with functional needs requirements as well. The vehicles are maintained at the county MSDH offices. Additionally, the Mississippi Department of Transportation

(MDOT) maintains a fleet of public transit vehicles that are used on a day-to-day basis to transport the elderly and those who have transportation challenges. These vehicles will be called upon to augment ESF #6 requirements for ensuring that affected persons with functional needs and special medical needs are provided for.

- Sheltering - Care and shelter plans must address the access and functional needs of people with disabilities and older adults to allow for sheltering in general population shelters.
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as Amended -When shelter facilities are activated, the state will work with local officials to ensure they accommodate the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Refer to the ADA Checklist for Emergency Shelters, July 26, 2007, located at <http://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap7shelterchk.htm>.
- Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) Compliance - FNSS are defined as services that enable individuals to maintain their independence in a general population shelter. All shelters must meet physical and programmatic accessibility requirements as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act. An FNSS designation means that shelters provide a higher level of attendant care than general population shelters. Any facility designated as an approved shelter must meet minimum safety requirements. To ensure consistency with State and Federal standards, guidelines, and best practices, all shelters are required to be American Red Cross (ARC) compliant. FNSS Compliance Includes:
 - reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures, durable medical equipment, consumable medical supplies, personal assistance services, other goods and services as needed

When local government becomes overwhelmed, MDHS will act in conjunction with the American Red Cross to meet victims' needs. Refer to www.fema.gov/iv-nondiscrimination-principles-law for FNSS Guidance. For FNSS shelter guidance, refer to "Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters" November 2010.

SECTION SIX: BASIC PLAN ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATED RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Responsibilities:

Jackson County is organized into two levels of government: municipality and county. After the occurrence of emergencies or disasters, the Jackson County Board of Supervisors will assume Executive Emergency Powers of the Governor as provided under MS Code Ann. 33-151 1(1972) and MS Code Ann. 33-15-13(1972), otherwise cited as the MS Emergency Management Act of 1995. The intent of the Jackson County CEMP includes, but is not limited to:

- reducing the vulnerability of the people and property of this county; preparing for the efficient evacuation and shelter of threatened or affected persons, to include: children, individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, diverse communities and people with limited English proficiency; preparing for the evacuation and shelter of threatened household pets and service animals; providing for the rapid and orderly provision of relief to persons; and coordinating activities relating to emergency prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation among and between agencies and officials of this state, with similar agencies and officials of other states, local and federal governments, Interstate organizations, and the private sector.
- It is the responsibility of Jackson County through its elected officials to establish and provide for the necessary organizational structure that will alleviate human distress and return the community to normal as soon as possible after a major emergency or disaster. To accomplish these goals, it is imperative that effective planning be accomplished.
- Powers, rights, duties, functions, and privileges are exercised by the County Board of Supervisors and by the mayors and governing boards of all municipalities.

- The Emergency Management Act of 1995 requires each county operating individually or jointly, to establish and maintain a local emergency management organization. Local officials will appoint a local Emergency Management Coordinator or official who will have direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of a local organization for emergency management, subject to the direction and control of local officials.
- As stated in Title 33, Chapter 15 Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated, each county will develop an emergency management plan and program that is coordinated and consistent with Mississippi's CEMP.
- Incident management activities shall be initiated and conducted using the MMS command and management principles. [n accordance with NIMS requirements, the ICS will be used as the on-scene incident management system.
- Protective actions, such as evacuation and re-entry, are local in scope. In such cases, emergency preparation and response activities for an area are coordinated and administered by county officials, using local resources in accordance with county policies and plans.
- Local CEMPs should be prepared and revised annually to reflect any local, tribal, State, or Federal changes. MEMA will schedule a two-year review and assist the counties in a rewrite every five years. (See 33-15-14 of the MS Emergency Management Law Preparation and maintenance of state comprehensive emergency management plan.)
- Local plans should be tested and exercised annually to ensure they are adequate and represent the current level of local capability to respond to and recover from a disaster or emergency. These plans must also be compatible with the State's CEMP and provide guidance and operating procedures to apply for supplemental state and federal assistance after local resources are committed or exhausted.
- All local personnel that are funded through the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) must participate in at least three exercises annually. Additionally, completion of certain NIMS and professional development courses is required (or must meet current FEMA guidelines).
- Agencies of local governments are assigned responsibilities and specific tasks by the local governing body according to their capabilities. They are responsible for initial response and relief efforts and for advising their government officials when assistance is needed.

- The President of the Board of Supervisors is the primary official responsible for action of county government. The Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer responsible for actions of municipal government. County and city governing authorities are authorized to:
 - Assign and make available employees, property, and equipment for emergency operations
 - Establish a local EOC and secondary control centers to serve as emergency command posts
 - If warranted, proclaim a local emergency to exist upon the occurrence or imminent threat of a natural disaster
 - Activate local plans and appropriate MAAs
 - Prepare and submit requests for state assistance through the counties
 - Accept services, equipment, supplies, or funds by gifts, grant, or loan from the State or Federal government or any person, firm, or corporation
 - Organize and staff emergency preparedness entities for the purpose of coordinating and managing disaster response and recovery

- In case of an emergency/disaster situation, the impacted counties/municipalities will be responsible for the following:
 - Coordinating the emergency response effort within their political jurisdictions (county and municipalities)
 - Providing regular situational updates to MEMA
 - Directing local evacuations, coordinating shelter activation, and requesting outside assistance when necessary
 - Activating MAAs and/or SMAC with neighboring counties and among municipalities within the county
 - Proclaiming a local state of emergency and making a formal request for state assistance
 - Designating local public Information officers (PIOS) for coordination with the Joint Information Center (JIC)

- Documenting all requests for resources and assistance using WebEOC (if the electronic connectivity is available during and following the incident)

Section 17-7-1 of the Mississippi Code provides for relocation of the center of local government in an emergency. The Jackson County OES Director, along with elected officials, is responsible for all policy level decisions in disaster situations. (In the absence of an appointed OES Director, responsibility for this function will revert to the OES Deputy Director or County Administrator.) COOP/COG actions at local levels will be initiated and implemented in close collaboration with MEMA. It is the responsibility of every local government to develop a functional COOP/COG plan.

Continuity of Operations in Local Government:

1. Jackson County Government
 - a) President of the Board of Supervisors
 - b) Vice President
 - c) Board Members in order of Seniority
 - d) County Administrator
2. Municipal Government(s)
 - a) Mayor
 - b) Vice-Mayor
 - c) Board of Alderman
3. Jackson County Office of Emergency Services
 - a) Emergency Management Director
 - b) Designee

State Responsibilities:

- The Governor is responsible for declaring that a state of emergency exists and at such time, directs all available state and local resources, as reasonably necessary, to cope with the disaster utilizing NIMS/ICS doctrine. This includes the designation of an "Emergency Impact Area", transfer and direction of personnel or functions of state agencies or units for the purpose of performing or facilitating disaster services and designation of a state level Incident Commander (IC) as needed.
- The State of Mississippi is responsible for aiding any political subdivision within the state that requests emergency or disaster assistance. The MEMA Executive Director shall coordinate and cooperate with the President and other federal officials as well as review and execute intrastate and interstate MAAs and compacts (EMAC/SMAC).
- During a declared emergency period, the state may take any action authorized under the provisions of the law without regard to a particular order, rule, or regulation of a state agency, if such action is necessary to protect the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this state.
- Protection, prevention, response, and recovery efforts for all threats or acts of terrorism within the state, regardless of whether they are deemed credible and/or whether they escalate to a higher level, are coordinated with the Mississippi Department of Public Safety (DPS) and Mississippi Office of Homeland Security
- (MOHS) as referenced in the Terrorism Incident Annex of the Mississippi CEMP.

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency Responsibilities:

- MEMA, with its Executive Director and staff, is authorized by MS Code Ann. 3315-7(1972). MEMA has responsibility for the coordination of all state emergency management activities.
- MEMA operates as the 24-hour state warning point, (Refer to ESF #2 and the MEMA Communications Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) for additional information).

- In the event an emergency or disaster situation develops within the state, the MEMA Executive Director shall activate the SEOC which will be staffed at the appropriate level throughout the duration of the situation.
- MEMA will coordinate resources in the field.
- MEMA can serve as liaison between local government and other State of Mississippi agencies.

Other State Agencies Responsibilities:

- Per the Emergency Management Law, responsibilities have been assigned to various state agencies listed in this plan's ESFs and Support and Incident Annexes. Agencies assigned the primary role are responsible for performing special emergency support functions.
- These agencies have been determined to have the appropriate resources and day-to-day operational expertise to provide guidance and leadership for supporting MEMA and local units of government. Agencies assigned supporting roles are responsible for supporting primary agencies with resources and personnel.
- State agencies assigned primary and supporting roles in this plan are responsible for planning and preparing in the pre-emergency period to ensure capabilities exist to effectively carry out their emergency responsibilities and for ensuring rapid response should their assistance be required elsewhere in the state. Planning and preparation responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
 - annual revisions and updates as required of their respective ESFs, developing detailed SOPs, checklists, and an alert and notification system for key personnel whose services will be required immediately upon implementation of this plan [MS Code Ann. 33-15-14(2)(a)(viii)(1972)]
- In addition to primary and support duties, other additional tasks may be assigned by MEMA to state agencies based on the existing need. As provided in [MS Code Ann. S 33-15-11 (1972)], all departments, agencies, offices, and institutions of the state not assigned emergency responsibilities shall make their resources available in support of the emergency management program.
- Chief executives of the agencies shall designate agency representatives and key decision makers to be present at the county EOC until emergency operations return to manageable levels.
- Chief executives of the agencies shall designate PIOs to the JIC.

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)/Continuity of Government (COG):

Section 17-7-1 of the Mississippi Code, "Removal of sites of government in emergency resulting from natural, disaster, enemy attacks, etc.", provides for relocation of the center of State government in an emergency.

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

The MEMA Executive Director, along with the Governor, is responsible for all policy level decisions in disaster situations. In the absence of an appointed Emergency Management Director, responsibility for this function will revert to the MEMA Chief of Staff or the Deputy Director(s). COOP actions at the state level will be initiated and implemented in close

collaboration with the Office of the Governor. It is the responsibility of every state government to develop a functional continuity plan.

Lines of Succession:

Formally defined lines of succession are of primary importance to protecting and preserving constitutional government. Interim successors are authorized to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties of their office during an emergency in which they become successor. A minimum of three successors is recommended for each branch. Lines of succession are found in each agency's continuity plan. Both documents found under separate cover. To ensure rapid response to any emergency or disaster requiring COOP implementation, pre-delegated authorities for making policy determinations and decisions are given to the Executive Director/designee of MEMA. In the event of an act of terrorism or threat(s) of violence the MOHS shall be the lead investigative agency with direct report to the Office of the Governor as outlined in state Statute (Codes, 1942 3980.5; Laws, 1947, 2nd Ex. Ch.2, 1-4).

Federal Responsibilities:

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

Tribal Responsibilities:

The Tribal leader for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MBCI) is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe. As authorized by tribal government, the tribal leader is responsible for coordinating tribal resources needed to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of all types. For certain types of federal assistance, tribal governments work with the state, but as sovereign entities they can elect to deal directly with the Federal government for other types of assistance. (See "FEMA Tribal Policy, www.fema.gov/tribal-policy). To obtain federal assistance via the Stafford Act, a state Governor must request a Presidential declaration on behalf of a tribe. The MBCI maintains a CEMP for their tribe that provides a framework for responding to incidents that occur within their borders and on their properties.

Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Responsibilities:

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

- **Citizen Preparedness:** The residents of Jackson County are the primary beneficiaries of the county's emergency management system. At the same time, residents play an important role in emergency management by ensuring that they and their families are prepared for disasters. Before an emergency, residents can assist the emergency management effort by taking first aid training, maintaining supplies, and being prepared to evacuate or shelter in-place for several days. Many residents join disaster volunteer programs and remain ready to volunteer or support emergency response and recovery efforts. During an emergency, residents should monitor emergency communications and carefully follow directions from authorities. By being prepared, residents can better serve their family, their community and reduce demands on first responders. Many local government agencies, particularly county offices of emergency services, have individual, family, and community preparedness initiatives. At the county level, Jackson County promotes individual and community preparedness and offers Information for preparing for various disasters. Information can be found on Jackson County website, county libraries and civic groups. Other

agencies in the county also provide information and tools to support individual and community emergency planning and matching volunteers to volunteer opportunities. The Red Cross and the Jackson County LEPC websites provide information and community planning information.

- **Public - Private Partnerships:** The private sector provides valuable assistance and resources to support emergency response and recovery activities. To support coordination and response between government and the private sector, Jackson County is working to secure agreements between local agencies and nonprofit and private sector resources that can be called upon during an emergency. Much of the private sector includes businesses. Most of the county's critical infrastructure is owned or maintained by businesses and must be protected during a response to ensure a quick and complete recovery from an emergency. These same businesses provide valuable resources before, during and after an emergency and play a critical role in meeting the needs of those impacted by an emergency. Businesses are encouraged to develop a comprehensive business emergency plan which can assist the business and the community at-large to better ensure the protection of vital resources.
- **Voluntary Organizations:** Jackson County recognizes the value and importance of organizations which perform voluntary services in the community. When a disaster threatens or strikes, these organizations are often among the first on the scene. They have resources that augment emergency response and recovery efforts. Many are trained in various areas of emergency management. Services which they provide most often address basic human needs which enable affected individuals to resume normal daily activities. These services include, but are not limited to: shelter, food, clothing, spiritual support, health, and mental health services.

Direction, Control, and Coordination:

The President of the Board of Supervisors or his/her designee is responsible for coordinating Jackson County's response to an incident.

Jackson County Office of Emergency Services Operations:

- The Jackson County EOC is located at 600 Convent Ave. Pascagoula, MS. Primary alternate EOC location is 3901 Hwy 57 Ocean Springs, MS.
- Whenever the Jackson County EOC is activated at a Level III or higher, Jackson County staff is assigned the lead of ESF #2, ESF #5, ESE #9, ESF #14 and ESF #15 activities and to support other ESFs that have been activated. The staff in the EOC is comprised as specified in the EOC's SOG located under separate cover.
- Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECOs) from the local agencies/departments involved in the response will join the Jackson County staff in the EOC until emergency operations return to manageable levels. ECOs from local agencies, private volunteer agencies and private nonprofit organizations are assigned to ESFs.
- Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the emergency, the EOC may be activated either partially or fully to support the accomplishment of the activities needed, at the appropriate level described below:
 - LEVEL I - Any disaster or emergency that requires full county response where the local governments clearly are overwhelmed. The EOC shall be fully operational with 24-hour staffing by all county ESFs. The MS IMAT could be deployed forward to the area of operations with resource support, direction, and control from the SEOC. Note: This level corresponds with FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) Level I: Massive - An event/incident involving massive levels of damage, with severe impact or multi-state scope. This level will result in a Presidential disaster declaration, with major federal involvement and full engagement of federal regional and national resources.
 - LEVEL II - Involves an emergency or disaster that requires full county response and possible state response and recovery assistance. The EOC shall be fully operational on a continual 24-hour basis with staffing from all county ESFs. The MS IMAT could be deployed forward to the area of operations with resource support, direction, and control from the SEOC. Note: This level corresponds with FEMA RRCC Level 11: Moderate - An event/incident

involving moderate levels of damage which will likely result in a major Presidential disaster declaration, with moderate federal assistance.

- LEVEL III - Involves any emergency or pending disaster that is likely to require the involvement of several ESFs. All primary and support agencies shall be alerted and the EOC staffed with Jackson County and essential ESF personnel. Note: This level corresponds with RRCC Level III: Minor - An event/incident involving minor to average levels of damage, which may result in a Presidential declaration of an emergency or disaster. Some federal involvement may be requested by state or local jurisdictions and the request will be met by existing federal regional resources.
- LEVEL IV - Normal day-to-day operational activities. Involves any incident that does not exceed the capabilities of local government or results in minimal requirements for state level assistance. Only those agencies or ESFs with normal day-to-day emergency service responsibilities or regulatory requirements for the incident will be notified by Jackson County EMA. Full SEOC activation is not expected.

Mississippi Incident Management Assistance Team (MS [MAT) Operations:

- If conditions warrant mobilization and deployment of the MS IMAT, the MEMA Bureau of Field Services Director or designee will serve as the MS IMAT Leader.
- The MS IMAT is composed of representatives from MEMA, other state agencies and local personnel as needed for incident response and liaison. MS IMAT members and deployment guidelines are in the MS IMAT SOG under separate cover.
- For earthquake response, the MS [MAT will deploy to the State Earthquake Support Center (SESC) at the Mississippi National Guard facility at Camp McCain, Elliott, MS (Grenada County).
- For hurricane operations, the MS IMAT will deploy to the State Hurricane Support Center (SHSC) at the Air National Guard Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC), Gulfport, MS. Camp Shelby may be used as a staging area prior to final deployment to the CRTC.
- The MS IMAT mission includes, but is not limited to, the following tasks:
 - Equip the SHSC or SESC for operational readiness.
 - Establish a capable state response presence in the disaster area.
 - Become local government 's point of contact for state assistance.
 - Provide disaster intelligence to SEOC and ESF counterparts.
 - Coordinate the use of available disaster area resources.
 - Prioritize specific action to reduce life-threatening conditions.
 - Channel local unmet resource needs to the SEOC.
- MOBOPS (Mobile Operations Center) is MEMA's self-contained response/communications motor vehicle that may be deployed with ESF personnel to support state and local operations at or near a forward site. MOBOPS is equipped with radio, video, facsimile, and satellite communications services. Other state agencies possess mobile equipment like the MEMA MOBOPS that may also be utilized in field operations.

Joint Field Office Operations:

- A JFO will be the primary field location near the impacted area for the purpose of conducting and coordinating response and recovery operations between FEMA and the state. The JFO will provide housing of offices for the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), State Coordinating Officer (SCO), MS IMAT Leader, Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the State Response and Recovery Branch. State and federal ESF counterparts are located together for ease of communications during the operation.

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- The JFO will be established during the recovery phase of an incident and will remain operational for as long as necessary.
 - During or following disasters, additional personnel will be required to conduct damage assessments and to provide public assistance (PA) and individual assistance (IA) to the state and local governments and other qualified applicants.

Disaster Recovery Center:

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

- Discuss their disaster-related needs
- Obtain information about disaster assistance programs
- Register for disaster assistance via telephone
- Update registration information
- Learn about measures for rebuilding that can eliminate or reduce the risk of future loss
- Request the status of their application for assistance
- Complete the Small Business Administration (SBA) loan application

DRC locations should be fully accessible to individuals with disabilities and those who have access and functional needs in keeping with the National Preparedness Goal.

Alert, Notification, and Warning:

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

- Alert involves procedures within an organization for advising key personnel and emergency operating staff of situations that may require future actions. All agencies/departments involved in emergency and disaster response will maintain call lists and procedures for alerting officials within the organization of potential or actual situations in which assistance may be required.
- Notification procedures are contained in the Jackson County Communications SOG under separate cover. Emergency notification systems must be accessible to ensure effective communication for people who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, or deaf/blind.
- Warning involves forecasting or predicting natural, technological, or man-made incidents that could result in loss of life, hardship and suffering, or extensive property damage. Natural hazards, such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, severe storms, and winter storms, usually allow more timely warning. But some natural, technological, and manmade hazards strike with little or no warning. These include earthquakes, accidents at fixed nuclear facilities, hazardous materials incidents, transportation accidents, enemy attack, and terrorism. Local authorities disseminate warnings of potential or actual disasters to the public.

Jackson County OES will coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure timely warning readiness in case of a man-made, natural disaster, or emergency and will initiate actions to warn citizens as necessary. Jackson County will prepare plans and procedures for activation of local warnings utilizing all available systems and networks. Personnel and facilities shall be trained and organized to provide warning capability on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

Evacuation:

Evacuation is an action that is implemented by local government. It is an organized, phased, and supervised dispersal of residents and others from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas. Where lives are endangered, protective action recommendations are issued by the appropriate local government officials. County evacuation plans must be coordinated by county government and must be in accordance with state plans. Some disasters provide enough time for warning to allow for an orderly, well-planned evacuation. Other disasters do not allow for sufficient warning or preparation for evacuation. Evacuation plans must consider the movement of residents and others with mobility impairments and those with transportation disadvantages.

Shelters and mass feeding sites will be available for evacuees working in conjunction with local government and volunteer organizations. When shelter facilities are activated, the county will work with state officials to ensure they accommodate the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and are compliant with Functional Needs Support Services. Care and shelter plans will address the access and functional needs of people with disabilities and older adults to allow for sheltering in general population shelters, which includes household pets and service animals. ESF #6 will coordinate all local efforts to provide sheltering and temporary housing, feeding, and other human needs following a catastrophic earthquake, hurricane, or other significant disaster requiring state mass care assistance. Specific types of shelters and shelter resource requirements are outlined in ESF #6.

Evacuation and shelter instructions will be issued to the broadcast media through the Public Broadcasting System. Hurricane evacuation routes are marked with transportation route signs. These signs may contain radio frequencies for Mississippi Public Broadcasting's radio stations. Local government will coordinate the evacuation requirements with MEMA prior to, during, and following a disaster. This includes, but is not limited to:

- timeliness of evacuation, initiating evacuation procedures, issuing joint public information statements, and determining evacuation routes and shelter locations.

Types of evacuations include:

- Spontaneous Evacuation - Some residents or others in the threatened areas may observe an emergency incident or receive unofficial word of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their methods of movement and direction of travel is unorganized and unsupervised.
- Voluntary Evacuation - This is a warning to residents or others within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or orders are not required to evacuate; however, it would be to their advantage to do so.
- Mandatory or Directed Evacuation: This is a warning to residents or others within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals must evacuate in accordance with the instructions of local officials.

It will be the responsibility of the individual to provide for transporting family and personal belongings whenever evacuation is performed. Persons who are physically or financially unable to carry out the recommendations of local governments should inform the appropriate authorities to take advantage of local operating procedures and plans for persons with special needs.

The Jackson County EOC shall be prepared to assist cities and municipalities, as requested, with resources to effectively and timely evacuate residents and others with special needs from harm's way. The following local and state agencies will support the evacuation process as outlined:

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- The Jackson County Board of Supervisors and County Road Department will work in conjunction with the Mississippi Department of Transportation to ensure routes are prepared in advance of the notification/warning for safe and efficient flow. Position message boards and resources to help facilitate warnings on routes and exchanges.
 - Jackson County Sheriff's Office working in conjunction with the Mississippi Department of Public Safety, will utilize resources from all local and state agencies with law enforcement responsibilities to provide law enforcement personnel to assist with route patrol, security, and escort of buses for mass evacuation.
 - Jackson County School Board working in conjunction with the Mississippi Department of Education will coordinate with local school districts in and out of the disaster area to provide school bus equipment, as feasible, to support emergency transportation to reception centers and shelter sites.

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

Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination:

Information collection, analysis, and dissemination are essential to avoid or minimize loss of life and property. The Jackson County Sheriff's Department Dispatch located at the county courthouse is the designated 24-hour warning point for Jackson County operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The back-up warning point will be designated according to Jackson County activation levels. The Jackson County OES monitors, collects, and analyzes essential disaster information specifically as it relates to natural and man-made incidents throughout the county from various sources such as MEMA, NWS and MDPS. This information is utilized to alert citizens and local officials if a disaster is Imminent or has occurred. The information can be disseminated and communicated both manually and electronically through the following mechanisms:

- WebEOC - Jackson County utilizes an electronic web-based means of communication between Jackson County EMA and the SEOC. allows for continual communication of the ongoing situation and provides a means for the affected counties to request resources and monitor events taking place outside of their jurisdiction.
- Disaster Reports (DR) - Initial disaster reports (DR) provide initial damage assessments or current situations. DRS may be forwarded to the SEOC via WebEOC@ e-mail, facsimile, the assigned MEMA Area Coordinator, or the MS IMAT as a hardcopy.
- Facsimile - Allows copies of current situational status to be forwarded for collection by the Plans Section.
- Situation Reports (SITREPs) - May be forwarded via WebEOC@' e-mail, facsimile, the assigned MEMA Area Coordinator, or the MS IMAT.

When a disaster is imminent or has occurred, providing emergency information to the public and all levels of government is essential. MEMA dispatches Area Coordinators (ACS) to the county or counties threatened by or experiencing an emergency or disaster. The AC is responsible for assisting the counties in providing an on-going assessment of the situation, technical assistance, and coordinating local recommendations or resource requests to the SEOC. The information provided by the counties through the ACS will be incorporated in SITREPs and will be used to develop objectives for incident.

The ACS also assist counties in completing a disaster impact assessment to determine the necessary state response following any major or catastrophic disaster. One or more ACS may be deployed to evaluate immediate needs and report the findings to the SEOC. The MS IMAT, typically consisting of state personnel including area coordinators, will evaluate immediate victim needs (food, water, medical, shelter, etc.) and any impact to infrastructure (utilities, communications, transportation, etc.).

In the event the SEOC is not activated at the time of the disaster, information will be received from sources throughout the state via the SWP The communications staff, in accordance with its internal SOG notifies the operational officer on duty. The Office of Response will notify state agencies, ESFs, and volunteer groups as required for further actions. MEMA will activate the JIC to facilitate the flow of information and will utilize PIOs from other state agencies to support this function. Specific public information functions and program detail are outlined in ESF #15 and External Affairs SOG.

Communications:

- Local Warning Point - Jackson County operates a 24-hour emergency communication center located at the Sheriff's Dispatch Center. This serves as the single point to receive and disseminate information and warnings to governmental officials at all levels that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health, safety and/or property of the county's population.
- Specialized Warning Point - Specialized warning point communication capabilities include:
 - Telephone system
 - Mississippi Wireless Integrated Network (MSWIN)
 - Satellite phones
 - Cellular phones
 - Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - WebEOC
 - Code Red Emergency Notification System
- Information Flow - At the Jackson County EOC disaster and non-disaster Information will flow internally among various sources. Information received is disseminated and acted upon in accordance with the Communications SOG and ESF #2 guidance.
- Disaster Area Communications - Communications within the disaster area will require re-establishment or augmentation to provide verbal exchange between the local and state disaster officials. Assistance can be provided with the deployment of MEMA's MOBOPS.
- Communications Augmentation - Virtual-public activities, industry, commercial firms, and amateur radio operators are capable of augmenting established communications systems.
- Communications Maintenance - Agreements and contracts will be made to ensure equipment and system maintenance on a 24hour-a-day basis. Alternate warning systems will be maintained and tested for use if the existing primary system is damaged and rendered inoperable. Maintenance and testing of all warning equipment is the responsibility of the E911 Office and EOC.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics:

The Jackson County OES Director, Deputy Director, and administrative personnel are responsible for providing administrative, financial, and logistical support to the county EOC and its staff. Support includes but is not limited to: supplying secretarial assistance and office equipment and supplies, arranging for feeding and sleeping accommodations, and providing other support as may be required to ensure a continuing long-term response and recovery operation.

- Administration: County and city department heads as well as local elected officials are responsible for submission of reports involving their agency's response to an incident to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency. Records and reports will be handled in the following manner:
 - Heads of local agencies are responsible for submission of reports involving their agencies' response to an incident to the Jackson County EOC.
 - Standard approved and accepted records of expenditures and obligations in emergency operations must be maintained by all local and state government entities employing their own bookkeeping procedures.

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- All local and state government entities must meet all applicable local, state, federal, and special audit requirements.
 - To supplement written records, local and State government entities are encouraged to maintain narrative and log type records of response actions as well as photographs and videos of "untouched damage."
 - MEMA will request reports from private relief agencies and other non-governmental organizations, when deemed necessary.
 - Responsibility of submitting local government reports to the SEOC rests with the local chief executive through the local emergency management director who may delegate this function to the local government administrative or operations group.
 - Local governments and state agencies will make reports to the SEOC by the most practical means, which include but are not limited to: Internet, telephone, or facsimile. Delivery of required reports will be supported by mail or hand delivered copy as needed.
 - Damage reports (Initial, Situation, Damage Impact and Assessment and other follow-up reports as prescribed) are to be submitted to MEMA in accordance with the schedule of requirements for disaster reports.
 - Other reports, either required or requested, will be submitted in accordance with established procedures for specific reports (Refer to ESF #5 for general reporting).
 - Each agency or department is responsible for maintaining and recording documents affecting the organization and legal administration of emergency management functions. It is further the responsibility of local officials to ensure that all records are secure and always protected from damage or destruction.
 - Local emergency operations plans must include provisions for protecting and preserving all legal documents of both a public and private nature in accordance with applicable state and local laws. This responsibility lies with county chancery clerk's offices and all other city and/ or town clerks as applicable
 - The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) will be notified when the Governor declares that a state of emergency exists as the result of a disaster. The State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will consult with the SHPO concerning existing historic properties within the designated disaster area.
- Finance: It is imperative that all jurisdictions or agencies receiving state or federal funding maintain adequate records, documentation, and accounting procedures since all Public Assistance funding provided is subject to both state and federal audits.
 - Logistics: Jackson County is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing the resource support needed in ESF #7. Equipment, supplies, and personnel will first be addressed through existing support agencies' resources and local sources outside the impacted area. Additional support will be obtained through commercial sources. Resources outside disaster areas will be directed to fulfill unmet needs of local governments. Resources potentially could include staff, emergency relief supplies, shelters, office space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications support, space for warehousing, mobilization center, staging area (SA), forward MS IMAT, and contracting services required to support immediate response activities. Resources are managed using WebEOC software maintained by MEMA. All resource acquisition, deployment and management will be coordinated to obtain the maximum benefit possible in accordance with ESF #7 Logistics Management and Resource Support.
 - Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) and Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) are essential components of emergency management planning, response, and recovery activities. These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance during an emergency or disaster. They can increase available resources and improve response and recovery efforts. These agreements may occur intrastate or interstate. MS Code Ann. 33-15-19 (a) (1972), as amended, authorizes the state and its political subdivisions to develop and enter MAAs for reciprocal emergency aid and assistance in case of emergencies too extensive to be dealt with unassisted.
 - The Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) began in 1995 by MEMA to provide more effective use of resources in times of disaster. It provides a way for municipalities and counties to request and receive help from each other when local resources are exhausted. Most counties already have some type of MAA with their neighboring counties for aid during emergencies. However, these local agreements may not be sufficient when a disaster

strikes a large area. Neighboring jurisdictions may all need assistance. The SMAC provides a mechanism for assistance to come from different parts of the state. It addresses the issues of liability, compensation, direction, and control in a uniform manner. SMAC allows members of the compact to have an MAA with both the state and other compact members.

- When a participating government either becomes affected by or is under imminent threat of a major disaster it may request emergency-related MAA either by:
 - Proclaiming a local emergency and transmitting a copy of that proclamation along with a completed Part I Identification of Need (Form REQ-A) to the participating agency or
 - Orally communicating a request for mutual aid assistance to the participating government, or to MEMA, followed as soon as practicable by written confirmation of said request.
- Mutual aid can be requested only when resources available within the stricken area are deemed inadequate. Municipalities must coordinate requests for state or federal assistance with their county emergency management agencies.
- To provide the most effective mutual aid possible, the SMAC also intends to foster communications between the personnel of participating governments through visits, compilation of asset inventories, exchange of information, and development of plans and procedures.

SECTION SEVEN: BASIC PLAN DEVELOPMENT and MAINTENANCE

Jackson County is responsible for maintaining a comprehensive countywide program of emergency management. The agency is responsible for coordination with the efforts of the state government, with other departments and agencies of local government, and with city and municipal governments and school boards and with non-profit organizations and private agencies that have a role in emergency management. MS Code Ann. 33-15-14(1) (1972).

Plan Development:

The process for developing the 2017 version of this document was initiated and managed by Jackson County, as stipulated by law, and was based on the existing CEMP, with updates reflecting state and federal requirements, as well as other germane state and federal guidance on emergency operations planning, particularly as it relates to homeland security issues. This plan was developed based on state and federal guidance provided through MMS, NRF, the FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2.0, the Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD/8), the Homeland Security National Preparedness Goal, The Stafford Act, and the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA). As directed by the NRF the plan is based on six essential activities for responding to an incident: plan, organize, train, equip, exercise, and evaluate and improve. The characteristics of these activities are:

- Plan - Planning makes it possible to manage the entire life cycle of a potential crisis, determine capability requirements and help stakeholders learn their roles.
- Organize - Organizing to execute response activities includes developing an overall organizational structure, strengthening leadership at each level, and assembling well-qualified teams of paid and volunteer staff for essential response and recovery tasks. This includes utilizing the whole community and individual resources, emergency support functions, pre-scripted mission assignments, advanced readiness contracting and pre-positioned resources.
- Train - Building essential response capabilities requires a systematic program to train individual teams and organizations - to include governmental, nongovernmental, private-sector, individuals, communities, faith-based organizations, and federal, state, and local governments.
- Equipment - Local, tribal, state, and federal jurisdictions need to establish a common understanding of the capabilities of distinct types of response equipment.
- Exercise - Exercises provide opportunities to test plans and improve proficiency in a risk-free environment.

-
- Evaluate and Improve - All local, tribal, state, and federal entities should institute a corrective action program to evaluate exercise participation and response, capture lessons learned and make improvements in their response capabilities.

Plan Maintenance:

This plan will be exercised on an annual basis to evaluate the ability of the county and its municipalities to respond to minor, major and catastrophic disasters and support local emergency management agencies. Exercises will be coordinated with the state exercise coordinator. Directors of primary county agencies have the responsibility for maintaining SOGs and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), checklists, internal plans, and resource data to ensure a prompt and effective response to a disaster in support of this plan. For training purposes and exercises, the EMA Director may activate this plan as deemed necessary to ensure a high level of operational readiness.

This plan will be reviewed by Jackson County on an annual basis. The review will include testing, review and update of the document and its procedures. This plan will be updated periodically as required, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents.

Jackson County OES is responsible for coordinating updates and modifications, as well as changes to the ESF annexes, appendices, SOGs and SOPs. Such recommendations should be forwarded to the Jackson OES Director through official correspondence or may be initiated at the periodic CEMP review. Heads of local agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will provide information periodically as to changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures.

All agencies will be responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective segments of the plan. This plan applies to all state agencies, state boards, state commissions, and state agencies that are assigned emergency responsibilities and to all elements of local government in accordance with current law and Executive Orders (EOS).

SECTION EIGHT: BASIC PLAN REFERENCES

The following authorities and references may be consulted for further advice and guidance. Other than those references and authorities that have the inherent force and effect of law, this plan is not intended to incorporate them by reference.

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- E.O. 916, January 28, 2004; Homeland Security Council Restructuring
- E.O. 920, August 4, 2004; State Interoperability Executive Committee Restructuring
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- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act ["The Stafford Act"], PL 93-288, as Amended by PL 100-707, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et.seq. [Successor to: The Natural Disaster Relief Act of 1974, which superseded the Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1950, PL 81-875] and Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 106-390. Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2007. Print.
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SECTION NINE: BASIC PLAN APPENDICES

Appendix A: Basic Plan Acronyms

AC	Area Coordinator
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AR	Authorized Representative
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CRTC	Combat Readiness Training Center
CSG	Council of State Governments
DC	Designated Contact
DEA	Department of Finance
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DR	Disaster Reports
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities

EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECO	Emergency Coordinating Officers
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
ERT	Environmental Response Team (EPA)
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FRC	Federal Resource Coordinator
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
HF	High Frequency
HHS	Health and Human Services
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IAR	Incident Action Report
IC	Incident Command
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IFG	Individual and Family Grant Program
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JUC	Joint Unified Command
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MC	Mobilization Center
MACC	Multi-agency Command Center
MATTS	Mobile Air Transportable Telecommunications System
MEMA	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
MOBOPS	Mobile Operations Center
MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
MS	Mississippi
MSIMAT	Mississippi Incident Management Assistance Team
NAWAS	National Alert Warning System
NCG	National Coordination Group (EMAC)
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NCT	National Coordinating Team (EMAC)
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Center (EMAC)
NEMA	National Emergency Management Association
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization

NIMS	National Incident Management System
NMSZ	New Madrid Seismic Zone
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NSSE	National Special Security Event
OHL	Operational Hotline
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PA	Public Assistance
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PIO	Public Information Officer
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCT	Regional Coordination Team
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RRP	Regional Response Plan
RRT	Regional Response Team
SA	Staging Area
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SESC	State Earthquake Support Center
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Areas
SFO	Senior Federal Official
SHPO	State Historical Preservation Officer
SHSC	State Hurricane Support Center
SITREPS	Situation Reports
SLO	State Liaison Officer
SMAC	Statewide Mutual Aid Compact
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SWP	State Warning Point
UC	Unified Command
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Mississippi State Agencies Acronyms

ARC, MS	American Red Cross, Mississippi Chapter
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
MACPA/MARL	Mississippi Animal Control and Protection Association/Mississippi Animal Rescue League
MBAH	Mississippi Board of Animal Health
MBVME	Mississippi Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners
MCES	Mississippi Cooperative Extension Services
MDA	Mississippi Development Authority
MDNED	Mississippi Development Authority/Energy Division
MDAC	Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
MDAH	Mississippi Department of Archives and History
MDE	Mississippi Department of Education
MDEQ	Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
MDEQ/WWD	Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality/Wastewater Division

MDES	Mississippi Department of Employment Security
MDFA	Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration
MDHS	Mississippi Department of Human Services
MDHS/AAS	Mississippi Department of Human Services/Aging and Adult Services
MDITS	Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services
MDMH	Mississippi Department of Mental Health
MDMH/MR	Mississippi Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
MDMR	Mississippi Department of Marine Resources
MDOC	Mississippi Department of Corrections
MDOI	Mississippi Department of Insurance
MDOM	Mississippi Division of Medicaid
MDOT	Mississippi Department of Transportation
MDPS	Mississippi Department of Public Safety
MDPS/MHSP	Mississippi Department of Public Safety/Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol
MDRS	Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services
MDRS/VR	Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services/Vocational Rehabilitation
IVIDWF&P	Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks
MEMA	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
MFC	Mississippi Forestry Commission
MGC	Mississippi Gaming Commission
MHSP	Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol
MMD	Mississippi Military Department
MMD-AGO	Mississippi Military Department/Office of the Adjutant General
MMD-CFMO	Mississippi Military Department/Construction and Facilities Management Office
MMD/NG	Mississippi Military Department/National Guard
MPB	Mississippi Public Broadcasting
MPSC	Mississippi Public Service Commission
MPSC/PUS	Mississippi Public Service Commission/Public Utilities Staff
MSBCJC	Mississippi Board of Community and Junior Colleges
MSBML	Mississippi Board of Medical Licensure
MSBN	Mississippi Board of Nursing
MSBP	Mississippi Board of Pharmacy
MSDH	Mississippi Department of Health
MSDWEMS	Mississippi Department of Health/Emergency Medical Services
MSDWWSD	Mississippi Department of Health/Water Supply Division
MSFA	Mississippi State Fire Academy
MSFMO	Mississippi Fire Marshall 's Office
MSIHL	Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning
MSNG	Mississippi National Guard
MSOGB	Mississippi Oil and Gas Board
MSOHS	Mississippi Office of Homeland Security
MSPB	Mississippi State Personnel Board
MSU/CVM	Mississippi State University/College of Veterinary Medicine
MSVOAD	Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
MVDL	Mississippi Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
MVMA	Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association
NWS	National Weather Service
OAG	Office of the Attorney General

OG	Office of the Governor
OME	Office of the Medical Examiner
OSAJDOA	Office of the State Auditor/Department of Audit
RACES	Radio Amateur Communication Emergency Services
SA	Salvation Army
SOS	Office of the Secretary of State
STC	State Tax Commission
STC/ABC	State Tax Commission/Alcoholic Beverage Control Division
UMMC	University Mississippi Medical Center
UMMC/SH	University Mississippi Medical Center and/or other State Hospitals
USGS	United States Geological Society

Appendix B: Basic Plan Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Catastrophic Incident - Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to state, local, tribal and private-sector authorities in

the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic events are Incidents of National Significance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deputy - A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore

must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, general staff, and branch directors.

Disaster - See Major Disaster.

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

District Response Group - Established in each DHS/USCG District, the District Response Group is primarily responsible for providing the OSC technical assistance, personnel and equipment during responses typically involving marine zones. Emergency. As defined by the Stafford Act, an emergency is "any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States."

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

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

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

Emergency Response Provider - Includes federal, state, local and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities) and related personnel, agencies and authorities. (See section 2(6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 16 Stat. 2135 (2002),) Also known as "emergency responder."

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

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

Environmental Response Team - Established by EPA, the Environmental Response Team includes expertise in biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The Environmental Response Team provides technical advice and assistance to the OSC for both planning and response to discharges and releases of oil and hazardous substances into the environment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Incident Management Team (1MT). The Incident Commander and appropriate command and general staff personnel assigned to an incident.

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

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

INFORM - Electronic, web-based alert and notification system specifically used to notify Offsite Response Organizations (ORO) with the responsibility of managing incidents at Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS).

Information Officer - See Public Information Officer.

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

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

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

Initial Response - Resources initially committed to an incident.

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

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

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

Joint Unified Command (JUC) - The JUC links the organizations responding to the incident and provides a forum for these entities to make consensus decisions. Under the JUC, the various jurisdictions and/or agencies and non-government responders may blend throughout the operation to create an Integrated response team. At the state level, the State of Mississippi has adopted a Joint Unified Command structure for incident management. This organizational framework places a state official side-by-side with a federal official at the section, division, and branch level, as the situation warrants these levels of organization.

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

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

Local Government - A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization or, in Alaska, a Native Village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. (As defined in section 2(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 1 16 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

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

Major Disaster. As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination

of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Operational Hotline - Telephone network connecting the control room at GGNS to the OROs with the responsibility of managing an on-site incident.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States - The term "United States," when used in a geographic sense, means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the United States and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. (As defined in section 2(16) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 16 Stat. 2135, et seq. (20()2).)

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

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

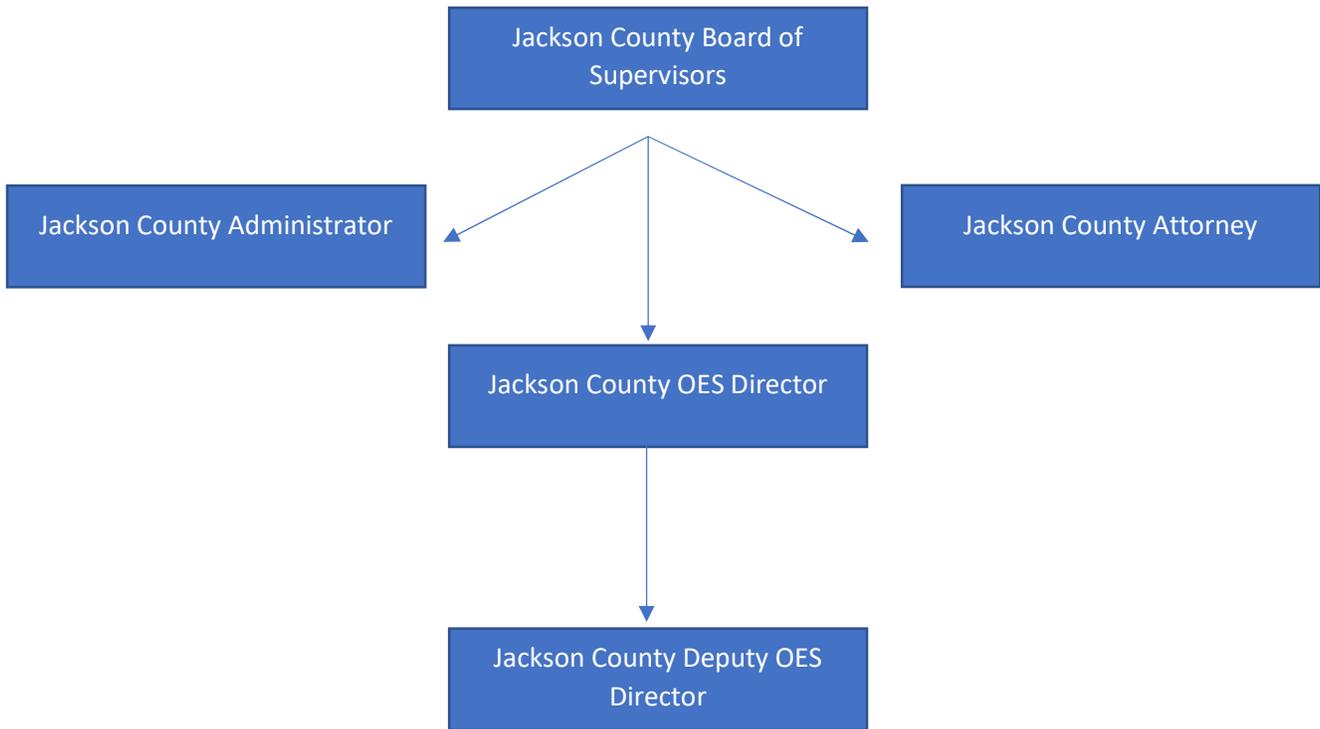
Volunteer - Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. (See, for example, 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.)

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

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

precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Appendix C: Jackson County Organizational Chart



ESF #1 Coordinator - Transportation Director

State ESF #1 Coordinator - None

Primary Agencies

Jackson County School District
Pascagoula/Gautier School District
Ocean Springs School District
Moss Point School District

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation

Support Agencies

Jackson County Sheriff's Department
Jackson County Fire Department
Jackson County Emergency Medical Services

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Corrections
Mississippi Department of Education
Mississippi Department of Environmental
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration
Mississippi Department of Health/EMS
Mississippi Department of Human Services
Mississippi Department of Public Safety

SECTION ONE: TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The primary purpose of this ESF is to provide and maintain a transportation infrastructure for the support of response and recovery assistance missions following an emergency or major disaster. This ESF also includes procedures for a coordinated evacuation process should one ever be ordered or recommended by the municipal or county officials due to an impending disaster or incident (hurricane, tropical storm, terrorist threat, hazardous materials release etc.).

Scope: If local government transportation capabilities or resources become inadequate to meet the emergency transportation needs of Jackson County, ESF# 1 of the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) will be activated with the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) serving as the primary coordinator. Should the requirements for emergency transportation needs overwhelm the available resources within the state, MOES will request in conjunction with MDOT to activate the Federal ESF #1 with Federal U. S. Department of Transportation.

SECTION TWO: TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

- ***Local, State, and Area Governments:*** Primary responsibility for management of incidents involving transportation normally rests with local and state authorities and the private sector, which own and operate most of the Nation's transportation resources. As such, a federal response must acknowledge local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area transportation policies, authorities, and plans that manage transportation systems and prioritize the movement of relief personnel and supplies during emergencies.
 - ***Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:*** The private sector owns or operates a large proportion of the Nation's transportation resources and is a partner and/or lead for the rapid restoration of transportation-related services. Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response.
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SECTION THREE: TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following table lists the response core capability that ESF #1 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #1 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #1, support the Core Capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning. The actions listed beside each core capability in the table apply to local, state, federal, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Core Capability	ESF #1 - Transportation
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and report the status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure. • Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions to be implemented when primary systems or routes are unavailable or overwhelmed. • Provide longer-term coordination of the restoration and recovery of the affected transportation systems infrastructure if required.

SECTION FOUR: TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

Policies:

- Jackson County OES Director (or designee) will work in conjunction with the School Superintendent or Transportation Director to ensure that all local government transportation requests are tasked based on citizen needs and available resources.
- All support agencies will provide a designated staff person to work with the ESF #1 lead for Jackson County to ensure any necessary procurement of resources, staging areas, collection points and mission assignments are handled.
- The Jackson County Road Manager will continue to provide necessary updates on road conditions, availability of transportation routes and resources through efforts with the Mississippi Department of Transportation and ESF #13.

Assumptions:

- During various disasters, normal transportation systems in Jackson County could incur damages leaving many citizens without transportation from the risk zones.
- Roads and bridges immediately surrounding the affected area will be damaged or heavily congested, impairing emergency transportation to, from, and within the area.
- Signs, signals, and other types of markers, which facilitate traffic movement and control, will be damaged or destroyed.
- Communications for transport facilities and services will be disrupted.
- Shortfalls can be expected in both the infrastructure and in the logistical areas of transportation in terms of support personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies.
- Most vehicles would be driven on major highways or alternate roadways during disaster situations. Therefore, restoration of rail, air, water, and pipeline transportation would not be as high a priority as these main traffic routes.
- Upon the request of the Governor, all state agencies in charge of public transportation resources will comply with ESF #1 's emergency acquisition of vehicles for evacuation purposes and the emergency movement of resources. Strike teams for OESC may be employed in the event of a multi-state disaster.

General: The Jackson County OES Director (or designee) will keep all responsible agencies informed of all impending conditions (transportation developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other event) which would cause them to

assume a readiness posture in preparation of EOC activation, possible deployment of resources to a forward area or other required activities.

Organization: The Transportation Director will assume the lead as coordinator of all transportation requirements during an incident, major emergency, or disaster. These duties will be executed in conjunction with personnel and resources as listed under all support agencies for the county. Local/Separate municipalities will support the ESF based on available personnel and resources.

Administrative and Logistical Support: All participating ESF #1 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #1.
 - Locate, identify, and set up their operational work areas and maintain logistical support for them.
 - Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
 - Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
 - Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
 - Keep record of the costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources incurred during support activities for emergency or major disaster operations for reporting purposes and potential reimbursement.
 - Ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise follows applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. Reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.
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SECTION FIVE: TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- All Jackson County agencies with ESF #1 responsibilities will ensure that they have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness activities prior to initiating event.
- Conduct annual training drills or exercises to ensure a high level of readiness for response personnel.

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Jackson County ESF #1 lead will develop/maintain alert and notification procedures for key transportation officials and agencies that support ESF #1.
- Ensure a designated person is identified to work (24-hour coverage if necessary) within the Jackson County EOC. This resource shall remain until EOC operations return to normal.

Incident Actions:

- Immediately upon notification of an incident, actual disaster or major emergency, the Jackson County ESF #1 coordinator will activate the internal plan and/or SOP.
- Ensure adequate communication IS established and maintained with all applicable responders of ESF #1.
- Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed or based on requirements identified by local government and other ESFs.
- Maintain log of actions taken, resources ordered/used, records of personnel and equipment/ location and all other documents to support reporting requirement.
- Assist in gathering information on road closures to the state ESF # I lead to be disseminated thru public broadcast via ESF #15.

Recovery Actions:

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- Jackson County ESF #1 coordinator will work in conjunction with ESF # 3 to inspect and classify all routes available for re-entry and recovery.
 - Jackson County ESF #1 coordinator will assist with transportation needs for evacuees and work with other support agencies to ensure resources are available.
 - Coordinate with the State Emergency Operations Center to ensure that all recovery and reentry information is disseminated through Public Radio, broadcast media and other available sources.

Post-Incident Actions:

- Develop a timeline to ensure all support personnel have been re-deployed back to their agencies and/or organizations.
 - Prepare an after-action report (AAR). The AAR identifies key problems, indicates how they are to be or were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations.
 - All ESF #1 organizations assist in preparation of the after-action report.
 - Provide after action report to the Jackson County Emergency Director to ensure lessons learned are identified and recommended solutions are captured.
-

SECTION SIX: TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Transportation Director: The Office of Transportation, Jackson County Schools will ensure that the Transportation Director is tasked based on position to serve as lead for the ESF#1 requirements for Jackson County. The coordinator will be required to develop, maintain, and execute all personnel and resources to support all incidents, disasters and/or major emergency that would affect Jackson County and its citizens. The below items outline specific duties:

- Develop and maintain an internal SOP that outlines all functions required for ESF #1 support.
- Maintain a current inventory of county schools' resources (buses, fuel, drivers etc.).
- Ensure current route maps and staging points (if needed) are available and accurate.
- Provide transportation needs for emergency work crews as appropriate.
- Assist in the mobilization of individuals with disabilities based on request from local government.

Jackson County OES Director: The Jackson County OES Director upon the advisement from the State (if warranted) and in conjunction with the County and Municipal Officials will complete the following:

- Ensure the timely and efficient activation of the requirements of ESF #1 to support transportation needs.
- Confer with the support agencies to make decisions based on the incident to deploy designated support personnel to the county EOC.
- Task in conjunction with the ESF #1 coordinator all available resources and personnel to deploy to designated areas as needed.
- Provide all agencies and volunteers with up-to-date information that would affect the situation (weather, changes in conditions of the situation, road closures, etc.).

Jackson County School District:

- Staff Person designated to ESF #1 to allocate District Transportation.
 - Allocate or obtain county transportation resources (buses, fuel, drivers, etc.) for mission tasking during in the disaster or evacuation.
 - Alert all personnel/mechanics, bus drivers and applicable personnel of possible deployment.
 - Maintain coordination with the Jackson County EOC.
 - Support other agencies as needed to accomplish assigned mission by the EOC to meet the needs of the citizens of Jackson County.
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- Support Transportation resources upon request.
- Dedicate resources from inventory.
- Support transport of Special Needs populace as needed.
- Maintain coordination with the Jackson County School District Transportation Director and the local EOC.

Municipal School Districts:

- Supply transportation resources upon request.
- Support transport of special needs populace as needed.
- Maintain coordination with the Jackson County School Transportation Director and the EOC.

Jackson County Sheriff's Department:

- Assist with transportation traffic control.
- Provide necessary property protection of evacuated areas.
- Assist with route clearance of debris as needed.
- Any other mission as identified by the senior law enforcement agency.

County and Municipal Public Works and/or Engineering:

- Assist in keeping evacuation routes open (debris removal).
- Inspection/assessment of roadways/bridges.

County Emergency Medical Services:

- Establish/operate Emergency Medical care centers in risk area following evacuation.
 - Provide continued medical care for patients, who cannot be moved when facilities are evacuated (see ESF #8).
 - Coordinate with Jackson County Schools to use buses to transport patients as needed.
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SECTION SEVEN: TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

The ESF #1 Coordinator contact will coordinate and conduct an annual review of this annex with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or regulatory changes indicate a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

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ESF #2 Coordinator - Jackson County E911

State ESF #2 Coordinator - Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies

Jackson County E911
Jackson County IT Department

Private Sector Partners

AT&T Communications
C-Spire
Wireless Telecommunications Providers
Cellular Service Providers

Support Agencies

Jackson County Sheriff's Office
Jackson County Ham Radio Operators
City Police Department(s)
Jackson County Fire Services
Designated EOC Personnel
Jackson County Emergency Service Response Agencies

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)
Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (WCC)

SECTION ONE: COMMUNICATIONS FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: This ESF was developed to provide information about communications equipment and warning capabilities that are available in Jackson County during emergency operations. The entire communications system is discussed and procedures for its use are outlined. The success of ESF #2 requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of both available and obtainable communications resources provided by local government entities, volunteer organizations, other organizations, corporations, or other telecommunications providers. The term "available" refers to resources within the existing inventory or control of participating agencies that can be used for the event. The term "obtainable" refers to resources to be acquired through mutual aid agreement, contract, lease, purchase, or otherwise from the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may be in such forms as facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, contractual services, easements, rights-of-way, technical assistance, or other.

Scope: If local government communications capabilities or resources become inadequate to meet emergency or major disaster needs, ESF #2 of the Jackson County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) will be activated to provide support to those jurisdictions and agencies affected. This support will be provided in accordance with the Concept of Operations in the State CEMP, which also consolidates the concepts of the National Response Framework (NRF).

SECTION TWO: COMMUNICATIONS FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

- ***Local, State, and Area Governments:*** Gain situational awareness through reporting that occurs at each level: from local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area governmental agencies; nongovernmental organizations; industry essential service providers; other private sector partners; and residents. Information and support requests generally flow from the incident level, through operations and coordination centers, to decision makers. At the same time, decision makers and operations and coordination centers provide accurate, actionable, and relevant information to support incident operations. Initiate actions to save and sustain lives, reduce human suffering, and provide additional resources and assistance to response efforts. ESF #2 accomplishes this by stabilizing and re-establishing critical infrastructure quickly and efficiently, coordinating requests for additional support, identifying, and integrating resources and capabilities, and coordinating information flow. Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances related to ESF #2 support.
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- Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations: The private sector owns or operates a large proportion of the Nation's transportation resources and is a partner and/or lead for the rapid restoration of transportation-related services. Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response.

SECTION THREE: COMMUNICATIONS FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following table lists the Response core capability, Operational Communications, that ESF #2 supports, along with the related ESF #2 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #2, support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning. The actions listed beside each core capability in the table apply to local, state, tribal, federal, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Core Capability	ESF #2 - Communications
Operational Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications between local, state, tribal, and area first responders. • Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities; provide basic human needs, including the needs of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; and transition to recovery.

SECTION FOUR: COMMUNICATIONS FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

- An emergency or major disaster may strike one or more areas of the county at any time. The primary event may be a natural disaster, a technological, or other man-made event which causes varying degrees of damage ranging from minor to severe. Secondary effects may also increase damage to further render local communications systems inadequate or inoperable for a prolonged period.
- Two-way communication is essential for the orderly and efficient management of disaster operations. Prior to the impact of a disaster, coordination with other local governments and often with the state is critical. Consequently, decisions affecting these areas must be communicated to them before conditions prevent the completion of these preparedness and/or response activities.
- Communications systems include traditional radio, telephone, telefax, and wide area network (WAN) connectivity, which may be supported by satellite, wireless, traditional landline services, and other modern electronic delivery mediums. These systems may be disrupted or limited by weather phenomena, antenna damage, transmission line damage, power outages, or other problems.
- Following disasters that have caused extensive damage, communications assistance and support may be required both from within and outside the county and state to alleviate human suffering and to restore the affected community(ies) to normal in the least amount of time, if possible.
- County and municipal officials, nonprofit organizations, and private-sector entities respond to most incidents acting under their authorities or through agency or interagency contingency plans.
- The use of both traditional communications systems and modern technologies, such as WebEOC, Internet, high-frequency phones and radios, and satellite networks, combined with backup from other counties and agencies tasked under this ESF, will enhance the county's capability in communications and automated data systems.

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- Alternate, backup, or substitute methods of communication that may be required will be provided by other support agencies having these assets.
 - Virtual-public activities, industry, commercial firms, and amateur radio operators are capable of augmenting established communications systems.
 - Communications within the disaster area will require re-establishment or augmentation to provide verbal exchange between the state and federal disaster officials. Assistance can be provided with the deployment of MEMA's Mobile Operations Command Center (MOBOPS). MOBOPS' abilities include:
 - Nine telephone lines, 700/800 trunks, UHF, two high band channels, two low band channels, two satellite radios, a marine radio, an aircraft radio, a camera system, video teleconferencing capacity, four VOIP lines, and Ground Control for Internet connection and additional capabilities.
 - Emergency communications links between the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the Federal government, and state agencies will be developed as needed.
 - Ensuring the security of certain privileged or proprietary information will be accomplished. In a major disaster, existing communications may require augmentation to handle the increased volume of traffic.
 - Interoperable communications with on and off-scene personnel will be achieved using the Mississippi Wireless Integrated Network (MSWIN) which serves as the statewide 700 MHz interoperability system, ACU-1000s installed throughout the state, development of Incident Communications Plans (ICS Form 205), and/or the National Interoperability Field Operations Guide (NIFOG).
 - All efforts will be made to meet the needs of those individuals with communication disabilities working in emergency operations, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act
 - Policies regarding actions taken by 911 communication centers to an effort to support/coordinate communications, including alternate or backup methods, are included in local plans.

Assumptions:

- Effective coordination of emergency response requires some form of communications.
- Communications systems may fail during a disaster or emergency.
- During period of heavy activity, some channels may become saturated with radio traffic.
- Lack of communications discipline and proper technique can reduce the effectiveness of communications systems.
- The Communications Center is usually only staffed with limited personnel, so communications with dispatch may become quickly overwhelmed.

General:

- Communications play a critical role in emergency operations. Extensive communications network and facilities are already in existence throughout Jackson County. When these capabilities are properly coordinated, response activities become much more effective and efficient.
- Jackson County E911 Agency has the primary responsibility for maintaining and operating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) emergency communications systems and conducting the restoration of the communications infrastructure.
- The existing radio, telephone, telefax, and other systems of Emergency Management will provide the primary means for government communications. Backup and supplemental support communications systems are provided by all agencies participating in this ESF.
- All agencies with ESF# 2 responsibilities will ensure that they have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities prior to the initiating event and will begin to perform response and recovery as needed.

Organization Framework:

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- The Director of Jackson County E911 Agency exercises control over the Emergency Management communications organizations and those who share in the network for support purposes. Operational control for ESF#2 is passed down from the Jackson County OES Director to the Operations Director.
 - The Jackson County OES Director is directly responsible for the activities and establishment of facilities in the Emergency Communications Center (ECC). He coordinates and controls personnel and equipment from support organizations in accordance with EOC emergency operating procedures.
 - The Emergency Management communications organization is comprised of assigned personnel from Emergency Management and trained operators from supporting government agencies, quasi-public activities, and the private sector with terminal and entry equipment stored in the EOC.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

- Individuals that represent their agencies/departments at the Jackson County EOC are responsible for knowing and using the proper communication and message procedures found in this ESF. They will be under the authority of Jackson County OES Director.
- Support agencies with communications systems linked to the county EOC are responsible for the maintenance of their equipment.
- Operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation will be maintained for future reference. Paper documents will be saved to a CD, thumb drive, or other available electronic format and the paper documentation will be shredded after three years on file.
- All ESF #2 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture 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.
- All ESF #2 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow all 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.

SECTION FIVE: COMMUNICATIONS FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- Equipment is kept under a constant schedule of testing, maintenance, and repair.
- Replacement parts are kept at the EOC and arrangements are in existence for additional repair facilities.
- Personnel are trained on the appropriate equipment as necessary.

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Alert local governments in the danger areas throughout Jackson County. Notifications for information to communicate may include:
 - severe weather information and/or damage, hazardous material spills, radiological incidents and shipments, major structure fires and explosions, major transportation accidents, search and rescue, missing/overdue aircraft, bomb threats, wild land fires, civil disorder, dam failure, water supply failure, terrorist incidents including weapons of mass destruction, general health hazards, and other events, as needed.
- Acquire the appropriate equipment and telecommunications services and make ready for emergency operations.
- Maintain a current contact list of vendors for technical support purposes.
- Maintain a current list of all AT&T emergency contact numbers.

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- Maintain alert and notification procedures for OES personnel, ESF #2 support personnel, and other key personnel supporting the Jackson County CEMP.
 - Provide an ECO and alternate, if 24-hour coverage is necessary, and ESF #2 liaison to the EOC.
 - May provide communications pre-staging capabilities with mobile command post equipped with land mobile and satellite radio.

Incident Actions:

- When emergency operations are Initiated, the Jackson County OES Director will determine which communications personnel will be required to report to duty. Staff requirements will vary according to the incident.
- Alert notifications are made through telephone, e-mail, pagers, text messages to cell phones, radio, and fax capabilities.
- All ESF personnel represented in the EOC will use an event summary form to briefly document all their general activities performed.
- All requests for assistance and all general communication messages will be taken down on the form and given to the person designated to log messages. The message logger will then route the message to the appropriate ESF represented in the EOC.
- All representatives at the EOC will keep phone logs.

Recovery Actions:

- All activities in the emergency phase will continue until such time as emergency communications are no longer required.
- Provide communications support as required.
- Provide information on status of communications in Jackson County.

Post-Incident Actions:

- Operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation will be maintained for future reference.
- Internal and external communications equipment is essential to support disaster response and recovery efforts. Each is needed to disseminate instructions and operational guidance. Internal communications equipment may utilize existing telephone systems, e-mail, satellite radio, facsimile machines, High Frequency (HE) radio or messengers.
- Support agencies with communications systems linked to the EOC and other field operations are responsible for the maintenance of their own equipment.
- The Operations Director is responsible for maintaining the availability of adequate repair parts and operating supplies.
- Prepare an after-action report for closeout to identify key problems, issues and recommended resolutions and submit to the Jackson County OES Director.

SECTION SIX: COMMUNICATIONS FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

The day-to-day operations of local Emergency Management provides planning and personnel training to obtain the maximum use of available resources and materials in the event an emergency should arise. During the emergency, local government will coordinate and identify essential resources to be rendered to disaster victims. The aim of the Communications ESF is to utilize assigned and trained personnel to carry out each assignment effectively among the many equipment tasks to be performed during an emergency.

Jackson County Emergency Management:

- Activate the EOC when necessary.

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- Develop and maintain a current personnel roster for EOC staffing (have back-up EOC personnel already notified in case of extended 24-hour period operations).
 - Responsible for overall authority of EOC operations.
 - Supervise all communication activities.
 - Responsible for checking commercial radio and television broadcasts for accuracy of public information.
 - Maintain and be responsible for the proper functioning of communications equipment in the ECC.
 - Coordinate with assigned EOC staff on communication's usage and procedures.
 - Be sure that all incoming/outgoing disaster communication traffic is documented on the proper message forms.
 - Appoint someone to number messages and record them in a log.
 - Establish communication protection procedures against lightning strikes, loss of power, etc.
 - Establish communication contact with MEMA.
 - Identify and know the activation procedures of all Jackson County warning systems.
 - Under the authority of the Board of Supervisors and Mayors, responsible for relaying all local watches and warnings via this ESF and ESF# 15.
 - Provide a predetermined list of manpower for door-to-door warning if necessary (especially for at risk populations such as: hearing impaired, non-English speaking groups, elderly populations, transportation disadvantaged, etc.). For more information on at risk populations see Basic Plan.
 - Educate the public regarding the use of the warning systems.
 - Phase down EOC operations when disaster is closed out.

Jackson County EOC Personnel:

- Report to the EOC when notified of its activation.
- Responsible for proper use of the equipment at assigned position.
- Establish communication links with responders in the field.
- Responsible for keeping accurate records of all traffic over the various networks.
- Responsible for reporting any problems or difficulties with equipment, personnel, or any communication devices to Emergency Management personnel.

Jackson County HAM Radio Operators:

- Responsible for upkeep of own communications equipment.
- Radio Operators Coordinate with Emergency Management in the proper dispatching and handling of all emergency request calls during disasters.
- Assist in warning key personnel, public, and emergency departments of impending danger.

Jackson County Sheriff's Department:

- Direct all calls concerning the disaster to the appropriate location Sheriff's Office (i.e., EOC, Sheriff's Office, Fire Department, Hospital, etc.).
- Responsible for proper screening and routing of all incoming telephone calls.

Jackson County Emergency Service Response Agencies:

- Responsible for maintaining a constant communications link to Emergency Service their EOC representative for coordination purposes.

City Police Departments and Fire Services:

- Provide communications support to the EOC.
- Relay all field actions or requests back to the EOC.

- Provide mobile public address units for warning, if necessary.
 - Provide manpower for door-to-door warning, if necessary and feasible.
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SECTION SEVEN: COMMUNICATIONS FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services will coordinate an annual revision of this ESF annex with all supporting agencies. Unscheduled reviews may be conducted based on incident experience or changing laws and regulations. Recommendations will be submitted to Emergency Management as needed for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: COMMUNICATIONS FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: COMMUNICATIONS FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

Appendix A	Event Summary Log
Appendix B	Warning Equipment/Procedures
Appendix C	Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission Regional Map
Appendix D	SATCOM Network
Appendix E	NWS Warning Areas
Appendix F	Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Districts
Appendix G	MDPS Emergency Telephone Numbers

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY BEING UPDATED]

ESF #3 Coordinator - Jackson County Road Department

ESF# 3 Coordinator - Jackson County Maintenance Department

State ESF #3 Coordinator - Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

State ESF #3 Coordinator - Mississippi Chapter of the American Public Works Association

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Board of Supervisors
Municipalities in Jackson County
Jackson County Office of Emergency Services
Municipal Public Works Departments

State Non-governmental Support Organizations

Alabama/Mississippi Section, American Water Works Association
Mississippi Water and Pollution Control Operators Association
Mississippi Rural Water Association
Mississippi Chapter of the American Public Works Association
Mississippi Water Environment Association
Building Officials of Mississippi
Community Resource Group
Mississippi Rural Community Assistance Program
Mississippi Municipal League
Mississippi Association of Supervisors

Support Agencies

Jackson County Engineer
Jackson County Health Department
Municipal Water Associations
Other Public and Private Utilities

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Chapter of the American Public Works Association

SECTION ONE: PUBLIC WORKS and ENGINEERING FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The purpose of this ESF is to provide for the development of public works and engineering plans for various emergency disasters, situations, and/or incidents when extraordinary measures must be taken to protect lives and property in Jackson County. This ESF provides for work crews and officials to restore and maintain public and private utilities to the citizens of Jackson County quickly and efficiently. The public works activities addressed in this ESF include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) restoration of utilities; (2) debris and timber removal; and (3) repair and restoration of streets, roads, and bridges.

Scope: If an emergency or a major disaster should overwhelm the resources and capabilities of public works at the local government level, ESF #3 of the Jackson County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) will be activated to provide support in accordance with concepts of the State CEMP and the National Response Framework (NRF). The Scope of this ESF includes but is not limited to:

- Participation in needs/damage assessments immediately following a disaster.
- Coordinate emergency clearance of debris to enable reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for lifesaving, property protection, and health and safety.
- Coordinate removal and disposal of debris from public property.
- Coordinate emergency access routes which include repairs to damaged streets, bridges, ports, waterways, airfields, and other facilities necessary for emergency access to disaster victims.

- Coordinate emergency restoration of critical public facilities, including the temporary restoration of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems.
- Coordinate inspection of damaged structures and facilities. Monitor demolition or stabilization designated by State or local government as immediate hazards to public health and safety, or as necessary to facilitate lifesaving operations (temporary protective measures to abate immediate hazards to the public for health and safety reasons until demolition is accomplished).
- Coordinate emergency contracting to support public health and safety such as providing for potable water, ice, or power.
- Coordinate technical assistance, including inspection of private residential structures and commercial structures.
- Support to other ESFs as outlined in the NRF
- Assessment and coordination of emergency power to public facilities.

SECTION TWO: PUBLIC WORKS and ENGINEERING FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

- *Local, State, and Area Governments:* A whole community approach is used in the delivery of core capabilities through coordinated planning and response with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area partners. Local, state, tribal, and area governments are responsible for their own public works and infrastructures and have the primary responsibility for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Local, state, tribal, and area governments are fully and consistently integrated into ESF #3 activities. When activated to respond to an incident, the primary agencies for ESF #3 develop work priorities in cooperation with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments. Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances related to ESF #3 support. Local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response activities.
- *Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:* The private sector owns or operates a large proportion of the Nation's transportation resources and is a partner and/or lead for the rapid restoration of transportation-related services. Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response. The private sector owns and/or operates a large proportion of the Nation's infrastructure and is a partner and/or lead for the rapid restoration of infrastructure-related services. Through ongoing planning and coordination, the private sector provides critical details for incident action planning and decision-making processes during an incident. Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response. Pre-awarded contracts and other emergency contracting vehicles are used to leverage private sector capabilities to support ESF #3 response activities. A whole community approach is used in the delivery of core capabilities through established relationships and agreements with volunteer organizations and other nongovernment organizations.

SECTION THREE: PUBLIC WORKS and ENGINEERING FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following table lists the Response core capability, Operational Communications, that ESF #2 supports, along with the related ESF #2 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #2, support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning. The actions listed beside each core capability in the table apply to local, state, tribal, federal, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Core Capability	ESF #2 Public Works and Engineering
Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares for potential public works and engineering requirements. Activities include providing public information, contributing to situational awareness, establishing response teams, leveraging technological tools, training, and exercising with partners, establishing private sector contracts and agreements, and coordinating with volunteer organizations and other nongovernmental partners. • Conducts pre-incident and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure. • Executes emergency contract support for lifesaving and life sustaining services. • Provides emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities. • Supports restoration of critical navigation, flood control, and other water infrastructure systems, including drinking water and wastewater utilities. • Provides assessment and emergency response support for water, wastewater treatment facilities, levees, dams, buildings, bridges, and other infrastructure. • Provides temporary emergency power to critical facilities (e.g., hospitals, water treatment plants, shelters, fire/police stations). Constructs temporary critical public facilities to temporarily replace destroyed or damaged following a disaster (e.g., schools, local government offices, fire stations, police stations, and medical facilities) in coordination with ESF #6. • Aids in the monitoring and stabilization of damaged structures and the demolition of structures designated as immediate hazards to public health and safety. • Provides structural specialist expertise to support inspection of mass care facilities and urban search and rescue operations in coordination with ESF #9. • Manages, monitors, and/or provides technical advice in the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris from public property and the reestablishment of ground and water routes into impacted areas. For the purposes of ESF #3, the term "debris" includes general construction debris that may contain inherent building material contaminants, such as asbestos or paint. Debris may also include livestock or poultry carcasses and/or plant materials. • Provides technical assistance to include engineering expertise, construction management, contracting, real estate services, and inspection of private/commercial structures. • Provides engineering and construction expertise, responders, supplies, and equipment to address flooding to include providing advance measures in anticipation of imminent severe flooding.
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides coordination, response, and technical assistance to affect the rapid stabilization and reestablishment of critical waterways, channels, and ports to include vessel removal, significant marine debris removal, emergency dredging, and hydrographic surveys. • Clears debris from roads to facilitate response operations. • For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field, leads local actions to clear critical transportation routes of CBRN-contaminated debris, during the emergency phase, in consultation with ESF #10. ESF #10 assumes leadership for management of CBRN contaminated debris after the emergency phase is over.

<p>Environmental Health Response/Health and Safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collects, segregates, and transports to an appropriate staging or disposal site(s) hazardous materials that are incidental to building demolition debris, such as household hazardous waste and oil and gas from small, motorized equipment; removes and disposes of Freon from appliances; and removes, recycles, and disposes of electronic goods. • For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a CBRN threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field, ESF #3, in consultation with ESF #10 and MEMA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provides structural specialist expertise to support inspection of damaged CBRN-contaminated infrastructure and may employ temporary stabilization measures or take other actions as necessary to address structural instability concerns. ○ Performs demolitions after a determination is made that a building is unstable and creates an imminent hazard to workers and/or after ESF #10, in conjunction with other appropriate Local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area authorities, determines that demolition is the desired cleanup approach.
<p>Public and Private Services and Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executes emergency contracting support for infrastructure related to lifesaving and life-sustaining services to include providing potable water, emergency power, and other emergency commodities and services.
<p>Fatality Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages debris to facilitate fatality recovery efforts to include establishing a system for sorting debris and recovering human remains. • Provides construction and engineering support for temporary morgues.
<p>Mass Care Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides construction, engineering, and project management expertise and support for temporary housing and sheltering, ensuring accessibility for those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to include management of temporary roofing support following hurricane disasters. • Inspects mass care shelter sites to ensure suitability and accessibility of facilities to safely shelter survivors. • Constructs temporary shelter facilities, including accessible shelters, in the affected area, as required.
<p>Search and Rescue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides specially trained and equipped structural engineers to augment FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces, incident support teams, military technical rescue organizations, and general-purpose troops during structural collapse incidents and other disaster response missions. • As required, provides debris removal equipment and expertise to support search and rescue operations.

SECTION FOUR: PUBLIC WORKS and ENGINEERING FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies: Essentially all public works equipment and personnel from Jackson County and the respective municipalities will be available to cope with most disaster situations. Trained contractors in and around Jackson County may also have

sufficient resources to backup public works recovery efforts in any unforeseen life-threatening disaster situation. Trained personnel and equipment can be requested from nearby counties if needed, and through the state.

Assumptions:

- 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 and either cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.
- The inspection, repair, or demolition of buildings and infrastructure damaged by a disaster is the responsibility of local officials, as is the enforcement of local building, zoning, and subdivision regulations. ESF #3 's function is resource assistance. ESF #3 may task inspectors to jurisdictions through Mutual Aid resources for assessments; the local jurisdiction will make final determinations and take appropriate action.
- Upon successful reinstatement of public water supplies, the probable overflow of inoperable wastewater collection and treatment systems may compound public health concerns.
- In the event power is lost and alternate power supplies are not adequate to the infrastructure, a critical water shortage may develop which can only be met through transporting bulk water into the affected area in tanker trucks or by using portable treatment facilities with local surface supply. Adequate pressurized water supplies or operable hydrants may not be available for fire-fighting operations.
- Immediate evaluation of the safety of public and private structural and non-structural damage will be critical to preventing further damage and to protect the public's health and welfare.
- Debris will restrict the use of streets and highways, making some impassable. Public utilities will also be damaged/covered by debris and may be partially or fully inoperable.
- Vital public works and engineering trucks and equipment in the immediate disaster area may be damaged or temporarily inaccessible for response and recovery applications.
- 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.
- Access to the disaster areas will be dependent upon the re-establishment of ground and water routes. In many locations, debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.
- Early damage assessments will be general, incomplete, and may be inaccurate. Rapid assessments of the disaster area are required to determine critical response times and potential workloads.
- Methodology for prioritizing tasks will generally be found to be ranked by public health/safety and population affected.
- To minimize threats to public health, emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances may be needed to dispose of emergency debris and materials from demolition activities.
- Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances.
- Significant numbers of personnel having engineering and construction skills and construction equipment and materials may be required from outside the disaster area.
- Primary agencies (including Jackson County EMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of Jackson County EMA.
- Maps (electronic or hard copy) may be inaccessible locally for many utilities.
- Numerous volunteering entities, both governmental and non-governmental may mobilize personnel, supplies and equipment to the affected areas without coordination or communication with the ESF #3 cell. Duplication, chaos and confusion may ensue, and vital resources will be found to have been better tasked to other areas.
- Regional and national resource networks may fail to operate.
- Jackson County EMA and support agency personnel required to man the ESF #3 desks may not have access to fuel for personally owned vehicles (POV) to travel to work or field.

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- Jurisdictions from both in and out-of-state will offer services to those in need.
 - Local officials in affected areas will have little knowledge of procedures available to them in the aftermath of disaster (emergency procurement procedure). Where adequate Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) are not in place, resistance to signing new ones will prevail.
 - Local officials will resist "paying up front."
 - Attempts will be made to travel the "100% Assistance" path, delaying acceptable tasking options.
 - Contractors offering 'free and voluntary' services or supplies will be on the scene seeking travel pass.

General: Essentially all public works equipment and personnel from Jackson County will be available to cope with most disasters. County and City resource listings can be found in ESF #7 Resource Management. The Jackson County Board of Supervisors along with the Mayor and Public Works Director of Cities are the primary individuals responsible for ESF #3. Representatives from these departments will coordinate with all appropriate agencies/departments and organizations to ensure operational readiness in times of emergencies. Local officials, through their county Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 72 hours of a disaster. Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance where possible through county EOCs. County EOCs should encourage local officials to learn more about the benefits of Mutual-Aid Agreements (MAA), particularly for their utilities. Local officials must conduct initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount. Prioritization and initiation of emergency, initial response, and short-term recovery work tasking to restore, repair, and mitigate the impact of the public work and engineering needs include:

- Reconnaissance of the damaged areas and access by emergency personnel and equipment for lifesaving, life protecting, and health and safety purposes during the immediate response phase
- Emergency clearing of debris from the multi-modal transportation infrastructure
- Emergency repair or closure of damaged segments of the multi-modal transportation infrastructure, in conjunction with ESF #1
- Emergency repair and restoration of damaged but potentially operable water, electrical, natural gas, sanitary sewage, and storm water collection, generating, and distribution system
- Development and initiation of emergency collection, sorting, and disposal routes and sites for the cleared from all public and private property

Organization Framework: ESF #3 is part of the EOC Operations Section and the Emergency Services Branch for the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF #3 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #3.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #3 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Jackson County EMA as needed.
- All ESF #3 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture 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.

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- All ESF #3 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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.

Contracts and Mutual Aid Agreements:

- Prior arrangements must be developed for direct contracting with private contractors, vendors, and engineers to assist in response and recovery efforts.
- Local government support is available to members of the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC).
- Resources may be obtained by activating mutual aid agreements.
- Resources acquired through mutual aid agreements will be managed according to the requirements of those agreements.

Operations and Planning Support:

- ESF #3 will operate in concert with the Incident Command System (ICS).
- ESF #3 will report all activity via appropriate media as required by Jackson County EMA.
- ESF #3 will provide daily situation reporting to ESF #5 as directed by that emergency support function.

SECTION FIVE: PUBLIC WORKS and ENGINEERING FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- Ensures that county-level ESF #3 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are developed and maintained to provide detailed information under ESF #3 operations.
- Plans engineering, contracting, and procurement assistance for emergency debris removal, demolition, public works repair, and water supply missions.
- Designates an ESF #3 liaison and alternate that will report to the County EOC or other areas of operation.
- Maintains an inventory list/data base of equipment and supplies needed to sustain emergency operations.
- Supports development and maintenance of SOPs to enable agencies to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public works and engineering, including an alternate list of agencies with debris removal capabilities.
- Assigns and trains personnel to support emergency operations at the Jackson County EOC or other areas of operation.
- Establish training for pre-disaster and post-disaster assessment of structures.
- ESF #3 Liaison should ensure administrative, supervisory, and technical requirements are collaborated with Jackson OES Director.

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Notify Support Agencies and Partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.
- Conduct preliminary staff meeting with complete ESF #3 Team at EOC.
- Establish strategies for approaching incident(s).
- Provide an ESF #3 liaison (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and Jackson County ESF #5 liaison to the SEOC.

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- Arrange meeting with Jackson County EMA Director on Public Works and Engineering actions to be taken; assign staff Liaison (LNO) to facilitate report requirements needed during the incident.

Incident Actions:

- Upon activation of ESF #3, the Jackson County ESF lead will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #3 members. Such information will be complete orientation of the ESF #3 mission, purpose, and scope of work. Issue or have available ESF #3 SOP manuals or other needed documents.
- Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.
- Obtain initial situation and damage assessments through established intelligence procedures.
- Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.
- Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.
- Establish, per SOP, protocols for interface with state counterparts, if applicable.

Recovery Actions:

- Continue damage assessments and monitor change in condition.
- Assist in pumping out areas that may be flooded.
- Reassess codes and regulations.

Post-Incident Actions:

- Provide or secure construction, maintenance, and upgrading of infrastructure to withstand stresses that could be applied by locally identified hazards (County and Municipal owned facilities).
- Review and recommend revisions to plans and procedures as determined necessary.
- Prepare an after-action report to identify key problems, indicate how problems are to be or were solved, and make recommendations for improving ESF response operations.
- Compare ESF #3 staff records with Jackson County EOC tasking and tracking system to assure accuracy.

SECTION SIX: PUBLIC WORKS and ENGINEERING FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

The day-to-day operations of local Emergency Management provides planning and personnel training to obtain the maximum use of available resources and materials in the event an emergency should arise. During the emergency, local government will coordinate and identify essential resources to be rendered to disaster victims. The aim of the Communications ESF is to utilize assigned and trained personnel to carry out each assignment effectively among the many equipment tasks to be performed during an emergency.

Jackson County Road Department:

- The ultimate responsibility for providing public works services under emergency conditions lies with local government. The Jackson County Road Dept. is designated to oversee the public works activities in the county/city in their respective jurisdiction. This includes determining the damages and utility services lost through the county following a disaster and advise the Jackson County OES Director of lost services, coordinating emergency public works activities by dispatching personnel and equipment to the disaster site, and coordinating priority restoration of utilities to critical and essential facilities.

- When all local resources have been exhausted, it will be the responsibility of the Public Works Director to coordinate with the Jackson County OES Director to obtain additional manpower, equipment, and materials to carry out the engineering, debris removal, maintenance, and construction functions. The engineer will coordinate the overall public works and engineering efforts from the EOC, if it has been activated, designate an individual who will report to the EOC upon activation and will act as the Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for ESF #3 (ensuring an alternate ECO for 24-hour availability if needed).

Jackson County Board of Supervisors:

- Provide government oversight to ensure damage assessments of County roads, bridges and other facilities are completed.
- Collaborate with the Jackson County Planning Director to ensure the destruction of hazardous dilapidated structures following a disaster or incident is carried out.

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency:

- Coordinate with the ESF #3 lead representatives concerning the overall public works and debris clearance activities for the County and cities.
- Help identify and allocate other equipment and personnel to help with public works activities, if needed and forward request to MEMA for state resources.

Jackson County Health Department:

- Assess damages to local/community water systems, consult with the Mississippi State Department of Health's Water Department Supply Division, and take appropriate action as recommended/necessary.
- Issue through the Jackson County EMA Director public information or news releases on "boil water notices", as required.

Jackson County Municipalities:

- Provide government oversight to ensure damage assessments of city and town roads, bridges and other facilities are completed.
- Collaborate with the Planning Director to ensure the destruction of hazardous dilapidated structures following a disaster or incident is carried out.

City Public Works Department:

- Responsible for public works duties within their jurisdiction.
- Assist the county, to the extent possible, on any life-threatening Department public works issues.
- Provide any mutual aid as required by Jackson County EMA Director.

Municipal Water Associations:

- Top off water storage tanks.
- Maintain water pressure when emergency power is attained.
- Protect and provide potable water.

- Decontaminate water system and coordinate sampling and testing of water with Jackson County Health Department.
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SECTION SEVEN: PUBLIC WORKS and ENGINEERING FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

The Jackson County Road Department will coordinate an annual revision of this ESF annex with all primary and supporting agencies. Unscheduled reviews may be conducted based on incident experience or changing laws and regulations. Recommendations will be submitted to Jackson County Emergency Management as needed for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION SEVEN: PUBLIC WORKS and ENGINEERING FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION SEVEN: PUBLIC WORKS and ENGINEERING FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

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ESF #4 Coordinator - Jackson County Fire Services Coordinator

State ESF #4 Coordinator - Mississippi State Fire Marshall's Office

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Fire Services
City Fire Departments

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Insurance

Support Agencies

Jackson County EOC
Jackson County Sheriff's Department
City Police Departments

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Forestry Commission
Mississippi State Fire Academy

SECTION ONE: FIRE SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The purpose of this Emergency Support Function is to provide Jackson County with firefighting capability able to meet the demands of a disaster situation. In addition to firefighting tasks, responsibilities in rescue, communication and warning, damage assessment, and hazardous materials operations are addressed.

Scope: This section of the plan is to be used to respond to incidents where threatened or actual damage exceeds local response capabilities and State response is requested.

SECTION TWO: FIRE SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

- Local, State, and Area Governments: Firefighting is an inherently local responsibility. Local fire resources often receive assistance from other fire departments/agencies through established mechanisms identified in local mutual aid agreements. Further assistance can be obtained through an established intrastate mutual aid system. If additional assistance is required, firefighting resources can be requested from other jurisdictions through processes established under mutual aid agreements, state-to-state or regional compacts, or other agreements. If the governor of the affected state has declared an emergency, firefighting resources may be requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). If the President has declared an emergency or major disaster under the Stafford Act, firefighting resources may also be requested through ESF #4. Using existing authorities and agreements, ESF #4 can mobilize wildland and structure firefighting resources from across the country and from several foreign countries through the national firefighting mobilization system to incidents anywhere in the United States. Except where specified in agreements or through a formal delegation of authority, assisting firefighting resources report to, and become part of the command structure of the requesting jurisdiction. Coordination with and support of local, state (or equivalent) forester, state fire marshal, state emergency management agency, or other appropriate state, tribal, territorial, or area agency or tribal fire suppression organization. Responsibility for situation assessment and determination of resources needs lies primarily with the local Incident Commander. Shortages of critical firefighting resources are adjudicated at the lowest jurisdictional level. Many firefighting agencies provide additional functions such as emergency medical services, technical rescue, and hazardous materials response. During a federal response, these resources may support multiple ESFs in support of different core capabilities in the delivery of core capabilities through established relationships and agreements with volunteer organizations and other nongovernment organizations.
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SECTION THREE: FIRE SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following table lists the response core capabilities that ESF #4 most directly supports along with the ESF #4 actions related to each of these core capabilities. Though not listed in this table, all ESFs support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination and Situational Awareness. The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.

Core Capability	ESF# 4 - Fire Services
Public and Private Services and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtains an initial fire situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures; determines the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance; and obtains and distributes, through appropriate channels, incident contact information to emergency responders mobilized through ESF #4. • Analyzes and request before committing people and other resources; ensures employees will be provided with appropriate vaccinations, credentials, and personal protective equipment (PPEs) to operate in the all-hazard environment to which they are assigned; and ensures that all employees involved in all-hazard response will be supported and managed by agency leaders, agency liaison of interagency incident management team. • Ensures that an all-hazard incident-specific briefing and training are accomplished prior to task implementation. This preparation will usually occur prior to mobilization where incident description, mission requirement, and known hazards are addressed. Key protective equipment and associated needs for tasks that employees do not routinely encounter or perform will be identified. • Provides command, control, and coordination resources, to include incident management teams, area command teams, and multi-agency coordination group support personnel, to local, state, tribal and territorial, area and federal agencies in support of emergency operations. • Provides staff support incident facilities, facility, property, telecommunications, and transportation management. • Provides direct liaison with local, state, tribal, territorial, or area emergency operations centers (EOCs) and fire chiefs in the designated area, as appropriate. • Provides support to enhance the resilience of local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area firefighting agencies.
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demobilization, and repair of roads and bridges. • Provides resources (personnel and equipment) necessary to clear fallen trees, brush and debris from city, county, and state roads to facilitate emergency access in disasters.
Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, and temporary repair of essential public facilities, water supply, and sanitation. • Provides expertise and personnel to assist with assessment of emergency services sector critical infrastructure.
Public Health and Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides appropriate personnel, equipment, and supplies, primarily for communications and aircraft for deployed local and state public health and medical teams.

Operational Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides radio communications systems to support firefighters, law enforcement officers, and incident response operations. • Provides engineers, technicians, and liaison staff to assist Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, and the Office of Emergency Communications managers. • Provides National Interagency Radio Support systems for use by damage assessment teams and other applications. • Provides appropriate communications personnel to accompany radio systems for user training and operator maintenance indoctrination.
Security and Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May provide trained public safety, law enforcement, investigations, and security resources if appropriate authority is provided.
Mass Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides equipment and supplies from the Interagency Cache System and use of inter-agency Fire Center contract aircraft during incidents, based on standby agreements and contingency plans.
Mass Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides appropriate resources (e.g., cots, blankets, sleeping bags, personnel) for shelters.
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures, evaluates, and monitors the impact of the emergency incident on National Forest Systems and Department of Interior lands. • Provide technical assistance and logistical support.

SECTION FOUR: FIRE SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

- All assistance will be administered by ESF #4, located at the Jackson County EOC, and will be coordinated directly with Jackson County Emergency Management.
- Priority is given to public and firefighter safety and protecting property, in that order.
- Coordination with all Jackson County Volunteer Fire Departments is accomplished through the County Fire Services Coordinator.
- Coordination with, and support of, county and municipal structural fire suppression organizations is accomplished through the Jackson County Fire Services Coordinator with the assistance of the Mississippi State Fire Marshal.
- Coordination with, and support of, wild land fires are accomplished by the Jackson County Fire Services Coordinator with the assistance of the Mississippi State Forester.
- Coordination with, and support of a combination of wild land and structural fires are accomplished by the Jackson County Fire Services Coordinator with the assistance of the Mississippi State Fire Marshal.
- In all cases, State emergency management agency and other appropriate State agency and/or Tribal fire suppression organizations provide support as needed.
- All local resources will be expended or committed by local government before assistance is requested from other local governments through the State Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) or from State government agencies.
- The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used in managing the response effort.

Assumptions:

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- Local fire services mutual aid agreements and other compacts will be activated as needed by the appropriate chief or on-scene officer. Note, that most fires are handled and suppressed by the local department of the affected area. However, this ESF would be activated when those resources and mutual aid agreements have been exhausted.
 - All available local and private/semi-private resources will be employed to the maximum extent possible to contain and suppress both large urban fires and wildfires.
 - Should the above available resources become over-taxed for whatever reason, the local jurisdiction would call the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services and request assistance from state ESF #4 resources.

General:

- The responsibility of fire services in disaster situations is basically the same as in daily operations.
- Their primary responsibility is incident control. They are also involved on a regular basis with rescue operations, communications, hazardous materials, and support of debris clearance.
- An ESF #4 representative will report to the Jackson County EOC when it is fully activated during a disaster. This liaison will assist Emergency Management personnel with fire related requests that are made by any of the local fire departments.
- All agencies with ESF #4 responsibilities will ensure that they have Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of incident-related mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Organization Framework:

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF #4 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #4
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #4 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Jackson County EOC as needed.
- All ESF #10 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture 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.
- All ESF #4 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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 Field Units
- Field units are defined as those sites with an Incident Commander.
- Each individual fire department will be responsible for operations and are the primary responders within its respective jurisdiction.

Jackson County Emergency Operations Center:

- Fire related resource requests out in the field will be directed to the Jackson County EOC. The OES Director will then direct the request to the ESF #4 liaison.
- The ESF #4 liaison, in conjunction with the Jackson County EOC, will be responsible for coordinating the resource request to all rural emergency fire services operations during disasters.

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- The Jackson County EOC has communications capabilities with all fire departments countywide. Emergency Management officials, along with the ESF #4 liaison, will monitor this communications system during a disaster or incident.
-

SECTION FIVE: FIRE SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- Fire Code enforcement
- Implement public fire safety information programs
- Maintenance of equipment
- Training of all ESF #4 personnel
- Development of communication standard operating procedures
- Establishment of mutual-aid agreements
- Participation in the development and implementation of emergency exercises and drills
- Development of SOPs that conform to this plan and provide greater detail on the ESF #4 operations

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Activate ESF #4 of the Jackson County CEMP
- Notify all ESF #4 personnel
- Provide an ESF #4 liaison to coordinate the County's fire suppression capabilities.
- Work with Jackson County PIO to release special weather statements, warnings, and other precautionary information intended for emergency workers and the general population planning to use public forests or other public facilities in or near the potentially affected area.
- Support and coordinate with ESF #13 (public safety) operations.

Incident Actions:

- Fire control
- Search and Rescue operations (ESF #9)
- Operation of fire warning systems (ESF #2)
- Hazardous materials control (ESF #10)
- Upon activation of ESF #4, liaison will communicate information to all other ESF #4 members
- Establish communication links
- Coordinate the distribution of resources as needed

Recovery Actions:

- Fire inspection/evaluation
- Identify additional potential fire hazards
- Identify unsafe buildings
- Assist in the coordination of debris clearance

Post-Incident Actions:

- Prepare an after-action report to identify lessons learned, issues and recommendations for resolutions to be forwarded to the Jackson County OES Director.
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SECTION SIX: FIRE SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Fire Services Coordinator:

- Coordinate all county-related fire services activities within its jurisdiction.
- Appoint an ESF #4 representative to report to the Jackson County EOC upon activation.
- Assist in the coordination of rural hazardous materials incidents (when a hazmat Incident occurs in Jackson County, dispatch will contact the Jackson County OES Director, who in turn will contact MEMA. The MEMA duty officer will then notify MDEQ).
- Train all ESF #4 personnel.
- Support and coordinate with all other public safety (ESF #13) operations.
- Assist local law enforcement in coordinating non-jurisdictional area search and rescue operations (ESE #9).
- Develop departmental Standard Operating Guidelines that comply with the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Coordinate the development of written mutual-aid agreements with all volunteer fire departments.
- Assist in the coordination of countywide debris clearance along unincorporated emergency routes (ESF #3).
- Assist in submitting damage assessment reports to the Jackson County EOC.
- A listing of available Jackson County fire service resources is maintained by each fire department in the county.

Jackson County Law Enforcement:

- Secure the fire or hazardous material area
- Provide communications support to the fire departments

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency:

- Coordinate and allocate resources to the command post when contacted by the on-scene Incident Commander or his representative
- Contact MEMA if hazardous material is involved
- Coordinate requested resources and activate EOC as needed

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency:

- Develop and deliver training to fire services organizations in areas such as Incident Command System, Hazardous Materials, Emergency Planning, etc.
- Assist with hazard analysis to determine the potential impact of specific hazards on State and local fire suppression capabilities
- Coordinate exercises at the State and local level involving fire service/emergency management organizations

Mississippi Forestry Commission:

- Responsible for forest fires on state and private forest lands.
- Support local fire control operations in state declared emergencies
- Assist with debris clearance (on state-owned lands only)
- Resource support

United States Forest Service:

- Support local fire control operations in federally declared emergencies only

Military Agencies:

- Supply personnel and firefighting resources to local government when officially requested and approved through MEMA

SECTION SEVEN: FIRE SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

The Jackson County Fire Services Coordinator will coordinate an annual review of this ESF. It is the responsibility of each local fire department to ensure its own operational capabilities. All fire chiefs in Jackson County (urban and rural) will, in coordination with the Fire Services Coordinator, review this ESF annually. Any recommendations for change will be submitted to the Jackson County OES Director for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: FIRE SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: FIRE SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

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ESF #5 Coordinator – Jackson County OES Director

State ESF #5 Coordinator – Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Office of Emergency Services

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies

Chief Elected Officials

Local Government Agencies

Local School Districts

Local Hospitals, EMS, and Clinics

Local Volunteer Organizations Private Industry

Jackson County Department of Human Services

State Non-governmental Support Organizations

American Red Cross

Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
(MSVOAD)

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services

Civil Air Patrol

SECTION ONE: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to collect, analyze, and share information about a potential or actual emergency or disaster to enhance the response and recovery activities of the local governments. Emergency Management supports overall activities for incident management and maintains the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in a state of readiness.

Scope: This ESF is most applicable to the local governmental departments and private and volunteer organizations that commonly report to the Jackson County EOC during an activation. These agencies are found above as support agencies. This annex is applicable to all other agencies and jurisdictions in that they have a requirement to provide situation reports when their organization has been affected by an event. ESF #5 facilitates information flow in the pre-incident phase to place assets on alert or to preposition assets for quick response. During the post-incident response phase, ESF #5 transitions and is responsible for support and planning functions. ESF #5 activities include those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multiagency planning and coordination for operations for large scale incidents. This includes alert and notification, staffing of the EOC, incident action planning (IAP), providing support to operations, -logistics, information management, facilitation of requests for state assistance, resource acquisition and management, worker safety and health management, facilities management, financial management, and other support as required.

SECTION TWO: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

Basic concepts that apply to all members of the whole community include:

- Effective incident response activities rely on information and planning systems that provide a common operating picture to all members of the whole community engaged in a response.
- Information needs should be defined by the jurisdiction/organization. These needs are often met at the local, state, tribal, and area levels, in concert with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector, and primarily through preparedness organizations.
- Procedures and protocols for the release of warnings, incident notifications, public communications, and other critical information are disseminated through a defined combination of networks used by emergency operations centers. Notifications are made to the appropriate jurisdictional levels and to NGOs and the private sector through defined mechanisms specified in comprehensive emergency management plans (CEMP) and IAPs.

-
- ESF #5 serves as the centralized conduit for county situation reports (SITRep) from the various ESFs, departments and agencies participating in the incident action planning process coordinated by ESF #5.
 - ESF #5 should be coordinated from the Jackson County EOC or alternate site if the EOC is non-operational.
 - The alternate Jackson County EOC is located at 3901 Hwy 57, Ocean Springs, MS
 - The Jackson County EOC will be managed by the Jackson County OES Director or designee.
 - Departments and agencies participate in the IAP process coordinated by ESF #5.
 - When activated, agencies in ESF #5 will operate under this document and the current Jackson County EOC SOG.
 - ESF #5 staff supports the implementation of mutual aid agreements as per the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) agreement to ensure a seamless resource response to affected areas.
 - The Jackson County EOC is responsible for notifying the county and municipal departments and agencies, as well as emergency management organizations, of potential threats to enable the elevation of operational response postures or the pre-positioning of assets.
 - ESF #5 provides representatives to staff key positions in the Jackson County EOC.
 - ESF #5 staff establishes required field facilities, supplies, and equipment to support local activities related to the management of incidents. These facilities include, but are not limited to the Forward Area Command, Joint Information Center (JIC), mobilization centers, and state staging areas.

Assumptions:

- There will be an immediate and continuing need to collect, process, and disseminate situational information, to identify urgent response requirements during a disaster (or the threat of one) and to plan for continuing response, recovery, and mitigation activities.
- Assessment of damage impacts and EOC operations may be delayed due to minimal staffing.
- Local Governments impacted the most will be given priority for assistance and support as needed and available.
- During the early stages of the event little information will be available and the information received may be vague and inaccurate. Verification of this information can delay response to inquiries.
- Reporting from local governments to the EOC will improve as the event matures.
- Reporting of information may be delayed due to damaged telecommunications infrastructure.

General:

- ESF #5 provides trained and experienced staff to fill management positions in the Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Administration/Finance Sections of the Jackson County EOC upon activation.
- The role of support agencies involved in emergency management response activities is to collect raw data in the field and provide it to their Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) or designated personnel of Jackson County EMA in the EOC.
- When ESFs are activated, their ECO or primary agency coordinator will assign a liaison to work with ESE
- ESF #5 provides ESF #15 timely and accurate information to distribute to the media, public officials, and the public.

Organization:

- The Jackson County EOC is organized under the basic concepts of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Incident Command System (ICS) and consists of several functional areas: Operations, Public Information, Liaison, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. Under the NIMS/ICS structure areas of command have room to expand and contract as needed.
- Local governments have the responsibility to provide support consistent with the ESFs which support the ICS structure.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

- Provide representation to the Jackson County EOC ESF #5 section to maintain continuity for information and planning throughout all the ESFs that are participating in the event.

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- Coordinate their support with ESF #5.
 - Maintain operational logs, employee time logs, messages, requests for action or purchase, and other appropriate documentation which will be maintained for future reference.
 - Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
 - Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
 - All agencies supporting ESF #5 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Jackson County OES as needed.
 - All ESF #5 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or 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.
 - All ESF #5 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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.

SECTION FIVE: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- Prepare standardized reporting formats and forms and establish reporting procedures/guidelines to include development of display boards.
- Maintain the Jackson County CEMP and the emergency management program of the county.
- Annually review plans and make necessary corrections, changes, and additions.
- Advise and assist other agencies and local governments in the development of emergency or disaster plans and programs in compliance with applicable County, State, or Federal laws, rules, regulations, and executive orders.
- Coordinate emergency and disaster related training and orientation to county and local officials to meet the NIMS/ICS requirements and to familiarize them with emergency or disaster related responsibilities, operational concepts, and procedures/guidelines.
- Establish and maintain an awareness campaign to disseminate information to the public and the news media regarding personal safety or survival, emergency response actions, and details of disaster assistance programs. After an emergency or major disaster declaration, local information programs should be coordinated with those of state or federal government.
- Establish and maintain a county wide capability to provide warning to the public through available warning systems such as radio/television, sirens, and telephone notification systems.
- Make available emergency preparedness information and presentations to the public.

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Develop an SOG and checklist for ESF #5 in conjunction with supporting agencies.
- Establish contacts with local supporting agencies and local government officials who will be providing information.
- Where there is a credible threat, Jackson County OES will take several actions including, but not limited to, activating the EOC at the appropriate level and pre-positioning strategic assets. ESF #5 will monitor the situation and notify local and state entities as appropriate.

Incident Actions:

- Activate the Jackson County EOC as required. Actions include alert, notification, and situation reporting. Once activated, ESF #5 is operational at the EOC on a determined operational period based on the incident.

- Maintain constant communications with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to coordinate the joint local and state operations.
- Establish contacts with the local government officials to coordinate the use of resources.
- Develop the IAP for each operational period.
- Analyze resource requirements based on information received.
- Provide needed resources when requested.
- Collect, process, and distribute all related information including county situation reports to the SEOC.
- Coordinate with ESF #2 and ESF #15 to identify alternate means of getting information to all local officials and agencies to ensure channels of communication remain open.

Recovery Actions:

- Continue to gather information to prepare and distribute situation reports (SITReps), as needed.
- Review PIO statements for accuracy.
- Create and coordinate a Recovery Task Force from local representatives to assist with recovery phase operations.
- Coordinate Public and Individual Assistance programs with state and federal government as needed.
- Coordinate and conduct a post-disaster situation analysis, also known as an after-action review (AAR), to review and determine the effectiveness of the pre-established tasks, responsibilities, reporting procedures/guidelines and formats to document any crucial lessons learned and to revise plans as needed for future events.
- Procure all available documentation of event for archiving.

Post-Incident Actions:

- Conduct mitigation activities which include but are not limited to surveys, mapping, prevention, property protection, public education and awareness, natural resource protection, emergency services or structural projects.

SECTION SIX: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency:

- Initiates actions to identify, staff, and operate the EOC.
- Maintains the Jackson County CEMP and associated plans.
- Attends Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meetings.
- Coordinate Public and Individual Assistance programs with state, and federal government as needed.
- Develops procedures/guidelines on how to coordinate ESF #5 related needs.
- Ensures that personnel receive training to carry out their responsibilities.
- Works with support agencies to develop and maintain a working relationship and procedures/guidelines to activate needed support activities.

American Red Cross:

- Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies.
- Maintain and report on shelter status and human needs.
- Recognize the state's ethnic and cultural diversity and consider the consequences of impact on delivery of goods and services to the affected population.
- Support action plan and development.

Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD):

- Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and secondary agencies.
- Provide disaster information on MSVOAD operations for situation reporting.
- Support action plan and development.

Jackson County Department of Human Services:

- Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and support agencies.
- Supply information on ESF #6 human needs issues.
- Maintain and report information on shelter availability and support action plan and development.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES):

- Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies.
- Provide information on status of communications throughout the state.
- Provide or supplement communication during emergencies at the Jackson County EOC.
- Support state and local communications operations requirements as specified in the RACES Plan and accompanying procedures.

Civil Air Patrol:

- Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies.
- Provide information based on pre-and post-disaster aerial reconnaissance and photography.
- Provide personnel for analysis in emergency action planning.

All Support Agencies:

- Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies.
- Provide information on status of communications throughout the state.
- Provide or supplement communication during emergencies at the Jackson County EOC.
- Support state and local communications operations requirements as specified in the RACES Plan and accompanying procedures.

SECTION SEVEN: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate an annual revision of this ESF with all supporting agencies. Unscheduled reviews may be conducted based on incident experience or changing laws and regulations. Recommendations will be submitted to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency as needed for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

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ESF #6 Coordinator – American Red Cross, South Mississippi Chapter

State ESF #6 Coordinator – Mississippi Department of Human Services

Primary Agencies

South Mississippi Chapter, American Red Cross
Jackson County Department of Human Services

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Human Services
Mississippi Division of Medicaid
Mississippi Emergency Management
Mississippi Department of Education

Support Agencies

Jackson County Emergency Management
Jackson County Health Department
Jackson County Law Enforcement
Jackson County School District
Jackson County Road Department
Jackson County Maintenance Department
Jackson County Recreation Department

State Non-governmental Support Organizations

American Red Cross
Salvation Army
Amateur Radio Stations

***SECTION ONE: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES
FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION***

Purpose: The purpose of this ESF is to coordinate activities involved with the emergency provision of temporary shelters and emergency mass feeding that will be conducted in Jackson County during an incident or disaster requiring such activity.

Scope: Should a disaster overwhelm Jackson County's mass care capabilities, the state ESF #6 of the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan would be activated with the Mississippi Department of Human Services being the primary coordinator. If Federal ESF #6 mobilization is required, then the Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency would be the lead agency.

***SECTION TWO: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES
FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS***

A basic premise of emergency management is that disaster response begins and ends at the community level. This is particularly true for the functions of ESF #6, as many disasters occur with little or no warning, thereby, requiring that life-sustaining services be provided quickly to prevent additional suffering and loss of life. ESF #6 partner agencies and organizations rely on the whole community to meet the needs of disaster survivors.

Key elements of the whole community include individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs whose needs must be considered well in advance when preparing for disasters and emergencies. Also, who are important partners to support the delivery of core capabilities during incident response (e.g., through associations and alliances that serve these populations). People with disabilities and others with access and functional needs include individuals who are:

- from diverse cultures, races, and nations of origin; individuals who do not read, have limited English proficiency, or are non-English speaking; people who have physical, sensory, behavioral, mental health, intellectual, developmental and cognitive disabilities; senior citizens with and without disabilities or other access and functional needs; children with and without economically or transportation disadvantaged; women who are pregnant; individuals who have chronic medical conditions; and those with pharmacological dependency.

Community disaster and emergency plans should include provisions for individuals who own household pets or have responsibility for service and other animals. Planning factors should include resources and processes for the rescue, transportation, care, shelter, and essential needs of animals. The whole community also includes:

- local, state, tribal, area and federal governments; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including voluntary, faith-based, community-based, and other nonprofit organizations in the civic/nonprofit sector; academia; the private sector; individuals; and communities. Partners from all elements of the whole community work together to address shortfalls and help to ensure that the life-sustaining needs of disaster survivors are met.
- Local, State, and Area Governments: Local government is responsible for the welfare of those who reside in their jurisdiction. Jackson County designates one or more official(s) to coordinate with State ESF #6 during incidents requiring a coordinated response. At the local level, government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector coordinate ESF #6 activities to meet the immediate needs of disaster survivors. When the impact of the incident exceeds local resources, the state may provide additional support. Resources from state-level NGOs and the private sector may augment local response capabilities. Local, state, tribal, and area governments have obligations under civil rights laws to ensure equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs when providing mass care services.
- Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations: This ESF #6 Annex uses the term NGO to refer to voluntary, faith-based, community-based, and other nongovernmental organizations in the civic/nonprofit sector. NGOs, together with academia and the private sector, are integral elements of the whole community response, coordinating with local partners to provide ESF #6 resources, programs, and services to affected individuals/households and communities. These partners collaborate to resolve the disaster-related unmet needs of affected individuals and communities. NGOs and the private sector also provide operational information to local ESF #6 or equivalent points of contact. This information allows ESF #6 planners to identify actual or potential shortfalls and/or excesses and adjust services to the needs of the community.

**SECTION THREE: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES
FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES**

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following table focuses on the response core capabilities that ESF #6 most directly supports, including the related ESF #6 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #6, support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination and Public Information's and Warning. The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.

Core Capability	ESF #6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
Mass Care Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports local, tribal, and area governments and NGOs in the coordination and provision of mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services resources, programs, and services. Provides life-sustaining services to the

	<p>affected population, including hydration, feeding, and sheltering, as well as support for reunifying families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the establishment, management, and operation of congregate and non-congregate care facilities. • Coordinates with local, tribal and area governments and NGOs to facilitate the return of evacuees to their pre-disaster or alternate locations. Develops an initial temporary housing strategy to transition survivors from congregate to non-congregate care alternatives and provides relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for households unable to return to their pre-disaster residence. • Anticipates and identifies current and future ESF #6 requirements in coordination with local and state government, NGOs, and private sector partners. • Activates ESF #6 data systems such as shelter locations, number of occupants, POD locations, etc. • Acquires, transports, and delivers ESF #6 resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including children and individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
<p>Mass Care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheltering: Provides life-sustaining services in congregate facilities that provide a safe, sanitary, and secure environment for individuals and households displaced by disasters. Also includes support to survivors sheltering in place and in ESF #8 medical shelters. • Feeding: Provides feeding services at fixed sites and distribution sites and through mobile feeding units. Feeding services may include hot or shelf stable meals, infant formula, baby food, snacks, beverages, and food packages, as well as diverse dietary meals (e.g., low sodium, low fat, vegetarian/vegan, and halal, kosher). ESF #6 works in concert with ESF #1 1 and local governments; NGOs; and the private sector to acquire, prepare, cook and/or distribute food and food supplies. • Distribution of Emergency Supplies: Acquires and delivers life sustaining resources, hygiene items, and clean-up items to meet the urgent needs of disaster survivors. Additional support includes transportation, warehousing, equipment, technical assistance, and other mission-critical services. • Reunification: Provides facilitated assistance for children separated from their parent(s)/legal guardian(s), as well as adults from their families, due to disaster. Supports reunification efforts at the local level with technical assistance.
<p>Emergency Assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #6 coordinates resources and emergency assistance in support of local, state, tribal governments, NGOs, and the private sector. • Voluntary Agency Coordination: Facilitates the coordination of NGOs, places of worship, and the private sector to ensure that capabilities, resources, and services are integrated into local response. • Volunteer and Donation Management: Coordinates unaffiliated volunteers, unaffiliated organizations, and unsolicited donated goods to support all ESFs. • Essential Community Relief Services: Coordinates and delivers debris removal from disaster survivor residences; sandbagging; mud-out; tear-out; chainsaw work;

	<p>warehouse management; transportation and distribution coordination disaster-related case work and case management; and other essential services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass Evacuation: Supports affected and host jurisdiction mass evacuation activities, including provision of mass care services and tracking the movement of evacuees, their household pets, service animals, and medical equipment. Deploys resources to support affected and host jurisdiction evacuation operations to include mass evacuation tracking system kits and staff to provide technical assistance. In coordination with ESF #8, provides mass care services to medical patient evacuees. (Note: Evacuees who have chronic medical conditions may be evacuated with the general population. For evacuation of patients, refer to ESF #8.) • Disability and Other Access and Functional Needs Support: Coordinates and provides equipment, supplies, and services required to assist children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to maintain their independence. • Household Pets and Service Animals: In cooperation with ESF #11, coordinates and provides rescue, transportation, shelter, reunification, care, and essential needs of household pets and service animals during response operations to ensure their safety and well-being. Service animals are not pets and may not be separated from the individual with a disability or other access and functional need; service animals should be permitted anywhere the public goes. • Nonconventional/Transitional Sheltering: Provides resources and technical assistance in support of local, state, tribal, affected and host area governments and NGOs when traditional sheltering is not available or feasible or when the impact of the disaster is of such magnitude that extended shelter operations are required. • Human Services: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance: Provides eligible households with supplemental nutrition assistance through established programs when income is lost due to a declared disaster.
<p>Public Health and Medical Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies and communicates requirements for lifesaving and life sustaining needs of disaster survivors and household pets and service animals. • Coordinates with core capability service providers to ensure that ESF #6 service delivery locations are appropriately provisioned and operated in a safe, sanitary, secure, and timely manner. • Gathers, assesses, prioritizes, coordinates, and communicates public health and medical requirements of survivors and their household pets and service animals in congregate care facilities to core capability • Gathers, assesses, prioritizes, and communicates relevant public health and medical needs information to survivors in facilities where mass care services are provided. • Communicates plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability service providers. • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability service providers via contracts, mission assignments, interagency agreements, and donations.
<p>Critical Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the collection, analysis, dissemination, and reporting of transportation infrastructure damage from ESF #6 service delivery sites.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies, requests, and acquires transportation resources for the delivery of life-sustaining supplies and services to the affected area(s). Identifies and provides critical transportation for survivors with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. • Provides resources for the care of survivors evacuating from the affected area. • Communicates plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability service providers. • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability service providers via contracts, mission assignments, interagency agreements, and donations.
<p>Fatality Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides mechanisms to support notification of family members to make appropriate arrangements for deceased relatives.

**SECTION FOUR: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES
FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

Policies: ESF #6 policies apply to Local departments and agencies and the American Red Cross for activities relating to potential or actual States of Emergency declared by the Board of Supervisors. Underlying policies include the following:

- ESF #6 support may vary depending on an assessment of incident impact, the magnitude and type of event, and the stage of the response and recovery efforts.
- ESF #6 supports mass care activities and provides services without regard to economic status or racial, religious, political, ethnic, or other affiliation.
- ESF #6 support and services provided will be in accordance with existing Federal, State and Local statutes, rules, and regulations.
- Personnel will be assigned to support ESF #6 functions in accordance with the rules and regulations of their respective parent agencies.
- ESF #6 will coordinate with ESFs #1, #3, #5, and #14 regarding recovery and mitigation assistance, as appropriate.
- ESF #6 will reduce duplication of effort and benefits to the greatest extent possible. This includes streamlining assistance as appropriate and identifying recovery and mitigation measures to support municipal planning efforts.

Assumptions:

- The local government has the primary responsibility of sheltering citizens.
- The local government will first call trained voluntary agencies for mass care services. Red Cross approved shelter sites, (ARC 44-96) guidelines for hurricane shelters, will be considered as a first step to identifying shelters. If the local government becomes overwhelmed, state services are requested.
- The Jackson County Department of Human Services (DHS) will act in conjunction with Red Cross to carry out all duties in meeting victims' needs. This includes supporting Red Cross in the operation of shelters/temporary housing, emergency human needs, and limited health and medical needs (ESF #8).

General:

- The Jackson County OES Director, along with local officials, has the responsibility and authority to open shelters.
- Upon notification by the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services of a potential or actual event requiring response, all designated ESF #6 liaisons will report to the Jackson County EOC. Direct coordination of mass care activities will take place at this location.

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- ESF #6 will manage and coordinate mass care assignments from the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated.
 - When necessary, the American Red Cross and Salvation Army, with the support of the Jackson County Department of Human Services, will carry out all duties in meeting disaster survivors' needs.
 - Shelter and feeding managers will be appointed to each shelter and will be responsible for the operation of their individual task/shelter.

Mass Care - General Population Shelters:

- When an event gives warning, public shelters will be opened and stocked. Those persons not using public shelters will take refuge in their homes, evacuate, or use other private shelter areas.
- Shelters might be used during floods, hazardous materials accidents, fires, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes etc.
- Flood shelter utilization considers elevation criteria, surrounding topography, and structural integrity. Hazardous materials shelters consider the location of the hazard, wind direction, and duration of the hazard.
- Shelters have been pre-identified in Jackson County utilizing the above consideration criteria. Various Public Schools are also available as additional shelters.
- All citizens who choose to locate at these temporary emergency public shelters will require food, water, the possible provision of emergency first aid, and a wide variety of other mass care services.
- The use of shelters will substantially reduce the number of casualties resulting from a disaster situation.
- Shelters will also be opened following a disaster because of destroyed or uninhabitable homes (i.e. tornado or flood), and may need to remain open for periods of time to house emergency clean-up personnel.
- In a major disaster requiring shelters to be opened and staffed, ESF #6 liaisons assigned to the Emergency Operations Center will keep essential records and charts of shelter status. (This will be a representative from the Red Cross and/or Department of Human Services). This person will keep the Jackson EMA Director fully informed on shelter status throughout the emergency.

Mass Care - Medical Needs Shelters:

- Some residents of the shelters will have medical or functional needs and will need to have a caregiver accompany them to a shelter. The American Red Cross and the Department of Human Services will not be responsible for nor be able to take care of these persons.
- The Mississippi Department of Health (MSDH) has lead responsibility for identifying staffing resources needed at Regional and State Medical Needs Shelters in conjunction with the Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services and Mississippi Division of Medicaid.
- MSDH shall work in conjunction with the State Board of Community and Junior Colleges to pre-identify locations to be used as Functional Needs Shelters.
- Additional guidance and information for Medical Needs Sheltering can be found in ESF #8 of the State CEMP.
- Requests for Medical Needs Shelters should be forwarded through the Jackson County Emergency Management Director to MEMA.

Mass Care - Pet and Animal Shelters:

- The Jackson County Animal Shelter serves as the lead agency for sheltering requirements for pet and animal shelters during an incident.
- Jackson County Animal Shelter will identify pre-designated locations for use as pet and animal shelters.
- Additional guidance and information for Pet and Animal Sheltering can be found in ESF #11 of the State CEMP.

Mass Care - Opening Shelters:

- Shelters would be required in two major emergency situations: (1) A local emergency, when residents of Jackson County would require sheltering within the County, or (2) a surrounding area emergency requiring evacuation, when residents of surrounding Counties would require sheltering in Jackson County.
- Local government will open shelters in coordination with the State. Jackson County in conjunction with the Red Cross and MDHS, will have overall management of shelters for Jackson County.
- Jackson County Emergency Management Officials will notify Red Cross, Jackson County Department of Human Services, and all Mass Care support agencies of ESF #6 activation. Emergency Management will request the opening of general population shelters.
- Ensure adequate communications link between shelters and the EOC is provided.

Mass Care - Shelter Resources:

- A list of Jackson County shelters can be found in this ESF #6 Annex, WebEOC and Appendix I.
- Shelter kits containing appropriate forms, handbooks, and identification have been prepared and are maintained by Red Cross.
- Red Cross also provides cots, communication equipment and other items necessary to shelter support.

Mass Care – Feeding Procurement of Food Resources

- Feeding in the Mass Care facilities will be the responsibility of the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army with support from the County Agent's Office, and the Department of Human Services.
- The shelters with designated kitchen facilities will be considered as sites for mass feeding.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF #6 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #6.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #6 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from the Jackson County OES as needed.
- All ESF #6 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture 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.
- All ESF #6 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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.

**SECTION FIVE: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES
FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS**

Preparedness Actions:

- Southeast Mississippi Chapter Region of the American Red Cross and the Jackson County Department of Human Services oversees development of Standard Operating Procedures
- (SOPs) and checklists in conjunction with other primary and supporting agencies for this ESF.
- Identification of suitable shelters for various hazards.

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- Obtaining cooperation of building owners for use of shelter space.
 - Training of shelter managers and volunteers.
 - Preparation of shelter management kits.
 - Stockpiling of certain shelter supplies.
 - Public education regarding shelters.

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Notification of all Emergency Services.
- Develop and coordinate shelter operations with special emphasis on lessening the risks of "At Risk" populations.
- Public information activities.
- Shelters will be stocked with appropriate supplies immediately prior to their activation. Necessary supplies will be obtained by shelter staff.

Incident Actions:

- Open and staff shelters as needed.
- Distribute shelter kits and supplies.
- Complete shelter stocking.
- Advise the ESF #6 liaison to the EOC when shelter occupancy has reached full capacity (80 % of maximum capacity) to allow for coordination to open additional shelters.
- Expand and identify shelter sites outside of those pre-determined by other sources.
- Maintain communications between shelters and the EOC.

Recovery Actions:

- Keep shelters operational until emergency is manageable.
- Deactivate unnecessary shelters.
- As shelter and feeding operations are beginning to be phased out, relay or provide information regarding re-entry to point(s) of origin to all active shelter locations for dissemination to evacuees.
- Re-entry information, affecting evacuees from other counties/states sheltering in Jackson County, will be obtained from the State Emergency Operations Center, and disseminated by Jackson County ESF #6 personnel to the appropriate shelter locations.
- Jackson County ESF #6, with the affected County Government, will assist in re-entry decisions. Evacuees cannot be detained from leaving shelter if they desire. However, they may be detained from re-entering a disaster area if officially deemed unsafe.

Post-Incident Actions:

- Facilitate movement to temporary housing.
- Coordinate cleanup and restoration of facilities used for shelters.
- The Mass Care lead prepares an after-action report for closeout to the Jackson County OES Director. The after-action report identifies key problems, indicates how they are to be/were resolved, and makes recommendations for improving response operations. ESF #6 organizations assist in preparation of the after-action report.

**SECTION SIX: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES
FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES**

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency:

- Responsible for initiating shelter opening
- Provide public information and education on sheltering. Activation and deactivation of shelters as needed.
- Assist in locating communications capabilities to shelters.

Jackson County Health Department:

- Coordinate/consult with the primary agency/shelter managers regarding Public Health issues of sanitation and epidemiology in shelters.
- Provide to the extent practicable under emergency conditions, an environment in which the current level of health of the evacuees with special needs can be sustained.

Jackson County, Municipality, and School District Law Enforcement:

- Provide security and law enforcement for shelters.
- Provide alternate communications for shelter operations using port-mobile and vehicle units.
- Provide traffic control to and around shelters.
- Provide vehicle security in shelter parking lots and staging areas.

Jackson County Roads/Maintenance/Recreation Department(s):

- Maintain power, water supplies, and sanitary facilities at shelter sites during an emergency.

Jackson County Engineering and Code Administration:

- Inspect structural capabilities of buildings designated as shelters.

American Red Cross, South Mississippi Chapter:

- Send a designated representative to the Jackson County EOC for shelter coordination.
- Designate and train shelter managers and volunteers for all Jackson County shelters.
- Maintain and keep current a contact list of shelter managers with a day and night phone number.
- At the Emergency Manager's request, operate general population shelters with Red Cross agreements.
- Establish shelter communications with the EOC.
- Provide shelter management kits and shelter registration forms.
- Coordinate all sheltering activities with the American Red Cross-National Headquarters and the Mississippi Department of Human Services State office.
- Close and phase out shelter operations.
- Responsible for feeding operations in coordination with Salvation Army.
- Develop and maintain a thorough and current mass care SOP.

Salvation Army:

- Provide mass feeding operations in coordination with Red Cross.
- Assist the Red Cross and Jackson County Human Services with other shelter operations.

Department of Human Services:

- Support and coordinate with the American Red Cross and the Jackson County OES Director in shelter identification.
- Maintain communications with the Emergency Operations Center.
- Support Red Cross with shelter operations, specifically registration and monitoring for unmet needs and critical issues.

- Coordinate with Red Cross and all support agencies to review and update/revise this ESF #6 Annex annually and submit to the Jackson County OES Director, for approval and publication.
- Develop and maintain a thorough and current mass care SOP.
- Human Services personnel will be trained by Red Cross officials in shelter fundamentals and management.

Mississippi National Guard:

- Assist with security at shelters as needed.
- Coordination of shelter usage on military property. **Note: This should be used only as shelters of last resort.**

Amateur Radio Operators:

- Provide communications for shelter operators.
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**SECTION SEVEN: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES
FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE**

Southeast Chapter, Mississippi Region of the American Red Cross in conjunction with Jackson County Human Services, will coordinate an annual review of this ESF #6 annex with all support agencies. Additional review and changes may be made based on implementation experience or because of changes in laws, regulations, etc. Recommendations for changes will be submitted to Jackson County Emergency Management for approval, publication, and distribution.

**SECTION EIGHT: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES
FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES**

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**SECTION NINE: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES
FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES**

Appendix A	Jackson County Shelter List
Appendix B	Reception and Care
Appendix C	Mississippi 361 Safe Room Map
Appendix D	WEBEOC List of Shelters
Appendix E	MDHS Regional Map
Appendix F	American Red Cross In Mississippi

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF #7 Coordinator – Jackson County Office of Emergency Services

ESF #7 Coordinator - Jackson County Administrator

State ESF #7 Coordinator – Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (MDFA)

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Office of Emergency Services
Jackson County Administrator

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (MDFA)

Support Agencies

Jackson County Municipalities
Jackson County Chamber of Commerce
Jackson County Local Emergency Planning
Committee

State Non-governmental Support Organizations

Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD)
American Red Cross
Salvation Army

SECTION ONE: RESOURCE SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The purpose of this ESF is to provide for proper coordination of resources to effectively respond to an emergency.

Scope: Should a disaster overwhelm Jackson County's total resource base, the State ESF #7 of the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan would be activated with MEMA being the primary coordinator. If Federal ESF #7 mobilization is required, then the General Services Administration would be the lead agency.

SECTION TWO: RESOURCE SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

Local, State, and Area Governments: ESF #7 organizations develop collaborative tools for use by local, state, tribal and area governments to elevate current disaster and logistics readiness, identify areas for targeted improvement, and develop a roadmap to mitigate weaknesses and enhance strengths to foster a collective whole community logistics concept.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations: Support that cannot be provided from State resources is secured through direct procurement or donations. ESF #7 works with retail, wholesale, and other similar private industry associations for information sharing, planning, and exercises that would produce mutually beneficial results in coordinating how, when, and by whom crucial logistics resources will be provided during all types of incidents.

SECTION THREE: RESOURCE SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #7 most directly supports along with the related ESF #7 actions. All ESFs, including ESF #7, supports the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning. The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.

Core Capability	ESF #7 – Resource Support
Mass Care Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability providers via contracts, mission assignments, interagency agreements, and donations. • Supports the prioritization, coordination, and communication of mass care resource requirements. • Communicates plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability providers. • Support of requirements for physically accessible sheltering, feeding, and related activities to support survivors of disasters, including individuals with disabilities.
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of transportation that includes equipment and procedures for moving material from storage facilities and vendors to incident victims, particularly with emphasis on the surge and sustainment portions of response. • Transportation management also includes providing service to include fulfilling request from other State organizations.
Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of logistical support to fire and other first response services.
Operational Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of procurement of communication equipment and services.
Public and Private Services and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the resource support for survivors. Resource management that includes determining requirements, sourcing, ordering and replenishment, storage, and issuing of supplies and equipment. • Facilities management that includes assisting in locating, selecting, and acquisition of incident facilities, such as Joint Field Services Offices (JFO), as well as storage and distribution facilities. • Establishment and operation of logistics support facilities to -include the management of services related to lodging and feeding of incident support personnel. • Personal property management to include policy and procedures, guidance for maintaining accountability of material and identification and reutilization of property acquired to support a response operation. • Management of electronic data interchanges to provide end-to end visibility of response operations. • Plan for transitional support to recovery operations concurrent with response operations.

SECTION FOUR: RESOURCE SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

- All local resources will be expended or committed by local government before assistance is requested from other local governments through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC), or from state government agencies.
- According to the Logistics Section of ESF #5, Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) is the primary manager of logistical staging sites, and the Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) aids in the coordination effort to identify and procure resources and provide logistical support to the affected areas.
- Emergency resources will be used solely for response and short-term recovery, rather than long-term recovery.

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- All organizations are responsible for the development and maintenance of their own internal operating and notification procedures. No part of this annex is intended to supplant agency SOP/SOGs.
 - All organizations are responsible for filing any important vacancies; recalling personnel from leave, if appropriate; and alerting those who are absent due to other duties or assignments.
 - Personnel designated as on-scene responders are representatives of the EOC should make prior arrangements to ensure that their families are provided for in the event of an emergency, so to ensure a prompt, worry-free response, and sequent duty.
 - The proper channeling of resources is a high priority in an emergency. This ESF outlines procedures for requesting resources during an emergency. Resource inventory will include anticipated needs of local government for all types of emergencies. Local resource requests should come through the local EOC and be coordinated with the OES Director before state resources capabilities are asked for.

Assumptions:

- Local resources will be used effectively to minimize duplication and waste.
- All local resources will be expended or committed by Jackson County and local jurisdictions before assistance is requested from other local government or state government agencies.
- Some resources within the disaster area will be damaged, isolated from immediate access, or destroyed.
- The private sector will voluntarily provide personnel, supplies, transportation, and other essential resources during a significant emergency or disaster.

General:

- Commit all, or that part of, its available resources necessary to protect lives and property and relieve suffering and hardship.
- Local government will maintain a list of available resources to be utilized during an emergency.
- Local government will maintain records of all resources expended, such as manpower, equipment, and materials.
- In the event all local resources have been expended or committed, assistance should be sought from MEMA through the Jackson County OES Director.
- Logistical support necessary to save lives will receive priority.

Organization Framework: The day-to-day operations of the local Emergency Management provides planning and personnel training to obtain the maximum use of available resources and materials in the event an emergency should arise. During the emergency, local government will coordinate and identify essential resources to be rendered to disaster victims. The aim of the Resource Management ESF is to utilize resources and trained personnel to carry out each assignment effectively among the many resource tasks to be performed during an emergency. The Emergency Management office will be responsible for the coordination of resource management activities. The major responsibility is to identify available sources from which needed resources can be obtained during an emergency. Coordination of these resources during emergencies will be handled from the EOC. Routine checks of supplies will be made to maintain an accurate list.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF #7 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #7.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.

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- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
 - All agencies supporting ESF #7 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Jackson County OES as needed.
 - All ESF #7 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture 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.
 - All ESF #7 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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.

Communications: The resource management network of communication is a primary responsibility of the EOC and should be effectively functional during an emergency.

Resources: A listing of all available local stores and suppliers of foods, materials, and equipment is kept on file in the EOC in a resource manual.

Logistics: Each local government agency and other organizations should be prepared to assist in this ESF function when agencies and organizations with primary and supporting roles cannot provide requested resources.

SECTION FIVE: RESOURCE SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- Develop plans to coordinate and support County resource management processes that implements and controls the effective flow of services and commodities in coordination with ESF #5.
- Provide a concept of operations for logistics resource management in support of emergency operations.
- Develop initial requirements of commodities and equipment that may be required as part of response capabilities based on hazard analysis, historical data or forecasted intelligence.
- Establish and maintain a list of County resources to include government buildings, vehicles, equipment, supply resources, and agency contacts.
- Recruit, train, and exercise ESF #7 personnel.
- Pre-identify resource distribution centers.

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Ensure SOG's are current and readily available.
- Ensure a coordinated framework is in place for resource management prior to and during a major disaster.
- Ensure all ESF #7 personnel are contacted, and reporting times and places are coordinated.

Incident Actions:

- Distribution and management of resources.
- Coordination of resources to disaster victims.
- Coordinate services with county and local municipalities.

- Make available list of sources to provide materials, equipment, and other resources during emergencies.
- Coordinate local efforts with other agencies.
- Keep records of services and resources rendered during an emergency.

Post-Incident Actions:

- Assess needs of victims.
 - Estimate costs to provide resources.
 - Assess impact of the emergency on the available resources and identifiable needs.
 - Coordinate resource management
-

SECTION SIX: RESOURCE SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

The day-to-day operations of local Emergency Management provides planning and personnel training to obtain the maximum use of available resources and materials in the event an emergency should arise. During the emergency, local government will coordinate and identify essential resources to be rendered to disaster victims. The aim of the Resource Support ESF is to utilize resources and trained personnel to carry out each assignment effectively among the many resource tasks to be performed during an emergency.

Jackson County OES and/or Jackson County Administrator:

- Identify and maintain list of current available resources.
- Develop mutual-aid agreements for resource allocation with other communities. Note: Other counties might also be affected from the same emergency.
- Coordinate and prioritize resource management.
- Document all expended resources and personnel for possible state or federal reimbursement.

All Support Agencies:

- All agencies specifically tasked with ESFs in this CEMP will provide resources and support personnel in delivering emergency response and recovery efforts. Other local agencies not specifically identified in the plan may be tasked with providing their resources or personnel as warranted by the situation.
 - Each agency should provide Emergency Management with the types of resources they have on hand that would be available for use during emergencies or disasters.
 - Maintain records of all resources expended for possible reimbursement.
-

SECTION SEVEN: RESOURCE SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

It is the responsibility of the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services to keep an accurate and updated list of all available sources that will supply resources during an emergency. They will also review this ESF annex annually. Other reviews and changes may be made based on incident experience or laws and regulations affecting this ESF. Changes and updates will be distributed to all plan holders.

SECTION EIGHT: RESOURCE SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: RESOURCE SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

Appendix A: Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

Introduction:

The purpose of GIS is to provide mapping, geographic analysis, geographic data conversion and editing in support of all missions in the event of an emergency in Jackson County. GIS can provide expertise, personnel, and, if necessary, equipment related to GIS in support of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation decision-making for all emergency management objectives and all disaster phases.

Concept of Operations and Responsibilities:

- In a known emergency, Jackson County GIS answers to the Jackson County OES Director. Jackson County GIS may respond to requests from other levels of county government as appropriate. These requests may come at any time during activation and will be completed on a priority basis.
- Jackson County GIS will coordinate all GIS operations within the County including federal teams and volunteer groups working with the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency.
- Jackson County GIS will serve as the GIS liaison to receive and distribute geographic information from outside organizations.
- Jackson County GIS will establish a GIS Operations Center. The group will provide an organized means for decision-makers to request maps from analysts and coordinate geospatial services. The group will effectively maintain a data catalog and services request catalog to accurately track productivity.
- Establishment of the GIS before, during, or after a disaster will follow protocols defined for activation of all ESFs. Jackson County GIS will participate in County preparedness exercises as required.
- Jackson County GIS maintains communication with all ESF teams and other organizations collecting field data which may provide benefits towards future objectives or have relevance to other ESF teams. Jackson County may continue these actions while in an inactivated status.
- Jackson County GIS maintains commonly used mapping products for Jackson County which can be readily produced for a disaster. These types of products include but are not limited to current street maps, the location of hazardous materials, and locations appropriate for operational staging.
- Jackson County GIS will provide names of staff members to be point of contact at Jackson County Emergency Operations Center. The people may or may not be supervisory, but they will be well versed in operational procedures, County operations, and the Incident Command System. These are required to provide continuity of operations over an extended period of time.
- Jackson County GIS will maintain data that can be used in Alerts and Notifications. These types of products include but are not limited to current street maps, evacuation maps, and site assessment maps.
- Jackson County GIS provides Jackson County with IT support and technical liaison assistance in all technical areas in which they maintain expertise. These types of products include but are not limited to computer set up and minor repair, network installation, printing, data dissemination, and basic network wiring.

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- Jackson County GIS will maintain auditable records, when necessary, during an emergency. These costs include, but not limited to, labor, material, and equipment costs.

Preparedness Actions:

- Jackson County GIS will participate in training and tabletop exercises. These types of products include but are not limited to current street maps, the location of hazardous materials, and locations appropriate for operational staging.
- Jackson County GIS will ensure that GIS systems at the Jackson County EOC are in a ready state prior to alert status such as hurricane season.
- Jackson County GIS will ensure that critical data is staged and ready for operations prior to known alert status such as hurricane seas.
- Jackson County GIS personnel shall remain vigilant in obtaining and passing training and classes that lead to certification in such topics as ICS, first responder, CPR and any other training the makes them more valuable to an Emergency Operations Center.
- Jackson County GIS upon notification will have 2 hours to report to the Jackson County EOC with organizational staff. Organizational staff will evaluate the level of response with the incident commander and determine an appropriate level of response by Jackson County GIS. Once determined by the Jackson County GIS, calling tree will be initiated. Jackson County GIS personnel will be available and advised of heightened alert status related to storms in the gulf or other pending disasters.

Response Actions:

- Jackson County GIS, upon activation, will establish a presence as needed at the Jackson County EOC. Organizational staff will enact operational standards and procedures.
- Jackson County GIS shall remain active if the Jackson County OES Director deems appropriate.

Recovery Actions:

- Jackson County GIS, during recovery efforts, may provide services to citizens that are routinely provided by County departments until such time that County departments have been stood back up and are prepared to provide basic citizenry needs. These types of products and services may include parcel maps, site maps, aerial photography, or any other service which Jackson County GIS is situated to provide.

Mitigation Actions:

- Jackson County GIS may work with Jackson County at any time pre, during, or post disaster to provide essential mitigation information or services as needed and requested by Jackson County. These efforts may include mapping, data production, or other actions common to the expertise maintained by Jackson County GIS.
- Jackson County GIS maintains contact with support agencies along with points of contact for each agency. These records should be updated yearly prior to a heightened activity period such as hurricane season.

Appendix B: Jackson County Chamber of Commerce**Introduction:**

The private sector is a component of external affairs. Coordinated communication and collaboration with the private sector supports effective incident response by integrating private sector capabilities and information into response operations. Information must be coordinated across various levels of government to identify needs, convey resources available for business recovery, and facilitate collaborative support for support for economic recovery. Information must be disseminated about response and other important information to the private sector through public outreach and

education methods, such as media campaigns, workshops, roundtables, and trainings. The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce can provide guidance and coordinate issues with Jackson County's business community in all phases of emergency management in a sustained effort to reduce the vulnerability of this key sector to the effects of disasters, to utilize local resources more economically and efficiently, and to expedite response and recovery when a major disaster does occur.

Concept of Operations and Responsibilities:

- Upon activation of the CEMP, the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services will notify the point of contact for the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce through multiple methods.
- Upon instructions to activate, the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce will implement procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.
- The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce will represent and coordinate activities for the business community utilizing a compliant operational system under the ICS utilized in the EOC.
- The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce will operate under the ICS structure and will coordinate liaison staffing as needed and required to represent the business community in the EOC if needed.
- The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce will represent all business community interests and not just membership interests.
- The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce will coordinate all activities with the support agencies and work under the Human Services Branch.
- The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce is responsible for working through the OES Director and the Finance/Administration Coordinator on financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. If federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
- Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible. The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event.
- During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
- Serve as the designated point of contact for Jackson County representing the business community during a disaster or emergency.
- Serve as a clearinghouse and repository of business preparedness guidance that is provided by the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services and other sources.
- Coordinate the dissemination of information to member and non-member businesses following a disaster, including supporting agencies.
- Coordinate the receipt of assessment information from the community through to the EOC and appropriate Sections for decision-making processes.
- Provide status information to the Planning Section for inclusion into EOC briefings and Incident Action Plans.
- Specifically for the Local Emergency Planning Committee:
 - Participate in preparedness seminars, awareness programs, disaster preparedness training, and exercises.
 - Assist in the dissemination of recovery information and guidance to member businesses following a disaster.
 - Support the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce in providing resource support to meet mission needs and requirements.
 - Assist in the compilation of assessment information and data for decision making use and reporting information in the EOC.

Preparedness Actions:

- Assist the development and testing of methods for communicating emergency information to businesses at risk from a disaster.
- Coordinate with the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services to identify, collect, review, and disseminate appropriate disaster preparedness guides that can be tailored to the unique needs, priorities, and capabilities of small businesses in Jackson County.
- Support and coordinate the education of member companies in the chambers of commerce on disaster mitigation and disaster assistance programs that are available through the Small Business Administration, FEMA, and other agencies.
- Participate in 'all hazards' exercises involving the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce.
- Plan and coordinate activities to be implemented in the EOC with support agencies.
- Develop relationships with other Chambers and business interests to allow for better access to the EOC and disaster response and recovery resources to assist with getting our community back to normal as quickly as possible.
- Maintain a list of Jackson County Chamber of Commerce member companies, and jointly held assets that that can be deployed during an emergency.

Response Actions:

- Work with the Resource/Logistics section to coordinate resources from the community to meet any unmet needs for supplies and services where appropriate.
- Assess local business needs in the aftermath of a disaster event to better coordinate and target response activities.
- Coordinate with all area chambers of commerce and EM to identify business and community leaders to assist in the rapid dissemination of information, identify unmet needs, establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange, and facilitate collaborative federal, state, and local planning and mutual support for disaster recovery.

Recovery Actions:

- Continue to provide information and support as required to impacted businesses until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or jurisdictions.

Mitigation Actions:

- Provide business owners with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impacts to businesses from future disasters.
- Assist in the identification of sources of funding.
- Assist with getting out the concept of mitigation to allow businesses to be better mitigated against future events to minimize loss due to damage and loss of income.

Appendix C: Resource Management Decision Flow Chart

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF #8 Coordinator – Mississippi Department of Health

State ESF #8 Coordinator – Mississippi Department of Health

Primary Agencies

Singing River Hospital System
Acadian Ambulance Service

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Health

Support Agencies

Jackson County Coroner
Mississippi Department of Mental Health
Jackson County Fire Departments
Jackson County Public Information Officer
Home Health Agencies
Private Health Care Facilities
Jackson County Sheriff's Department
City Police Departments
City Fire Departments
Jackson County Hospitals
Jackson County Board of Supervisors

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Human Services
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Mississippi Board of Animal Health
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
Mississippi Office of the Medical Examiner
Mississippi Military Department
Mississippi State Board of Pharmacy
Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services - Vocational Rehabilitation
Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association
Mississippi Division of Medicaid
Mississippi Board of Medical Licensure
Mississippi Board of Nursing
Mississippi Community Colleges and Subsidiaries
University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC) State Hospitals
Mississippi Department of Public Safety
Mississippi Bureau of Investigations

SECTION ONE: PUBLIC HEALTH and MEDICAL SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The purpose of this ESF is to provide local assistance and coordinate local resources in response to public health and medical care needs. County agencies and health organizations will provide and coordinate services and resources including, but not limited to, emergency treatment and prevention, inspection of food and potable water, sewage and wastewater disposal, emergency mortuary service, patient rehabilitation, vector and disease control, and the restoration of health and medical infrastructure.

Scope: This section of the plan is to be used to respond to incidents where threatened or actual damage exceeds Jackson County's current capabilities.

SECTION TWO: PUBLIC HEALTH and MEDICAL SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

- ***Local, State, and Area Governments:*** While local, tribal and area officials retain primary responsibility for meeting public health and medical needs, ESF #8 can deploy public health and medical assets to assist as needed. In a major public health or medical emergency, demand for public health and medical resources may exceed local, state, tribal

and area capability. State, territorial, tribal and area jurisdictions may request assistance through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or may request Federal assistance, which may be executed with or without a Stafford Act declaration. When possible, a recognized spokesperson from the affected public health and medical community (local, state, tribal and area) delivers relevant health messages.

- Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:* Most of the public health and medical activities and services are provided by the private healthcare sector. ESF #8 augments the support provided by the private healthcare sector when requested by local, tribal and area governments. ESF #8 organizations works closely with the private sector (e.g., regulated industries, academic institutions, trade organizations, and advocacy groups), volunteer organizations (e.g., faith-based and neighborhood partnerships), and local and state agencies to coordinate ESF #8 response resources. ESF #8 organizations recognize that leveraging resources from these organizations and individuals with shared interests allows ESF #8 to accomplish its mission in ways that are the least burdensome and most beneficial to the American public and that enhance the resilience of healthcare systems to deliver coordinated and effective care during public health emergencies and mass casualty events. Nongovernmental organizations, including community-based organizations, are an important partner in recruiting and supporting health professional volunteers and providing medical and counseling services to victims and their families.

SECTION THREE: PUBLIC HEALTH and MEDICAL SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #8 most directly supports along with the related ESF #8 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #8, support the core capabilities of Planning and Operational Coordination. The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.

Core Capability	ESF #8 - Public Health and Medical Services
Public Information and Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates the Federal public health and medical messaging with jurisdictional officials. Continuously acquires and assesses information on the incident. Sources of information may include state incident response authorities; officials of the responsible jurisdiction in charge of the disaster scene; and ESF #8 support departments, agencies, and organizations. Provides public health, behavioral health, disease, and injury prevention information that can be transmitted to members of the public and responders who are inside or near affected areas in languages and formats that are understandable to individuals with limited English proficiency and individuals with disabilities and other with access and functional needs. Supports a Joint Information Center (JIC) in the release of general medical and public health response information to the public.
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transports seriously ill or injured patients and medical needs populations from casualty collection points in the impacted area to designated reception facilities. Coordinates the Federal response in support of emergency triage and pre-hospital treatment, patient tracking, distribution, and patient return. This effort is coordinated with Federal and local, state; tribal, territorial, and insular area emergency medical services officials. Provides support for evacuating seriously ill or injured patients through the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), an interagency partnership between the Department of Health and

	<p>Human Services (HHS), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Department of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterans Affairs (VA), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), via the National Ambulance Contract. Support may include providing transportation assets, operating, and staffing NDMS patient collection points (e.g., aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs)), and establishing Federal Coordinating Centers (FCCs) that conduct patient reception at ports of debarkation (e.g., aerial ports of debarkation). Federal support may also include processing and tracking patient movement from collection points to their final destination reception facilities. Note: Note: DOD is responsible for regulating and tracking patients transported on DOD assets to appropriate treatment facilities (e.g., NDMS hospitals).
<p>Environmental Response/Health and Safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex, provides technical assistance, and conducts exposure assessments and risk management to control hazards for response workers and the public.
<p>Fatality Management Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists jurisdictional medico-legal authorities and law enforcement agencies in the tracking and documenting of human remains and associated personal effects; reducing the hazard presented by chemically, biologically, or radiologically contaminated human remains (when indicated and possible); establishing temporary morgue facilities determining the cause and manner of death; collecting ante mortem data in a compassionate and culturally competent fashion from authorized individuals; performing postmortem data collection and documentation; identifying human remains using scientific means (e.g., dental, pathology, anthropology, fingerprints, and, as indicated, DNA samples); and preparing, processing, and returning human remains and personal effects to the authorized person(s) when possible; and providing technical assistance and consultation on fatality management and mortuary affairs. If caskets are displaced, ESF #8 assists in identifying the human remains, recasketing, and reburial in public cemeteries. • May provide support to families of victims during the victim identification mortuary process.
<p>Mass Care Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical expertise and guidance on the public health issues of the medical needs population. • Assists with applications for Federal benefits sponsored by HHS and ensures continuity of assistance services in affected states and in states hosting relocated populations. • Provides support for the provision of case management and advocacy services. • Provides support for human and/or veterinary mass care sheltering as resources are available.
<p>Public and Private Services and Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors and ensures the safety, availability, and logistical requirements of blood and tissues. This includes the ability of the existing supply chain resources to meet the manufacturing, testing, storage, and distribution of these products. • In coordination with ESF #1 1, may task HHS components and request assistance from other ESF #8 partner organizations to ensure the safety, security, and defense of federally regulated foods. • In coordination with ESF #11, may task ESF#8 components to ensure the health, safety, and security of food-producing animals, animal feed, and therapeutics. ESF #8 may also provide veterinary assistance to ESF #11. Support will include the amelioration of zoonotic disease and caring for research animals where ESF #11 does not have the requisite expertise to render appropriate assistance.

<p>Public Health and Medical Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranges for the procurement and transportation of equipment, supplies, diagnostic supplies, radiation detecting devices, and countermeasures, including assets from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), in support of immediate public health, medical, and veterinary, response operations. • Use existing all-hazards surveillance systems to monitor the health of the general and medical needs population, as well as that of response workers, and identify emerging trends related to the disaster; carries out field studies and investigations; monitors injury and disease patterns and potential disease outbreaks, behavioral health concerns, and blood and tissue supply levels; and provides technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions. Provides support to laboratory diagnostics. • Provides support for triage, patient treatment, and patient movement. • Provides clinical public health and medical care specialists from the NDMS, U.S. Public Health Service, VA, and DOD to fill local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area health professional needs. • Engages civilian volunteers, through the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals, volunteer Federal employees and the Medical Reserve Corps to fill local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area health professional needs • Provides resources to support pre-hospital triage and treatment, inpatient hospital care, outpatient services, behavioral healthcare, medical-needs sheltering, pharmacy services, and dental care to victims or those who suffer from chronic illnesses. • Assists with isolation and quarantine measures and with point of distribution operations (mass prophylaxis and vaccination). • Ensures appropriate patient confidentiality is maintained, including Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act privacy and security standards, where applicable. • Supports national or regional teams to assess public health and medical needs. This function includes the assessment of the healthcare system/facility infrastructure. • During response, provides advice to private industry regarding the safety and efficacy of drugs, biologics (including blood, tissues, and vaccines), medical devices (including radiation emitting and screening devices), and other products that may have been compromised during an incident and are HHS regulated products. • Assesses public health, medical, and veterinary medical effects resulting from all hazards. Such tasks may include assessing exposures on the general population and on children and those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; conducting field investigations, including collection and analysis of relevant samples; providing advice on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposures and on indirect exposure through contaminated food, drugs, water supply, and other media; and providing technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment, screening, and decontamination of injured or contaminated individuals. • Provides for disaster related health and behavior health needs through direct services and/or referrals as necessary. • Assesses the threat of vector-borne diseases. • Conducts field investigations, including the collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples; provides vector control equipment and supplies. • Provides technical assistance and consultation on protective actions regarding vector-borne diseases. • Provides technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment of victims of vector-borne diseases.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists in assessing potable water, wastewater, solid waste disposal, and other environmental health issues related to public health in establishments holding, preparing, and/or serving food, drugs, or medical devices at retail and medical facilities, as well as examining and responding to public health effects from contaminated water; conducting field investigations, including collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples; providing equipment and supplies as needed; and providing technical assistance and consultation.
<p>Veterinary Medical Support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides veterinary public health technical support through HHS National Veterinary Response Teams, veterinary officers of the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service. The National Veterinary Response Teams are the primary Federal resource for treatment of ill or injured pets, service animals, working animals, laboratory animals, and livestock. Under its own statutory authority, HHS can manage and conduct animal response to zoonotic diseases to protect human health. For livestock or poultry diseases exotic to the United States that are either not or only mildly zoonotic, supports the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and its authority to manage a foreign animal disease response with the resources listed above.

SECTION FOUR: PUBLIC HEALTH and MEDICAL SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies: All local organizations and other ESFs participating in response operations report public health and medical requirements to their functional counterpart in ESF #8. General medical and public health response information will be released through ESF #15 after consultation with the Jackson County Hospitals and Jackson County Health Department. When possible, a spokesperson from the public health and medical community delivers relevant community messages in conjunction with senior elected officials. Other general medical and public health response information may be released through ESF #154 at the discretion of the lead Public Information Officer, after consultation with the Jackson County Hospital/Health Department. To ensure patient confidentiality, the release of medical information by ESF #8 is in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). Individuals in the county can receive mental health services through the Mississippi Department of Mental Health. In the event of a disaster, MDMH will have the primary role in providing services. In the event of a zoonotic or animal disease outbreak, in coordination with ESF #11, public information may be released from the State's Joint Information Center (JIC), after consultation with the Jackson County Extension Agent and with the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC) along with the Jackson County Hospital/Health Department. As the primary agency for ESF #8, the Jackson County Health Department in coordination with the Jackson County PIO or designee determines the appropriateness of all requests for public health, medical, and death information and coordinates with the Jackson County OES Director. The Jackson County Health Department, as the primary agency for ESF #8, is responsible for consulting with and organizing county public health and medical subject-matter experts, as needed.

Statewide Mutual Aid Compact: If an emergency incapacitates local emergency medical and health and medical services, or if the magnitude of the emergency exceeds local veterinary resources, requests can be made to other participants for resources.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact: If the emergency medical and health and medical service resources overextend the capabilities of the county, a request to Mississippi Emergency Management Agency will be submitted for EMAC stating that persons holding licenses, certificates, or other permits issued by a party State for professional, mechanical, or other skills, shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the requesting State to render aid involving

such skills. In accordance with Section 33-15-14(2) (a)(viii), MS Code of 1972, annotated, all agencies with Emergency Support Function 8 responsibilities will ensure that they have standard operating procedures in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of health and medical mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Assumptions:

- Medical resources and services may be damaged or unavailable during the disaster or
- Some disasters may generate casualty loads beyond the treatment capabilities of local emergency medical services and health care systems.
- Damage to chemical and industrial plants, sewer lines, and water systems, combined with secondary hazards such as fires, will result in toxic environmental and public health hazards to the surviving population and response personnel.
- Disruption of sanitation services and facilities, loss of power, and the massing of people in shelters may increase the potential for disease and injuries.
- The damage and destruction of a catastrophic disaster will produce urgent needs for mental health crisis counseling for disaster victims and response personnel.
- In a catastrophic event, the need for emergency mortuary services and victim identification will be paramount.
- Communication systems post-impact will most likely be limited or inoperable.
- Decisions to evacuate and whom to evacuate are local/state decisions.
- Transportation routes will be severely and negatively impacted.
- All patient movements on the ground will be coordinated with general population evacuation processes.
- During a catastrophic event, healthcare facilities may lose significant operational capacity. The facilities may be at or above capacity prior to the event.
- Hospitals and other healthcare facilities may receive a surge in citizens with special medical needs, long-term care patient transfers, and citizens with other medical concerns prior to an event (if there is pre-event notice).
- Hospitals and other healthcare facilities may receive a surge in citizens who have medical injuries, who are experiencing exacerbation of medical conditions, or who have other medical concerns post-impact.
- During events that provide no-notice, all pre-impact actions (i.e., warnings or evacuations), will begin immediately post-impact.
- A major disaster could have detrimental effects on the animal population. This in turn could seriously harm the environment and the economy.

General:

- ESF #8, which consists of all Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will manage and coordinate most Health and Medical resources from the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated.
- A vast majority of ESF #8 activities will take place out in field locations at the disaster site. Any deployed field personnel or units will report to the EOC ESF #8 and will always stay in contact with them by either radio or telephone.

Alert, Notification, and Warning: Upon notification by Emergency Management of a potential or actual event requiring response, all designated ESF #8 Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECOs) will report to the Jackson County EOC. Direct coordination of health and medical activities will take place at this location. Each agency and organization must ensure that sufficient program staff is supplied to carry out the activities of this function on a continuous basis.

Response Operations:

- The Jackson County Hospitals are responsible for assuring essential acute medical care.

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- Jackson County Hospitals are responsible for the coordination of health and medical services to evacuated citizens in shelters, affected functional needs populations, and home health care patients.
 - Jackson County Hospitals, in conjunction with the MSDH and Jackson County Health Department, will organize medical support to re-entry control points including any special immunization/protective requirements.
 - Requests for additional EMS services will be coordinated to the State Department of Health by Jackson County EOC officials.

Animal Health:

- Following an emergency or disaster situation, it may be necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of animals. This may include controlling the spread of disease from animals to human beings and other animals and providing animal care services to injured animals.
- Veterinarians residing in Jackson County are the first line for response to emergencies involving animals or animal food products in their communities.
- The Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association (MVMA) is the primary organization for coordinating voluntary veterinary services needed in emergencies. The MVMA represents veterinarians of the State and acts as liaison with local and state agencies. Veterinarians and humane society personnel are only required to participate on a voluntary basis in emergency operations.

Jackson County Hospitals:

- Jackson County Hospitals have the lead coordination responsibilities for this ESF. They are responsible for coordinating the overall health and medical activities by providing resources or personnel based upon jurisdictional needs. They will be responsible for coordinating obligations on all Health and Medical ventures that involve local resources and assistance.
- The Hospital Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) will perform the necessary tasks of addressing emergency health needs through direct involvement with Jackson County Emergency Management, during the time of a disaster. If the local emergency health and medical resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand.
- Jackson Hospitals will coordinate with Emergency Management officials to recommend the assistance be requested from MEMA. Such a request to MEMA for assistance would prompt the implementation of the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- Assign a medical liaison/coordinator to the county EOC and coordinate Jackson County medical services at this location with various other departments represented there and in the fields.
- Respond in a timely manner with enough personnel and enough medical supplies and equipment to handle the incident.
- If necessary, invoke mutual aid agreement with other ambulance carriers.
- Transport casualties to the appropriate medical facility as determined in consultation with the medical facility.
- Perform on-scene triage, especially in the case of mass casualty situations.
- Upon arrival at the scene of a "safe area" establish medical control through the Radio
- Communications System with hospitals and obtain treatment orders through radio contact with on duty emergency physicians or follow established protocols.
- Maintain full inventory of emergency medical supplies.
- Inform the EOC of the Public Health conditions.
- Conduct environmental health activities regarding sewage or solid waste refuse disposal, food, water control, and vector/vermin control.
- Provide essential/ongoing Public Health Clinic services.

- Issue health instructions to the public, including personal health and hygiene (This activity needs to be coordinated with Jackson County Public Information ESF #15 and the State Department of Health's Office of Health Communication and Public Relations).

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency:

- Jackson County OES personnel will notify EMS Officials and other support agencies of ESF #8 activation.
- Ensure required medical media releases are coordinated with senior elected officials and the County EOC.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF # 8 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF # 8.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF # 8 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Jackson County EMA as needed.
- All ESF # 8 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture 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.
- All ESF # 8 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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.

SECTION FIVE: PUBLIC HEALTH and MEDICAL SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- Recruit, train, and exercise ESF #8 personnel.

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Ensure current SOPs are available.
- Ensure all necessary personnel are contacted. Notify and requests all support organizations to participate in ESF #8 coordination activities. As appropriate, supporting agencies and organizations not already represented at the Jackson County EOC are requested to provide liaisons to ESE #8.
- Coordinate with county health officials, Coroner's Offices, and other organizations to determine current medical and public health assistance requirements.
- Commence various forms of communication with health and medical representatives from Jackson County and Mississippi State Department of Health to discuss the situation and determine the appropriate response actions.
- Enhance staffing immediately on notification of an actual or potential public health or medical emergency.
- Consult with the appropriate ESF #8 organizations to determine the need for assistance.

Incident Actions:

- Develop and update assessments of medical and public health status.
- Establish communications necessary to coordinate local public health and medical assistance effectively.
- Coordinate ESF #8 activities.
- Coordinate medical transportation assistance.

Recovery Actions:

- Restore all essential healthcare, medical, and social services systems.
- Restore permanent medical facilities to operational status.
- Restore pharmacy services to operational status.
- Support emergency services staff and operations until they can be redrawn.
- Continue provision of mental health crisis services.
- Continue environmental and epidemiological surveillance.

Post-Incident Actions:

- Jackson County prepares an after-action report. The after-action report identifies key problems, indicates how they are to be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving response operations. ESF #8 organizations assist in preparation of the after-action report.

SECTION SIX: PUBLIC HEALTH and MEDICAL SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Hospitals (EMTs/EMRs)/Jackson County Health Department:

- Assign a medical liaison/coordinator to the county EOC and coordinate Jackson County medical services at this location with various other departments represented there and in the fields.
- Respond in a timely manner with enough personnel and enough medical supplies and equipment to handle the incident.
- If necessary, invoke mutual aid agreements with other ambulance carriers.
- Transport casualties to the appropriate medical facility as determined in consultation with the medical facility.
- Perform on-scene triage, especially in the case of mass casualty situations with assigned staff.
- Upon arrival at the scene of a "safe area" establish medical control through the Radio Communications System with hospitals and obtain treatment orders through radio contact with on duty emergency physicians or follow established protocols.
- Maintain full inventory of emergency medical supplies.

Jackson County Coroner:

- Proper identification of disaster victims.
- Note and retrieve personal items on victims.
- Coordinate with funeral homes and ambulances for removal of bodies.
- Responsible for procuring body bags.

Mississippi Department of Mental Health:

- Formulate critical incident stress debriefing program for emergency response personnel.

- Provide crisis-counseling program for disaster victims.
- Arrange to dispatch mental health resources.

Jackson County Sheriff's Department and Municipal Police Departments:

- Assist with traffic control and/or crowd control. Provide first aid assistance as needed.

Jackson County Fire Department and Municipal Fire Departments:

- Assist with traffic control and/or crowd control. Provide first aid assistance as needed.

Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association:

- Activate their animal disaster plan printed under separate cover. Coordinate veterinary services and animal care with EOC and Jackson County veterinarians.
- Coordinate volunteer veterinarians and humane society personnel in emergency.

Public Information Officer:

- Members of the press should be made welcome at the county level and internally at the hospital, and as much information given them as is legally available.
- Ensure accurate dissemination of information to media for news releases.
- Setup area for media within county to function as JIC.

Home Health Agencies:

- Provide support with staff and equipment as needed.
- If resources are available, the EOC will designate special needs shelters. These shelters are to be used primarily by homebound or invalid patients who are evacuated.

Private Health Care Facilities:

- Follow Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

SECTION SEVEN: PUBLIC HEALTH and MEDICAL SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

Jackson County Emergency Management will coordinate the annual revision of this ESF with all support agencies. Other unscheduled reviews and revisions may be made after implementation of the plan or because of changes in laws or regulations. Recommendations for changes will be submitted to Emergency Management for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION SEVEN: PUBLIC HEALTH and MEDICAL SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION SEVEN: PUBLIC HEALTH and MEDICAL SERVICES FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

Appendix A: Jackson County Coroner

Introduction:

This appendix was developed to provide a systematic and coordinated effort in locating, recovering, and identifying bodies during a catastrophic event such as Hurricanes or any other Natural Disaster. This document will also ensure that the deceased will be picked up as soon as possible. Jackson County is 727 square miles and has four municipalities. The Population of Jackson County is approximately 140,000. It is the intent of this appendix to have a coordinated effort after a catastrophic event between the Jackson County Corners Office, Jackson County Sheriff's Department, all local police departments, and the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services to locate, remove and identify the deceased that is found after a catastrophic event. After a Hurricane or Catastrophic Event, it may be necessary to have temporary morgues set up in the County. It is also the intent of the Jackson County OES and the Jackson County Corners Office to have all bodies recovered in Jackson County to stay in Jackson County to be identified and processed. A disaster or catastrophic event that impacts Jackson County can cause many deaths. Having the Jackson County Coroner, all Local Law Enforcement and the Emergency Management Agency working in unison shall make things run more efficient. A countywide disaster, such as a hurricane or any type of disaster, will require a full scale, concerted effort by Coroner's Office, Law Enforcement, and the Jackson County EMA to assure the deceased is professionally and quickly taken care of.

Concept of Operations:

- This appendix is organized consistent with the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System to provide incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, coordination, and support operations to the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency or situation.
- The Jackson County EOC shall have the Jackson County Coroner or designee to be the coordinator.
- Any outside Coroner Personnel, State Medical Examiners, Federal DMORT Teams, SMAC, EMAC, State Department of Public Safety and Law Enforcement Agencies that comes into Jackson County, shall work with and through the Coroner designated coordinator and the EOC. These agencies shall work the assignments that are given to them and shall not pick and choose their assignments. If any of the above group free lances or refuses an assignment from the Coroner designated coordinator, they shall be removed from Jackson County.
- After a disaster or catastrophic event, all bodies of the deceased that is recovered in Jackson County shall be processed and identified in Jackson County and stored in a predetermined morgue until the Jackson County Coroner releases the Body to the family. Under no circumstances shall bodies of our citizens be processed in another County.
- The Jackson County Coroner shall request through the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center to send a request to MEMA to send a Disaster Mortuary Response Team (DMORT) to Jackson County if all the County mortuary resources are destroyed.
- Access into any temporary morgue locations will be limited and there shall not be free access into the temporary morgue. The Coroner, Deputy Coroner, Criminal Investigators, Law Enforcement Officers, EMA Director, Deputy Director and ESF 9 Coordinator shall be allowed into the temporary morgue location. Law Enforcement if available shall man the access point to the temporary morgue. If Law Enforcement is not available, a private security company shall be contracted to man the access point
- Procedures protocols and plans for disaster response activities are developed to govern staff operations at the Emergency Operations Center and in the field. These are in the form of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Procedures. Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.
- In a large event requiring local or State mutual aid assistance or Federal assistance, the Coroner will coordinate with support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.

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- Throughout the response and recovery periods, the Coroner will evaluate and analyze information regarding support requests and develop and update assessments of the resource status(es) in the impact area and conduct contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.
 - When an event is focused in scope to a specific type or response mode technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills pertinent to the type of event, who will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.
 - The Jackson County Coroner and/or Designee shall be the only ones who notify the families about the deceased.
 - The Temporary Morgue Locations shall be set up by the Coroner and/or her designee in coordination with the Emergency Operations Center.
 - All deceased bodies shall not be left on the scene for more that twelve hours after they have been discovered if possible.
 - No deceased bodies will be removed from the scene without the Coroner and/or designee releasing it and without an identification tag.
 - Once a body is discovered, the Jackson County Sheriff's Investigator will photograph the scene and body, and then contact the Coroner.
 - Before the body is removed from the scene, the Investigator shall get a GPS Reading and an address if possible.
 - The Jackson County Coroner or designee and Emergency Operations Center shall keep a log of all the deaths reported after a hurricane and/or a catastrophic event.
 - The Jackson County Coroner and/or designee are the only ones who can release a body from the morgue.
 - Under no circumstances shall a picture taken of a deceased body be shown to anyone outside the Jackson County Coroner's Office and the Jackson County Sheriff's Investigators Office.
 - No one shall receive any information about the identified deceased unless given by the Jackson County Coroner.
 - Requests mutual aid through the Emergency Operation Center.
 - Ensure that human remains are transported from the pick-up point to the temporary morgue.
 - In conjunction with local mortuaries and, cemeteries, assist with the reburial of any coffins that were surfaced and/or disturbed because of the disaster.
 - Procure through the EOC'S ESF-7, all necessary fatalities Management equipment and supplies, such as, temporary cold storage facilities or vehicles, body bags, identification tags.

Organization:

Upon activation of the CEMP, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency will notify the Jackson County Coroner through multiple methods.

- During an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, any available support agency staff are integrated with the Jackson County Coroner's Office, to provide support that will allow for an appropriate, coordinated, and timely response to the Incident.
- During an emergency or disaster event, the Coroner or designee shall coordinate the support resources from the support agencies with the Emergency Operations Command Staff.
- During the response phase, the Coroner will evaluate, coordinate, and fulfill all valid requests for resources. Also, the Coroner will complete and update assessments and contingency plans for the support services deployed or anticipated in the incident area.
- The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services and the Coroner will coordinate and maintain all Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans, accompanying Appendices, and Standard Operating Procedures that govern response actions related to emergencies within the Coroner's realm. Support agencies may develop and maintain supporting documents for agency use, which must be compatible with the overall CEMP. All such documents will follow the

National Response Framework, The National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System, and the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Actions:

Actions carried out by the Coroner are grouped into phases of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge, as well as significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. The Jackson County Coroner or designee encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control of provided services. The following services may be provided but are not limited to:

- Establishes and maintains a position log and other appropriate files
- Ensures that locations where fatalities are discovered is secured
- Ensures temporary morgue locations are established and secured as needed
- Coordinates the number of fatalities and locations found with the ESF 9 Coordinator.
- Does identification and notification of the next of kin.

Preparedness Actions

- Actions and activities that develop the Coroner's response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for personnel (i.e., County, State, Regional, and Federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with the Jackson County Coroner. This involves the active participation of inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis.
- Coordinate planning with support agencies, Local Law Enforcement, MEMA, Jackson County EOC, State Department of Public Safety and other emergency support functions to refine the Coroner's coordination and support operations.
- Develop and refine procedures to be used in response operations.
- Coordinate and participate in training and exercises for EOC and response team members.
- Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation.
- Maintain liaison with support agencies.
- Participate in all-hazards exercises involving the Coroner.

Response Actions

- Coordinate operations of the Coroner in the Jackson County EOC and/or at other locations as required.
- Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction, control, and coordination with the County EOC, Local Law Enforcement, State Department of Public Safety, and the State EOC, or other coordination entities as appropriate.
- Establish Mutual Aid and liaison procedures for the following resources for all Coroner resources.
- Resource Management and Logistical Support.
- Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that Coroner resources will be necessary and be prepared to relocate resources to a safe area if they are endangered by the impact of the emergency.
- Monitor and direct Coroner resource and response activities.
- Participate in EOC briefings, develop Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports, and attend meetings.
- Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency response activities.
- Obtain State resources through the EOC ESF 7 Logistics Section coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.

- Coordinate with other county ESF'S to obtain resources and facilitate effective emergency response among all participating agencies and jurisdictions.
- Coordinate with other local ESF'S and agencies for support resources in the effort to meet resource needs in completing mission assignments and tasks.
- Once local resources have been expended, coordinate with the Logistics Section to identify additional resources to meet the mission needs.
- Coordinate all activities and resources to utilize resources available efficiently and effectively.
- All actions, resource requests, etc. should be coordinated with the EOC and in the best interests of all ESF agencies.

Recovery Actions

- Continue to coordinate with all ESF agencies and provide support as required to all operations as appropriate, until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or jurisdictions.

Mitigation Actions

- The Coroner will work to mitigate organizational infrastructure through lessons learned from disaster event impacts and to improve operational readiness through after-action reviews and reports noting areas for improvement both at the agency level and their operational cooperation with Jackson County.

Direction and Control

- The Jackson County Coroner operates in two areas; the County Emergency Operations Center; 2) field locations.
- The Jackson County Coroner or designee will operate under the ICS structure as identified in the EOC and will coordinate all activities and agencies in meeting mission goals and tasks efficiently and effectively.
- The Jackson County Coroner or designee shall operate in coordination with the Emergency Operations Center Incident Command through the event as appropriate and required.
- The Jackson County Coroner or designee will coordinate resources of lead and support agencies in meeting mission requests and requirements.
- The Jackson County Coroner or designee will coordinate with the Emergency Operations Center to development and implement any required or needed operational plans and procedures to enhance the operations in collaboration with the support agencies.
- The Jackson County Coroner or designee will coordinate all operational information and status report through to the Incident Command Staff and will provide information available for reporting purposes and Incident Action Plan development to the Planning Section.

Responsibilities:

Jackson County Coroner

- Coordinates with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)/Incident Commander and Deputy Incident Commander on response activities.
- The Coroner and/or designees are sole persons responsible for all deaths and information regarding the deaths after disaster or catastrophic event.
- The Coroner and/or designees are sole persons responsible for securing and identifying all the deceased bodies for Jackson County after a disaster or catastrophic event.

- Shall be the only one who notifies the family of the deceased.
- Shall provide a list of the deceased to the Jackson County OES Director and/or Deputy Director.
- Shall make sure there are enough body bags and identifying tags for the deceased.
- Shall coordinate with the Jackson County EOC to make sure temporary morgues are set up.
- Coordinates Jackson County requests for Coroner Mutual Aid Resources through the Jackson County EOC and MEMA.
- Provide leadership in coordinating and integrating overall County efforts to provide Coroner assistance to affected areas, populations, and operations.
- Coordinate the activation of 24-hour staffing at the EOC as needed or required.
- Coordinate all activity, response, recovery, resource requests, resource deployment, resource management, logistics and other Coroner activity within Jackson County.
- Will coordinate Coroner efforts in continuing to re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical Coroner needs.
- The Coroner will demobilize resources and deactivate upon direction from EOC Incident Command Staff.
- Will coordinate all status reports and information from the Coroner to the Planning Section, and Operations Coordinator as needed, requested, or required for input into the EOC briefings and the development of the Incident Action plan and PIO press releases.
- Responds to request for Coroner Resources from the field in a timely manner, following established priorities (life safety, protection of environment and protection of property).
- Monitors and tracks Coroner Resources utilized during the event.
- Assesses the impact of the disaster/event on the Coroners Operation capability.
- Attends briefings held at the EOC to advise of their status and fills out an Incident Action Report to be turned into the Planning Section and the EOC Director and/or the Deputy Director.

Deputy Coroner

- Shall assist the Coroner in identifying and securing the deceased bodies in Jackson County after a disaster or catastrophic event.
- Shall assist the Coroner as needed.

Jackson Sheriff's Department and local Police Departments

- Shall assist the Coroner and/or Deputy Coroner with identifying and securing the deceased bodies after a disaster or catastrophic event.
- Each Chief Criminal Investigators for each respective department shall assign a criminal investigator to work with the Coroner's Office.
- Any Deputy or Police Officer dispatched to a possible death or death after a disaster or catastrophic event shall work it as he would any other case. They shall advise Dispatch if finds a deceased body or not. If they find a deceased body, they are to dispatch a criminal investigator.
- Jackson County Sheriff's Dispatch shall dispatch a Law Enforcement Officer to any possible death after a disaster or catastrophic event. Dispatch shall also dispatch a Criminal Investigator for that respective department and the Coroner.

Jackson County Office of Emergency Services

- The ESF #9 Coordinator shall coordinate all Search & Rescue efforts after a disaster or catastrophic event.
- The Jackson County OES Director and/or the ESF #9 Coordinator shall coordinate all findings of the deceased that the Search & Rescue Teams find.

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- The Jackson County OES Director, Deputy Director and/or ESF #9 Coordinator shall be in constant communications with the Coroner's office and the Criminal investigators for each respective department on the deceased being found.
 - The Jackson County EOC Missing Person Coordinator shall coordinate all missing persons with the Coroner and Chief Criminal Investigators of each respective department.

Mississippi Highway Patrol / Mississippi Bureau of Investigations

- The Jackson County Coroner and/or designee shall make a request to the Mississippi Highway Patrol to assist the Jackson County Coroner in identifying the deceased at the morgues.

Other Support Agencies

- Support agencies will provide and coordinate assistance to the Emergency Support Function with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that complement the entire emergency response effort.
- Support agencies will coordinate all operational activity through ESF 16 to minimize duplication of effort and maximize the efficiency of resources.
- Support agencies will operate efficiently and effectively in the best interest of all agencies supporting disaster operations and may work outside their normal operations and jurisdictions in the effort to accomplish mission assignments as appropriate and required.
- Support agencies will coordinate all status report information and press release information through the Jackson County Coroner to the PIO, Incident Command Staff, and Planning Section for the development of press releases and the Incident Action Plan.

Financial Management:

- The Jackson County Coroner is responsible for working through the Emergency Management Director and the Finance/Administration Coordinator on Financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an event. If federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.
- Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service officer as soon as possible. The Jackson County Coroner is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources used during an event. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. If a federally declared disaster exists, then a reimbursement formula is established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that may be as much as 100 percent, but usually does not exceed 75 percent.

Appendix B: Water Supply Failure

Introduction:

Water supply failure is the total and complete failure of the water supply and distribution system affecting a major area in the state; thereby causing health related problems, injury, and / or death to people and animals. Mississippi relies primarily on wells 300 feet or more deep to supply its drinking water. The State Department of Health has identified over 1,400 sanitary water supply systems. Consequently, severe drought would not have an immediate impact on the statewide water supply. However, if a drought should persist over a long period of time, many localized supply systems could suffer adversely. The situations that cause the state most problems are mechanical and electrical failure. Pollution of water supply systems by pesticides used for agriculture, urban run-off, industrial waste, etc. is a problem that has affected the

state for years, but only recently has been a potential threat to humans, animals, and the environment. Some areas of the state are facing the problem of water supply deleting due to increased development.

Concept of Operations and Responsibilities:

The normal day-to-day duties of a local department are not recreated in this section because of the redundant nature it would have with the other ESFs contained in this plan. Therefore, all agencies involved in water supply preparedness, response, and recovery should rely heavily on the other ESFs of this plan that they already have a part in and their own SOPs.

Jackson County Office of Emergency Services:

- Will need to be contacted for all water systems failures in Jackson County in times of disaster (especially if a generator is needed).
- Maintain contact with utility authorities on system problems and issue phone notifications to citizens, if practical, for boil water notices.
- Notify the Jackson County Health Department that a water system is failing or has failed.
- Notify MEMA of any water supply problems. MEMA in turn will notify State Department of Health.
- If a generator is needed and there is not one at the local level, contact MEMA for state-level assistance and resources (be sure to have all generator specifications noted before calling MFMA).

Jackson County Health Department:

- Be in contact with the water system personnel and arrange to check the system for contamination if it has failed.
- Help get the word out to the public for "boil water" notices, if required. This activity needs to be coordinated with the Public Information Officer.
- Notify the Regional Public Health District that a water system is failing.

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency:

- Be the point of contact for coordination of state resources.
- Notify the Division of Water Supply (DWS), Bureau of Environmental Health (BEH), and the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH). This notification will allow these agencies an early warning, not otherwise available, to notify potentially affected water supply operators regarding possible water contamination.
- Work closely with the MEMA National Guard on generator allocations.
- Identify areas for mitigation projects and work with local authorities, and local water supply districts to eliminate future water supply failures or problems.

MS State Dept. of Health / Bureau of Environmental Health / Division of Water Supply:

- Coordinate with water supply distributor to determine whether pressure will be lost in supply system if system is experiencing a mechanical failure.
- Along with the local Health Department, sample water and determine if there is a threat to the public. If there is a threat to the public, contact licensed water supply system operators and inform them that a "boil water" notice must be issued.
- Determine and implement water restrictions for consumers, industries, and other major users of water supplies.

- Notify the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality if water supply failure is expected to affect water treatment plants or discharge.
- Provide information to MEMA on additional resources needed to provide safe drinking water to consumers.
- Continue to test water until it is deemed safe for human consumption.
- Coordinate with Water Supply District, MEMA, Mississippi National Guard, and, if appropriate, Department of Environmental Quality to restore water supply plants to full operational capacity.
- Coordinate with local water supply district, local authorities, and MEMA to identify means to reduce or eliminate future water supply failures or problems.
- Maintain records of system failures.

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality:

- Respond to environmental threats to water treatment plants and water discharge.
- Coordinate with the MSDH / BEH / DWS if water treatment plant failure/discharge of water is expected to affect water supply plants.
- Clean up threats to environment from contaminated water.

Mississippi National Guard:

- Work closely with MEMA and provide sources of auxiliary power or generators for treatment plants.
- Provide water supply trailers for distribution of clean water to consumers.

ESF #9 Coordinator – Jackson County Sheriff Department

State ESF #9 Coordinator – Mississippi Department of Public Safety/Highway Safety

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Sheriff Department
Jackson County Fire Services
Jackson County Office of Emergency Services

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)
Mississippi Forestry Commission
Mississippi Department of Insurance
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks

Support Agencies

Jackson County Hospitals
Civil Air Patrol
Municipal Law Enforcement
Local Ground/Air Emergency Transportation
Private SAR/K9 organizations

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Civil Air Patrol
Mississippi Department of Corrections
Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics
State Fire Academy
Mississippi Office of Homeland Security

SECTION ONE: SEARCH and RESCUE FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to frame organizational responsibilities and concepts for conducting search and rescue (SAR) operations. The key to any SAR effort is timely response, organization, flexibility, and cooperation among the various agencies involved. It also carries the role and responsibilities of local agencies in coordinating personnel, equipment, and other resources to assist in their search and rescue efforts.

Scope: If an emergency or major disaster occurs that overwhelms local resources, ESF #9 of the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) will be activated to aid in accordance with the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. 33-15 (1972). Additional support, as needed, will be obtained through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). In extreme events, the state may request the activation of one or more federal assets for missions within Mississippi. Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) includes, but is not limited to locating, extracting, and providing immediate emergency medical assistance to victims trapped in a collapsed structure. USAR is a highly technical field, requiring specialized equipment and training to such a degree that an event requiring USAR will almost automatically exceed local response capabilities and trigger deployment of one or more of Mississippi's Statewide Technical Advance Rescue (STAR) Teams and/or federal assistance. Overland Search and Rescue (OSAR) may consist of a vacant structure, non-urban, and wilderness search and rescue activities which include, but not limited to emergency incidents that involve locating downed aircraft and missing persons, extraction, and treating any victim upon rescue. Most of these incidents are handled by local resources without the need for state assistance. Waterborne Search and Rescue consists of searching navigable water ways, lakes, and swamps for overdue boats, ships, personal watercraft, swimmers, kayakers, etc. Waterborne Search and Rescue and Rescue are primarily conducted by watercraft and aircraft. Aeronautical Search and Rescue consists of searches of non-urban and wilderness areas that involve locating downed aircraft, extraction, and treatment of victims. Searches are conducted with ground and air assets with alerts and data provided by the Air Force Rescue & Coordination Center and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Swift-water Rescue is a technical rescue specialty that consists of rescuing stranded and/or trapped victims from water that is moving at speeds more than 1.5 kts. Swift-water operations can be conducted from the ground, with boats, and/or aerial assets. Mississippi STAR Teams are trained and equipped to conduct swift-water rescue.

SECTION TWO: SEARCH and RESCUE FUNCTION ANNEX CORE COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

- Local, State, and Area Governments: Local, state, and area government is responsible for SAR within their respective jurisdictions and typically designates a SAR coordinator to provide integration and coordination of all SAR services. If an affected local, state, or area government publishes guidance or a plan for conducting unified SAR operations, that guidance or plan takes precedence. County-to-County SAR assistance is requested by the affected county through the State Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC). Non-County SAR resources are, as appropriate, incorporated into any coordinated SAR operations.

SECTION THREE: SEARCH and RESCUE FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following table lists the Response Core Capability that ESF# 9 most directly supports along with the related ESF #9 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESF's, including ESF #9, support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination and Public Information and Warning.

Core Capability	ESF #9 - Search and Rescue
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #9 is activated when an incident is anticipated or occurs that may result in a request for a unified SAR response to an affected area. • Federal SAR responders assist and support local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area SAR capabilities in incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. No provision of this annex is to be construed as an obstruction to prompt and effective action by any agency to assist persons in distress. • The ESF #9 response is scalable to meet the specific needs of each incident, based upon the nature and magnitude of the event, the suddenness of onset, and the capability of local SAR resources. Response resources are drawn from ESF #9 primary and support agencies. • ESF #9 SAR operations are conducted following the National Response Framework (NRF) and National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP), U.S. National SAR Supplement (NSS), Catastrophic Incident SAR (CISAR) Addendum, and other addenda that define SAR responsibilities and provide guidance to the Federal departments and agencies with civil SAR mandates. • National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP): The NSP is the policy guidance of the signatory Federal departments and agencies for coordinating SAR services to meet domestic needs and international commitments. • National SAR Supplement (NSS): This document provides implementation guidance on the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual and the NSP. • Catastrophic Incident SAR (CISAR) Addendum to the NSS: This document provides a description of the unified SAR response to catastrophic incidents, guides Federal authorities involved in the response, and informs local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area authorities on what to expect of/from Federal SAR responders.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #9 may operate under the Economy Act when there is no Stafford Act declaration. • For every incident, the ESF #9 coordinator assesses the specific SAR requirements assigns one of the four primary agencies as the overall primary agency for SAR for that incident. Designation is dependent upon incident circumstances and the type - of response required. • When assigned as the overall primary agency for a particular incident, that organization conducts the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates planning and operations between primary and support agencies. • Coordinates resolution of conflicting operational demands for SAR response resources. • Provides representation to appropriate incident facilities (i.e., National Response Coordination Center [NRCC], Regional Response Coordination Center, Joint Field Office [JFO], emergency operations centers [EOCs]). • All ESF #9 primary agencies provide support to the designated overall primary agency as required.
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SECTION FOUR: SEARCH and RESCUE FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

- If SAR operations overextend the resources and capabilities of the county, then search and rescue resources from other counties may be requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (SMAC). All requests for SMAC assistance will be processed and tracked through the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA). Any SAR assets brought into Mississippi under an EMAC shall fall under the operational control of the Mississippi ESF #9 to augment state SAR assets.
- SAR planning and operations will be consistent with the Incident Action Plan (IAP) established by the IC.
- All agencies will operate within the identified ICS structure established by the local IC and/or the SAR Leader. Each supporting agency will maintain administrative command and control of their own resources and any others assigned to them.
- The local Incident Commander (IC) will maintain overall command and control of the incident within their respective jurisdiction(s). Any state or federal SAR assets activated to assist will be under the operational control of the Mississippi STAR Team Lead who is the designated SAR Leader for the deployed assets in the jurisdiction(s) for the mission assignment to the local IC or his designee. As the lead state coordinators responsible for search and rescue, MFCA and MEMA will establish a SAR Leader and Group Supervisors as needed dependent upon the mission assigned. These personnel will operate within the Operations Section of the recognized and established Incident Command System (ICS) within the jurisdiction of operation. All state and federal SAR agencies will operate under the operational control of the ESF #9 coordinators appointed by the MFCA & MEMA, unless a delegation of authority is given during an incident.
- The search for, and recovery of, human bodies will be conducted only after the rescue of survivors has been completed and the environment will allow for safe operation by SAR personnel.
- The National Incident Management System principles, in conjunction with the Incident
- Command System principles are the on-scene methods for SAR operations in the county. Request for additional resources including special skills, expertise, or equipment is coordinated through the 911 Dispatch Center, or in large operations, by the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), when activated.

Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC): If the county SAR operations overextend the resources and capabilities, a request can be made to participant counties for personnel, search and rescue dogs/teams, equipment, etc.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): If the SAR operations overextend the resources and capabilities of the county and State, a request to Mississippi Emergency Management Agency will be submitted for search and rescue resources from States participating in the EMAC.

Assumptions:

- The state SAR Response System assists and augments county and municipal search and rescue capabilities. Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) may be utilized if SAR operations overextend the resources and capabilities of local government officials. Requests can be made to participant counties for personnel, search and rescue dogs/teams, equipment etc. Requests for assistance from one of Mississippi's STAR Teams (MS START) must be made through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- At no time will Jackson County local assets be considered state or federal assets. Under the National Response Framework (NRF), federal USAR task forces are federal assets in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and other applicable authorities. Federal SAR assets deployed within Mississippi shall fall under the operational control of Mississippi ESF #9 to augment state SAR assets.
- Mississippi Military Department (MMD) personnel can assist with SAR; but before they can assist under the Immediate Response Authority which allows them to be utilized if life, limb, or eyesight is at stake. Soldiers or Airmen must be already in a duty status before Immediate Response Authority may be used, otherwise they must be put on State Active Duty (SAD) by Executive Order of the governor. Note: This request must be made through the Jackson County EMA Director to MEMA and from MEMA to the Mississippi Military Department.
- The ability of the State of Mississippi to effectively provide the requested assistance is contingent upon the Mississippi Fire Chief's Association and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency's (MFCA & MEMA) capability to identify and request the appropriate state and/or federal agencies to support the search and rescue efforts. It is also contingent upon the effective planning, coordination and management of those search and rescue resources.
- All state and federal agencies responsible for supporting ESF #9 will communicate resource capability to the ESF #9 coordinators at the SEOC. The ESF #9 coordinators will direct needed assets to proceed to the forward SAR Base of Operations to check-in with the SAR Leader. The location of the initial forward SAR Base of Operations and initial staging area for all incoming SAR assets will be established by the state SAR Coordinator and communicated via the deployment order. When possible, state SAR response assets will be pre-deployed to a designated area(s) or a staging area within 60 minutes of the Mississippi Gulf Coast 24 hours prior to an expected hurricane landfall.
- It is assumed that an incident severe enough to trigger a Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) response may occur with little (notice) to no warning (no notice). If/when this occurs the Secretary of Defense will approve civilian agency requests for DSCA and Department of Defense (DOD) will respond under the current policies and procedures. At the request of civil authorities, DOD forces may respond to the DSCA incident under immediate response authority. If those forces remain at the incident site, they will fall under US NORTHCOM command and control. Title 10 military personnel shall not be employed to enforce or execute civil law in violation of United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act), except as otherwise provided by law. Under extraordinary circumstances, the President may direct DOD to lead the federal response.
- National Guard forces will be involved in nearly all DSCA operations. Normally, National Guard forces deployed to the affected state or in response to an EMAC request will operate under the control of state authorities.

General:

-
- Jackson County Fire and Law Enforcement organizations provide 24-hour coverage regarding fire safety and law enforcement. Also, both services maintain equipment and manpower in a continuous state of readiness for search and rescue missions. In addition, selected department personnel are trained in specialized skills such as Emergency Medical Technician (EMT), advanced first aid, and extrication.
 - The day-to-day rescue capability will be augmented during natural disasters to the extent necessary to eliminate the problems at hand. The operation may induce mobilizing medical personnel, building, trades engineering services, heavy equipment operation, the heavy-duty rescue squad, mutual-aid and military support.
 - By law, the search for missing persons or the establishment of search and rescue missions is the responsibility of the Jackson County Sheriff. The Sheriff may serve as Incident Commander (IC) or he may appoint an IC and assign SAR personnel.
 - The Sheriff's Department will notify Fire Services and notify the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services and other support agencies when ESF #9, Search and Rescue is activated.
 - Initial SAR requirements, whether urban or rural, will be coordinated by Jackson County EOC. However, management of the SAR operation may transition from the SO or EOC to a forward on-scene Search Mission Base.
 - All agencies with ESF #9 responsibilities will ensure that they have SOPs in place, to enable them to perform appropriate levels of search and rescue mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery
 - If county emergency search and rescue resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, county officials will recommend that assistance be requested through Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) from other counties or from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF #9 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #9.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #9 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from the Jackson County EOC as needed.
- All ESF #9 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture 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.
- All ESF #9 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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.

Jackson County Emergency Operations Center:

- The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services will coordinate organize, train, equip, and employ Local SAR teams and resources, conduct periodic testing of capabilities, and are prepared to coordinate efforts with State and Federal SAR assistance teams.

ESF #9 Support:

- Command structure is based in NIMS ICS
 - Establish effective communications with both county and SMAC teams.
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SECTION FIVE: SEARCH and RESCUE FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- Rescue squads, first responders (Fire Services/basic medical) and EMTs are trained on a regular basis in rescue skills and techniques.
- Rescue equipment is kept under a constant schedule of testing, maintenance, and repair.
- Response plans are revised at regular intervals and updated accordingly.

Pre-Incident Actions:

- The Jackson County Sheriff's Department will exercise the call down list of all support agencies.
- The Sheriff's Department will notify the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services when any mission assignment is required within the county and advise if additional assistance is needed.
- The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services will notify other support agencies and MEMA when ESF #9, Search and Rescue are activated.
- The Jackson County Sheriff's Department will make sure all County SAR teams are equipped and have the manpower to carry out the missions.

Incident Actions:

- Upon notification by the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services of a potential or actual event requiring response, all designated ESF #9 representatives will report to the Jackson County EOC.
- Initial SAR requirements will be conducted from the EOC. However, management of the SAR operation may transition from the EOC to a forward command post.
- When needed, the Sheriff's Department can request the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) to activate the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) to assign missions and notifies the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services.
- The Sheriff's Department will also maintain a close consultation with the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services to ensure awareness for potential State ESF #9 mobilization, if required.

Recovery Actions:

- Initiate return when mission completed.
- Inventory and replace losses.
- Secure and return to normal duty.

Post-Incident Actions:

- The SAR coordinator will close consultation with the EOC and the team leaders and will determine when to begin demobilization of SAR forces. This decision will include plans for the demobilization, accountability of personnel, and check-in points for those personnel.
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SECTION SIX: SEARCH and RESCUE FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Sheriff's Department:

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- Direction and control of the total rescue force is the primary responsibility of the Jackson County Sheriff. The Sheriff will designate a Rescue Officer.
 - Responsible for coordinating the search mission.
 - Other Agencies are responsible for communicating all information back to the Sheriff's Department or EOC.
 - Responsible for making sure that emergency first aid and medical triage are available for those found, and that any injured persons are transported to medical facilities for continued treatment.
 - Coordinate with all designated search teams to update inventory of resources and roster of personnel.
 - Coordinate transportation for deployed search and rescue teams.

Jackson County Fire Service:

- Provide communications support for SAR and USAR operations.
- Provide ground and water SAR support.
- Provide firefighting personnel to locate, rescue and offer emergency assistance to persons in urban and rural areas.
- Establish and maintain base camp operations in support of USAR and SAR.

Jackson County Office of Emergency Services:

- Jackson County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate organize, train, equip, and employ Local SAR teams and resources, conduct periodic testing of capabilities, and are prepared to coordinate efforts with State and Federal SAR assistance teams.
- Coordinate and request search and rescue resources from MCDEMA.
- Make a formal request to MEMA for back-up assistance (CAP), if necessary.
- Coordinate volunteer services.

Jackson County and Municipal Law Enforcement:

- Support all search and rescue missions as needed (i.e., communications, equipment, manpower, etc.) based on requirements by ESF #9 lead.
- Cities will retain control over the search and rescue incident in their incorporated areas and will request assistance deemed necessary to complete the mission.

Jackson County Hospitals:

- Furnish trained personnel and equipment to administer advanced medical life support.
- Assist trauma victims that are not in need of advanced life support. They will be managed and transported in the usual fashion; those that are determined to be in need will be moved by the most expedient method of transport to provide life support service which may consist of helicopter, boat, or a combination of the two.

Civil Air Patrol:

- Assist in the search and rescue mission by providing fly-over missions.
- Provide aerial search and rescue support.
- Provide ground teams to support search and rescue operations. Provide communications support to search and rescue mission in the field.
- Assist in the transportation of search and rescue assets, equipment, and personnel.

Local Ground or Air Ambulance:

- Provides Air/Ground patrol for rescue when needed on a local basis.

SECTION SEVEN: SEARCH and RESCUE FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

It is the responsibility of the Jackson County Sheriff's Department to coordinate with all support agencies in the review of this ESF annex annually, and to submit changes to the Jackson County OES Director for approval, publication, and distribution. Major support will be provided by the fire service, the law enforcement service, and the EMS service.

SECTION EIGHT: SEARCH and RESCUE FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION SEVEN: SEARCH and RESCUE FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

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ESF #10 Coordinator – Jackson County Office of Emergency Services

State ESF #10 Coordinator – Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Fire Services
Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies

Jackson County Law Enforcement
Jackson County Medical Services
Jackson County Health Department
Municipal Law Enforcement
Municipal Fire Services
Public Works and Engineering
District Supervisors and Mayors

Non-Governmental Organizations

Jackson County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
Mississippi Department of Health

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service
Mississippi State Fire Academy
Mississippi State Fire Marshall
Mississippi Department of Health
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources
Mississippi Military Department
Mississippi Oil and Gas Board
Mississippi Department of Public Safety/Highway Safety Patrol
Mississippi Public Service Commission
Mississippi Department of Transportation
University of Mississippi Medical Center
Mississippi Department of Insurance
Mississippi Department of Mental Health

State Non-governmental Organizations

Emergency Response Contractors
State Private Sector Partners
Canadian National Railroad
Kansas City Southern Railroad
U.S. Environmental Services

SECTION ONE: OIL and HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide a detailed plan to the citizens of Jackson County for response to an actual or potential unplanned discharge or release of hazardous materials following catastrophic disasters, industrial accidents, transportation incidents, or other major events.

Scope: This section of the plan is to be used to respond to incidents within the county's capabilities. It is also used when Jackson County's capabilities are exceeded, and State and Federal government response is requested. If the mobilization of State ESF# 10 is required, the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality is the Coordinating agency. When Federal ESF# 10 is required, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the primary agency in the inland zone. All requests for this assistance will be submitted thru the Jackson County Emergency Management to MEMA.

SECTION TWO: OIL and HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

- Local, State, and Area Governments: Local and tribal government fire departments generally provide the first response to oil and hazardous materials incidents. State and territorial governments may have environmental response programs that supplement local governments for larger-scale or more complex responses. Each of the Regional Response Teams (RRTs) includes a representative of each state and territory within the region covered by the RRT. Tribes may also provide a representative to RRTs. When activated to respond to a Stafford Act incident, the primary agencies for ESF #10 develop work priorities in coordination with local, state, tribal, territorial, and area governments and coordinate activities with them as appropriate at the Incident Command Post (ICP), Joint Field Office (JFO), and local/state Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs).

- Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations: The private sector owns many of the facilities that manufacture, use, and manage oil and hazardous materials. Under the National Contingency Plan (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) and Clean Water Act (CWA) Oil Pollution Act / (OPA) provide certain defenses to liability.) The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) United States Coast Guard (/USCG) Operations Support Center (OSCs) employ private contractor resources to assist in conducting 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 normally used in oil and hazardous materials response. However, in extraordinary situations, they may be used to assist in less hazardous support functions. Some nongovernmental organizations may also contribute specific skills, such as wildlife recovery and rehabilitation.

SECTION THREE: OIL and HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: ESF #10 provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents when activated for Stafford Act incidents. ESF #10 responses to oil and hazardous materials incidents are generally carried out in accordance with the County Fire Services and Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) policies and procedures. Response structures and coordination mechanisms remain in place but coordinate with NRF mechanisms. Jackson County Fire Services respond at the on-site tactical level. Jackson County Fire Services provides representatives to the County EOC. The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #10 most directly supports, along with the ESF #10 roles related to these core capabilities. In addition, all ESFs, including ESF #10, support the core capabilities of Planning and Operational Coordination. The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.

Core Capability	ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Material Safety
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct actions to detect and assess the nature and extent of oil and hazardous material 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 waste.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow applicable health and safety requirements for ESF #10 responders and coordinate, as needed, with Worker Health and Safety Support Annex response activities.
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For incidents where transportation infrastructure or routes are contaminated by oil or hazardous material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help to identify safe evacuation and ingress routes; assess the nature and extent of contamination; and clean up and/or decontaminate infrastructure and routes. For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a chemical, biological, or nuclear (CBRN) threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field: ESF #3 leads local actions to clear transportation routes of CBRN-contaminated debris during the emergency phase, in consultation with ESF# 10. ESF #10 assumes leadership for management of CBRN-contaminated debris after the emergency phase is over.
Infrastructure System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For incidents where infrastructure is contaminated by oil or hazardous material: 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 in support of ESF #15. It is recognized, however, that, in some cases, it may be necessary' for responding 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.

SECTION FOUR: OIL and HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies: Management of HazMat incidents should follow the concepts of the Incident Command System (ICS). Most actions taken as HazMat incident should be defensive in nature and should be within the capabilities of personnel on-scene. The Jackson County Fire Services is the primary vehicle for coordinating county activities under ESF # 10. The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, (MDEQ), is the primary agency 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 Emergency Support Function Coordinator regarding ESF #10 preparedness with other ESF elements. Jackson County Fire Services in coordination with MDEQ carries out the ESF #10 responsibilities under the Jackson County CEMP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of, or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials, or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.

Assumptions:

- Releases of hazardous materials and related problems may be the primary event or may be the secondary result of a prior event such as a major storm, earthquake, hurricane, act of terrorism, transportation disruption, or other mishap.
- 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.
- Continued development of the transportation network and industrialization within the state and local areas leave few areas to be considered risk free from hazardous materials accidents.
- The population at risk from a single incident generally would be limited to areas located at least one mile from the incident site but may be further depending on the incident.

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- 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.
 - The first responder to an incident will be properly informed, trained, and equipped to effectively assess the situation and communicate needs rapidly.
 - 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.

General:

- It is assumed the person discovering the spill or release will make the initial notification. If notification is made through the 911 communication system, the dispatcher will alert the Fire Department with jurisdictional oversight.
- The basic framework for response management activities covered under this plan will be the nationally recognized Incident Command System. Ultimately the senior fire services individual with the responding fire department will assume the responsibility as Incident Commander.
- The Incident Commander is responsible for assessing the hazard and determining the classification of each incident. The classification of any incident may be up or downgraded as deemed necessary. Local factors must be given careful consideration in classifying an incident and implementing appropriate response actions.
- The factors that should be considered include, but are not necessarily limited to: types and quantities of oil or hazardous materials involved; o wind direction and speed (if there is a potential for an atmospheric release); o local drainage characteristics (if there is a potential for a liquid release); o potential population effects (proximity of residences, businesses, etc.); o proximity of sensitive environmental areas such as potable water supplies, navigable waterways, wetlands, etc.; o transportation and evacuation networks and impediments (road, rail , water), o location and availability of response resources.
- If county resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, county officials will recommend that assistance be requested through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) from other counties or from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- If an incident involves, or is suspected of involving hazardous materials, personnel shall not enter the area without proper protective equipment. If in doubt about the identity of any materials involved, the Incident Commander shall assume that the material is hazardous and take all precautions to protect human health and the environment.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF #10 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #10
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #10 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Jackson County OES as needed.
- All ESF #10 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture 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.
- All ESF #10 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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.

Jackson County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC):

- The LEPC is a coordinated voluntary public and private sector initiative to establish an integrated community awareness and emergency communication network to aid the public, which could be affected by a chemical emergency. The role of LEPCs is to form a partnership between local government and industry as a resource for enhancing hazardous material preparedness. Local governments are responsible for the integration of hazmat planning and response within their jurisdiction. The membership comes from the local area and should be familiar with factors that affect public safety, the environment, and the economy of the area. The goals of this group are to enhance the safety of the citizens of Jackson County in the event of an industrial or transportation emergency through the means of:
- Developing a hazardous materials emergency response plan and reviewing it at least once annually.
- Integration of plant emergency plans with existing community emergency plans that cover all risks.
- Education and awareness of the public sector of major chemical products stored and transported through Jackson County.
- Conducting periodic hazardous material incident exercises and drills for the purpose of training personnel and identifying ways to improve planning and response capabilities.
- Communication with, and involvement of, the local communities in developing, implementing, and updating this Emergency Support Function.
- Facilities that use, manufacture, or store extremely hazardous substances and have them on site at any time and in quantities equal to or greater than the designated threshold planning quantity (refer to 40 CFR Part 370, www.ecfr.gov) are required to submit Tier II information.
- To streamline the yearly Tier II reporting process, the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) requires the use of the web-based program E-Plan for all Tier II submittals. A single submission of Tier II information to E-Plan satisfies the requirement for individual submissions to the SERC, LEPC, and local jurisdictional fire departments.

SECTION FIVE: OIL and HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- All county agencies or departments will support development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of preparedness, response, and recovery related to Managing Hazardous Materials.
- The Emergency Management Director should conduct periodic hazardous materials related emergency incident exercises or drills.
- Public Service agencies with emergency response duties and industrial facilities are responsible for providing training to their personnel as required by the state and/or Federal regulations.
- Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Once the Incident Commander has classified the incident, establish a unified command post and one or more staging areas for response and response personnel and equipment.

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- The unified command post shall include representatives from all responding public service agencies, and a facility official if the incident occurs on facility property.
 - All response activities must be coordinated through the unified command post.
 - Defensive actions to contain hazardous materials should be initiated by the Incident Commander as soon as possible, unless such actions would endanger response personnel.
 - Defensive actions may include closing of valves, disconnection of utilities, deployment of absorbent materials or absorbent booms, use of fences, and stabilization of berms, dikes, or impoundments.

Incident Actions:

- Upon activation of ESF #10, the Jackson County OES/EOC will communicate this information to all other ESF #10 members.
- The Incident Commander (or designee) shall submit an Initial Disaster Report to the Jackson OES Director who will then forward to MEMA within 4 hours. A follow-up Situation Report shall be submitted in the same manner within 24-hours; if there have been any additional developments since the initial report was submitted.
- Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.
- Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.
- Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resources ordered, records, and reports.
- Assist in gathering and providing information and establishing priorities to ESF #5.
- Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #15 for press releases.
- Assist in assessment and coordination for ESF#3.

Recovery Actions:

- Cleanup and disposal efforts will be coordinated by the Incident commander (and facility officials if appropriate) as soon as possible after the incident has been stabilized.

Post-Incident Actions:

- The Incident Commander or designee must submit a report containing the following information to the EPA Regional Administrator within 15-days after the incident (refer to 40 CFR 265.56 (j)):
 - the date and time of the incident, name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator responsible (if known); the materials involved; an assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, if applicable; the estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material associated with the incident.
- Provide an after-action report to document issues, lessons learned, problems, and recommended solutions to the Jackson County OES Director.

SECTION SIX: OIL and HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Fire Services:

- The senior fire official within the jurisdiction will serve as the Incident Commander and will establish a command post and a staging area for response personnel, as the situation warrants.
- Evaluates the situation, determines the appropriate emergency classification, and coordinates response activities as deemed appropriate.

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- Informs the Jackson County OES Director and other appropriate personnel of the incident as soon as possible.
 - Takes appropriate safety measures for response personnel and the local population.
 - Contains, isolates, and neutralizes the hazardous materials if resources allow.
 - Notifies the responsible party (hauler, carrier, owner, etc.), if known, to initiate clean-up efforts.
 - Provides rescue, extrication, recovery, and decontamination services for incident victims, if any.
 - Monitors the incident area to assure proper and complete clean-up.
 - Submits Incident Report(s) to the Jackson County OES Office.

All Law Enforcement:

- Assigns an individual to report to the unified command post, and additional personnel to the designated safe staging area(s). Supports the Incident Commander in accordance with Unified Command principles.
- Secure the area of the incident/spill; allow no one in the area except authorized emergency personnel.
- Reroute traffic as required.
- Determine the names of the chemical(s) involved by using the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG).
- If hazardous material is highly toxic, officers will immediately evacuate the surrounding area as determined by the senior law enforcement officer at the command post.
- Coordinates traffic control and/or evacuation, as directed by the Incident Commander.

Jackson County Board of Supervisors and Municipal Mayors:

- Provide financial approval for expenditures.
- Declare a Proclamation of a Local Emergency.
- Order mandatory evacuations, as per Jackson County Emergency Management Director's recommendation.
- Support hazmat incident with available resources.

Jackson County OES:

- Jackson County OES will report incidents to Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), who in turn will notify the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality's (MDEQ) Pollution Control Division.

Jackson County Health Department:

- Provides technical support for hazardous materials operation as required.

Emergency Medical Services:

- Assigns an individual to report to the unified command post, and additional personnel to the designated safe staging area(s).
- Supports the Incident Commander in accordance with Unified Command principles.
- Coordinates all health and medical care services for the sick and injured.
- Notifies local hospitals and coordinates appropriate delivery of the sick and injured to definitive care facilities.
- Activates mutual aid agreements as necessary when local emergency medical resources are overwhelmed.

Public Works and Engineering Departments:

- Develops and maintains hazardous materials incident Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - Departments of affected jurisdictions shall provide support to the integrated command post upon request.
 - Other responsibilities shall include but are not limited to:
 - transportation of hazardous materials, assist with containment, build containment dikes, supply heavy equipment, clean-up, provide traffic control devices.
-

SECTION SEVEN: OIL and HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

This ESF will be reviewed every two years by the LEPC, in conjunction with the Jackson County Emergency Management Director as required by 40 CFR 300.215(a). Immediate review and amendment are required whenever the applicable regulations are revised, or if the plan fails in an emergency.

SECTION EIGHT: OIL and HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: OIL and HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

Appendix A MDEQ Regional Office Information

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF #11 Coordinator – Jackson County Extension Service (CES)

State ESF #11 Coordinator – Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Animal Control Agencies
Jackson County Extension Service (CES)
Jackson County Humane Agencies
Local Veterinarians and Veterinary Technicians

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi Animal Response Team (MART)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture (MDAC)

Support Agencies

Jackson County Farm Bureau
Jackson County Cattlemen's Association
Jackson County Equine Association
Jackson County 4-H Clubs and Volunteers
Jackson County Department of Health Wildlife
Rehabilitators Private Sector Interest groups
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
(VOAD)

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks (MDWF&P)
Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)
Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD)

SECTION ONE: ANIMALS and AGRICULTURE FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: This ESF focuses on issues concerning live companion animals (pets), livestock (including horses), exotic animals, poultry, and wildlife, as well as disposal of carcasses resulting from natural disasters. Foreign animal or exotic livestock/poultry disease events; crop disease or pest infestations; food safety, feed, seed, fertilizer and/or pesticide emergencies will immediately be the responsibility of the state primary agencies. (See State CEMP/ESF #11). At the state and federal level ESF #11, supports county and municipal authorities in efforts to address: (1) control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation, (2) safety and security of food, feed, seed, fertilizer, and pesticides, and (3) coordination of efforts to provide for all animals and crops affected by disasters (all-hazards). Protection of human life is the highest priority in emergency response. Recent disasters and follow-up research have shown that proper preparation and effective coordination of animal issues enhances the ability of emergency personnel to protect both human and animal health and safety. Basically, Animal Emergencies are Human Emergencies.

Scope: Animal disaster response includes implementing an integrated county and municipal response to ensure that animal/veterinary/wildlife issues in disease and natural disasters are supported in coordination with ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services and ESF #6: Mass Care. If ESF #11 of the Mississippi CEMP is activated, the Mississippi Board of Animal Health and the Mississippi Department of Agriculture are the primary agencies in coordination with the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency and other agencies for state level support. If ESF #11 of the National Response Framework (NRF) is activated, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Department of the Interior (DOI) are the primary agencies in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other agencies for support. A food, animal, and/or agriculture incident may threaten public health, animal nutrition, food production, aquaculture, livestock production, wildlife, soils, rangelands, and agricultural water supplies. Responding to the unique attributes of this type of incident requires separate planning considerations that are tailored to specific health and agriculture concerns and effects of the disease (e.g., deliberate contamination versus natural outbreaks, plant and animal versus processed food, etc.). Specific

operational guidelines, developed by organizations with responsibility for the unique aspects of a particular disease or planning consideration, will supplement this annex and are intended as guidance to assist State, and local public health and agriculture authorities.

Special Considerations: Detection of an intentional or unintentional contamination/adulteration of food, animals, plants, or a pest outbreak may occur in several different ways and involve several different modalities: A terrorist attack on food, animals or agriculture may initially be indistinguishable from a naturally occurring event; moreover, depending upon the agent and associated symptoms, several days could pass before public health, food, agriculture, and medical authorities even suspect that terrorism may be the cause. In such a case, criminal intent may not be apparent until sometime after illnesses are recognized. A devastating attack or the threat of an attack on the domestic animal population and plant crops through use of highly infective exotic disease or pest infestation could result in severe economic loss. Early detection, allowing for early intervention, would come from agriculture expert authority reports as well as unusual patterns in surveillance systems. A food or agricultural incident may involve international trade.

SECTION TWO: ANIMALS and AGRICULTURE FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

- *Individuals and Households:* Individuals are responsible for knowing the risks they face and developing emergency plans for their families that include emergency preparedness for the animals in their household, whether those animals are owned for pleasure or commercial purposes. To the extent possible, during an incident, individuals should carry out their emergency plans in accordance with responder instructions. During an incident, to the extent practical, animal evacuation and sheltering should be conducted in conjunction with human evacuation and sheltering efforts; animals should be sheltered near their owners. Service animals are not pets and may not be separated from the individual with a disability or other access and functional need, and they should be permitted anywhere the public goes. Owners should provide food, water, husbandry, and exercise for their animals while they are in emergency shelters.
- *Local, State, and Area Governments:* Local, state, tribal, territorial, and area governments are primarily responsible for the welfare of individuals and animals within their jurisdictions. Typically, at the local level, the animal control agency is the authority that has jurisdiction for non-disease animal emergency management issues within a given community. At the state level, the Department of Agriculture, Board of Animal Health, State Wildlife Management Agency, or the Emergency Management Agency coordinates animal response activities. When requested and mission assigned, ESF #11 can assist in coordinating or providing technical assistance to address animal/agriculture emergency management issues. The state, tribal, or territorial government designates an official(s) to coordinate with the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce and Board of Animal Health. This official(s) serves as the principal point(s) of contact with ESF #11 Coordinators at the Regional Response Coordination Center. Transportation and distribution of food supplies within the affected area are arranged by local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, Federal, and voluntary organizations. Animal and agricultural health responses are conducted in collaboration and cooperation with state authorities and private industries to ensure continued human nutrition; animal, plant, and environmental health; and support of economy and trade. Inspection of meat, poultry, and processed egg products; production and import facilities; and distributors during a response may be conducted, occur with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area authorities, and the regulated industry, if needed, to ensure public health and support the economy and trade. Actions taken during an animal or agricultural emergency are guided by and coordinated with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area emergency preparedness and response officials, homeland security officials, and existing USDA internal policies and procedures. Actions taken during an emergency threatening the environment or cultural and historic resources are guided by and coordinated with the appropriate local, state, tribal,

territorial, and insular area agencies, including the state historic preservation office, state archives, and local emergency management agencies.

- Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:*** Most animal and agriculture emergency response resources and assets are owned or controlled by the private sector and NGOs. Animal emergency management is and has always been a whole community effort—a blending of emergency management and animal handling expertise. At the local level, veterinarians, farmers, animal control agencies and humane organizations, breeders, wildlife rehabilitators, and others make up the animal infrastructure within a community. These entities should be encouraged to collaborate with government to meet emergency animal needs in their communities. Many states have integrated animal response capabilities, such as county and/or state animal response teams, veterinary medical reserve corps, or similarly named entities. Animal and agricultural health responses are conducted in collaboration and cooperation with state authorities and private industries to ensure continued human nutrition; animal, plant, and environmental health; and support of economy and trade. Businesses where animals are integral to operations (such as production agriculture, zoos/exhibitors, research facilities, breeders, animal welfare agencies/sanctuaries, and veterinary hospitals) should be encouraged to have contingency plans in place for animals housed in the facility, in the event of a disaster or emergency. Nonprofit networks can provide information on contingency planning for veterinary facilities, zoos, and other congregate animal facilities. Transportation and distribution of food supplies within the affected area are arranged by local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, Federal, and voluntary organizations. Inspection of meat, poultry, and processed egg products; production and import facilities; and distributors during a response may be conducted with local, state, tribal, territorial, tribal, and insular area authorities, and the regulated industry, if needed, to ensure public health and support economy and trade.

SECTION THREE: ANIMALS and AGRICULTURE FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #11 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #11 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #11, support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning. NOTE: Many activities are performed under statutory authority; mission assignments are needed to utilize ESF #11 capabilities listed when the mission exceeds functions performed under statutory authority, such as activities related to household pets and service animals.

Core Capability	ESF #11 - Animals and Agriculture
Mass Care Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal (including Household Pets and Service Animal) Mass Care and Emergency Assistance o Supports ESF #6 to coordinate an integrated State and Federal response to meet the mass care and emergency assistance needs of animals, including household pets and service animals, and their owners. Facilitates whole community multi-agency coordination with NGO agencies for animal response activities. o Provides technical assistance and subject matter expertise to local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal government, and NGOs, regarding animal response issues. Coordinates needs assessments for animals, including household pets and service animals, and animal response needs and activities including technical support for evacuation and emergency animal sheltering.

<p>Critical Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures meat, poultry, and processed egg products in commerce are safe, under MDAC's jurisdiction.
<p>Public Health and Medical Safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to animal and agricultural health emergencies under MBAH and MDAC statutory authority. • Coordinates with ESF #8 on management of zoonotic disease. • Coordinates with ESF #8 to ensure that animal/veterinary health issues (including both disease management and medical management) are supported. • Collaborates with ESF #8, HHS and USDA to deliver effective "one health" response that integrates human, animal, and environmental health. • Serves as the State lead on animal (including zoonotic) diseases. • Coordinates with ESF #3 on the removal of debris (carcasses) • Ensures regulated facilities can provide safe meat, poultry, and processed egg products under MDAC's jurisdiction.

SECTION FOUR: ANIMALS and AGRICULTURE FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies: Actions undertaken under ESF #11 are coordinated with and conducted through county and municipal incident management officials and with private entities. Additional coordination is required with Mississippi Emergency Management Agency, the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, and the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from the primary agency for the incident. The primary agency for each incident coordinates with appropriate ESFs and other annexes, including the coordinating agency for the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex, to ensure appropriate use of volunteers and their health and safety and to ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect the health and safety of all workers.

Animal Disaster Response Policies: Residents of Jackson County are responsible for their own pets and should, whenever possible take their animals with them and provide for their private care when they are instructed to evacuate their homes. Livestock producers of Jackson County are responsible for their own animals. If livestock must be evacuated, the producer should work with the local county emergency management agency and the ESE #11 Coordinator. The MBAH is the primary state agency for addressing animal disaster issues. The MBAH coordinates local, state, and federal animal response activities such as medical care, sheltering, evacuation, rescue, temporary confinement, procuring feed, food and water, animal identification, carcass disposal and returning animals to owners related to natural disasters when ESF# 11 is activated. The State Veterinarian is the MBAH primary point of contact. The State Veterinarian will establish quarantines, permit requirements, and holding periods for animals. These requirements are based on many factors, including disease epidemiology, species affected, scope and type of disaster, animals' health, and temperament. Euthanasia of animals will be done humanely and at the direction of incident veterinarians. Disposal methods for infected or potentially infected/contaminated carcasses and plant material are chosen for their effectiveness in stopping pathogen spread and for their minimal impact on the environment. The Mississippi Animal Response Team (MART) is the state response team for animal issues when state ESF #11 is activated. The MART is under the direction of the State Veterinarian. Animal Disaster Responders must be credentialed by MART and sign a Code of Conduct to officially respond to an animal disaster. Responders will establish and maintain contact with EOC/Incident Command staff, through the County ESF #11 Coordinator, County Animal Response Team, or assigned voluntary agency liaison/representative. Responders must be ESF #11 credentialed and have an appropriate level of training for the assigned response activity. Personnel doing animal

response activities that are not credentialed will be required to leave the incident. Personnel that do not adhere to the Code of Conduct will have their credentials revoked and will be removed from the incident. Counties are encouraged to form County Animal Response Teams (CARTs). CART personnel will automatically be included as members of the MART. MART members will follow all applicable local and state emergency management directives. The MBAH and the MART use ICS to manage animal disasters and are NIMS compliant. When addressing dangerous, aggressive, injured, or diseased animals that must be euthanized, activities will be conducted as humanely as possible while minimizing the number of animals that must be euthanized.

Plant and Pest Policies: The MDAC is the primary agency addressing the protection of seed, feed, fertilizer, and pesticide; and plant disease and plant pest field investigations.

Food Safety and Security Policies: The MDAC is the primary agency for agricultural food safety and security issues. The MDAC coordinates local, state, and federal agricultural food safety response activities including the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants and products in distribution and retail sites under the department's jurisdiction. The Commissioner of Agriculture is the primary point of contact. MDAC coordinates with ESF# 8, Public Health and Medical Services and federal regulatory agencies as appropriate.

General: The Jackson County OES Director will keep all responsible agencies informed of all impending conditions (transportation developments, weather, hazardous materials, or other event) which would cause them to assume a readiness posture in preparation of EOC activation, possible deployment of resources to a forward area or other required activities to support this ESF.

Organization: The Jackson County ESF #11 representative or designee will assume the lead as coordinator of all animal and agricultural requirements during an incident, major emergency, or disaster. These duties will be executed in conjunction with personnel and resources as listed under all support agencies for the county and the state.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF #11 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #1 1.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #1 1 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Jackson County OES as needed.
- All ESF agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must follow 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.
- All ESF #11 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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.

SECTION FIVE: ANIMALS and AGRICULTURE FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- All Jackson County agencies with ESF #11 responsibilities will ensure that they have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness activities and personnel prior to the initiating event.
- Conduct annual training drills or exercises to ensure a high level of readiness for response personnel.

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Jackson County ESF #11 lead will develop/maintain alert and have notification procedures for key agricultural/health officials and agencies that support ESF #11.
- Ensure a designated person is identified to work (24-hour coverage if necessary) within the Jackson County Emergency Operation Center. This resource shall remain until the Emergency Operation Center operations return to normal.

Incident Actions:

- Immediately upon notification of an incident, actual disaster, or major emergency the Jackson County ESF #11 coordinator will activate the internal plan and/or SOP.
- Ensure adequate communication is established/maintained with all applicable responders of ESF #11.
- Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed or based on requirements identified by Jackson County local government and other ESFs as needed.
- Maintain log of actions taken, resources ordered/used, records of personnel and equipment/ location and all other documents to support reporting requirement.
- Assist in gathering information to support the state ESF #11 lead to be disseminated through public broadcast via ESF #15 (External Affairs).

Recovery Actions:

- Jackson County ESF# 11 coordinator will work in conjunction with ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services) and ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) to assess damage and evaluate damage before re-entry and recovery and report the finding to the Jackson County OES Director at the Emergency Operation Center in writing to be file.
- Will assist with the monitoring of food, water, soil, and air conditions along with the state and federal authorities as needed during and post recovery to ensure the safety of all areas of Jackson County.
- Coordinate with the Jackson County EOC to ensure that all recovery and reentry information is disseminated through Public Radio, broadcast media and other available sources (Public Information Officer).

Post-Incident Actions:

- Develop a timeline to ensure all support personnel have been re-deployed back to their agencies and/or organizations.
- Identify key problem areas as part of the lessons learned agenda.
- Provide after-action requirements through the Jackson County OES Director to ensure lessons learned and recommended solutions are captured.

SECTION SIX: ANIMALS and AGRICULTURE FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Animal Shelter Representative:

- Jackson County will ensure that the Jackson County Animal Shelter or designee is tasked based on position to serve as lead for the ESF #11 requirements for Jackson County. The coordinator will be required to develop, maintain, and execute all the personnel and resources to support all incidents, disasters and or major emergency that would affect Jackson County and its citizens. The below items outline specific duties:
- Develop and maintain an internal SOP that outlines all functions required for ESF #11 support.
- Coordinate with ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services) ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) and Jackson County local officials will determine food needs for the affected population.
- Coordinate the gathering of emergency food supplies, storage warehouses and the transportation and distribution of supplies to members of affected households for take-home consumption.
- Coordinate the acquisition of food donations to supplement food needs.
- Maintain a roster of personnel that assist with various animal issues.

Jackson County OES Director:

- The Jackson County OES Director upon the advisement from the State (if warranted) and work in conjunction with the Jackson County Board of Supervisors, City Mayors, and Officials, will complete the following:
 - Ensure the timely and efficient activation of the requirements of ESF #11.
 - Confer with the support agencies to make decisions based on the incident to deploy designated support personnel to the Jackson County EOC.
 - Task in conjunction with the ESF #11 coordinator all available resources and trained personnel deployed to designated areas as needed.
 - Provide all agencies and volunteers with up-to-date information that would affect the situation (weather, changes in conditions of the situation, road closures, etc.)

Jackson County and Municipal Law Enforcement:

- Assist with transportation traffic control.
- Provide security to all food and water shipments being delivered to the county and at all distributions area in Jackson County.
- Provide necessary property protection of evacuated areas. Assist with route clearance of debris as needed.

Jackson County Extension Service and Jackson County Animal Shelter:

- Liaison to assign support agency personnel to designated locations.
- Allocate or obtain health and human resources for task deemed appropriate by the Emergency Management Agency Director or his assistance.
- Alert all applicable personnel of possible deployment.
- Coordination with the State Veterinarian and State Animal Health Officer to ensure all animals, zoological needs follow state and federal law.
- Support Human services and school districts to accomplish the needs of the Jackson County Emergency Operation Center to meet the needs of the people of Jackson County.
- Coordinate animal support supplies (Feed, Fencing, Post, Veterinary supplies, shelter, etc.).

Jackson County and Municipality School Districts:

- Support Transportation resources upon request.
- Open schools as needed to feed and shelter persons of Jackson County.
- Dedicate resources from inventory.
- Maintain coordination with the Jackson County OES Director, Public School District Transportation Director and the Jackson County EOC.

Engineering and Public Works Departments:

- Monitor water, food, and animals for signs of contamination.
- Close roads and access to areas of contamination.
- Assist with keeping routes open to emergency vehicles. Provide equipment and transportation of animals that have been contaminated or need to be buried.
- Assist in the loading/unloading of all equipment, food, water, and/or supplies for the distribution to Jackson County.

SECTION SEVEN: ANIMALS and AGRICULTURE FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

The Jackson County Cooperative Extension Services with the aid of the Jackson County Animal Shelter will coordinate the annual revision of this ESF #11, and with all the support agencies. Other unscheduled reviews and revision may be made after implementation of the plan or because of changes in laws or regulations. Recommendations for changes will be submitted to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency Director for approval and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: ANIMALS and AGRICULTURE FUNCTION ANNEX REFERNCES

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SECTION NINE: ANIMALS and AGRICULTURE FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

Appendix A Agricultural and Natural Resources Acronyms

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF #12 Coordinator – Jackson County Maintenance Department

State ESF #12 Coordinator – Mississippi Development Authority, Energy Division (MDA/ED)

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Maintenance Department

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

Support Agencies

Jackson County Office of Emergency Services
Jackson County Utilities (Public and Private)
Municipal Public Works

State Non-Governmental Organizations

Electric Power Associations of Mississippi

SECTION ONE: ENERGY FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: This ESF is intended to facilitate restoration of Jackson County's energy and utility systems following a natural or man-made disaster. ESF #12 involves-cooperation with utility companies to ensure that the power supply systems are maintained during emergency situations, and that damages that may be incurred are repaired and services are restored in an efficient and expedient manner afterward.

Scope: ESF #12 addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, or unusual economic or international political events. This ESF is applicable to the producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining of energy systems and system components. In this capacity, ESF #12 serves to collect, evaluate, and share information on the impact of energy system outages as well as on the progress of the energy restoration process, to include projected schedules for restoration of power, percent completion of restoration, and geographic information on the restoration.

SECTION TWO: ENERGY FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

Local, State, and Area Governments: When activated, ESF #12 personnel may deploy to local, state, tribal, or area emergency operations centers. Assists local, state, area governments with requests for energy-related emergency response actions as required to meet the affected area's energy demands, and, through DOE, the Energy Sector-Specific Agency works to identify interdependencies and cascading impacts to other jurisdictions and critical sectors. Local, state, and area governments, in coordination with energy asset owners and operators, have primary responsibility for prioritizing the reestablishment of critical infrastructure. They are integrated into ESF #12 operations.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations: Stabilization and reestablishment of normal operations at energy facilities is the responsibility of the facility owners and operators. Private sector energy asset owners and operators are primarily responsible for the stabilization of infrastructure-related services after an incident occurs. For Stafford Act events, ESF #12, through consultation with DOE Headquarters, is the Federal point of contact with the energy industry for information sharing and requests for assistance from private and public sector energy owners and operators.

SECTION THREE: ENERGY FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: As described in the National Response Framework (NRF), responsibility for achieving the objectives of each core capability rests with no single entity or level of government but, rather, is the responsibility of all members of the whole community. The ESF construct is an effective way to bundle and manage the portfolio of resources to deliver core capabilities to local, state, and other responders. ESF #12 is particularly suited to support the Infrastructure Systems, Public and Private Services, and Resources core capabilities. The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #12 supports, along with the ESF #12 actions related to each of these core capabilities. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning. The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, federal and NGOs.

Core Capability	ESF #12 - Energy
Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists energy asset owners and operators and local, state, tribal, and territorial authorities with requests for emergency response actions as required to meet the Nation's energy demands. • Identifies supporting resources needed to stabilize and reestablish energy systems. • Assists Federal departments and agencies by locating fuel for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and national defense, pursuant to the authorities available to the agency providing assistance. • In coordination with the Energy Sector-Specific Agency (DOE), addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, acts of terrorism or sabotage, or unusual economic, international, or political events. • In coordination with the Energy Sector-Specific Agency (DOE), addresses the impact that damage to an energy system in one geographic region may have on energy supplies, systems, and components in other regions relying on the same system. • In consultation with energy asset owners and operators and the Energy Sector-Specific Agency (DOE), advises local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal authorities on priorities for energy system reestablishment, assistance, and supply during response operations.
Public and Private Services and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides subject-matter expertise to the private sector as requested to assist in stabilization and reestablishment efforts. • Through coordination with DOE, (refer to Primary Agency Functions), serves as a Federal point of contact with the energy industry for information sharing and requests for assistance from private and public sector owners and operators.
Situational Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works with the state, the private sector, local, tribal, territorial, and insular area authorities to develop procedures and products that improve situational awareness to effectively respond to a disruption of the energy sector. • Coordinates preliminary damage assessments in the energy sector. Identifies requirements to repair energy systems and monitors repair work. • Through coordination with the state and local EPAs, ESF #12 serves as a source for reporting of critical energy infrastructure damage and operating status for the energy systems within an impacted area, as well as on regional and national energy systems.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses the energy impacts of the incident and provides analysis of the extent and duration of energy shortfalls. • Analyzes and models the potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures, and determines the effect a disruption has on other critical infrastructure.
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SECTION FOUR: ENERGY FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Linkages between Disaster Response and Recovery: ESF #12 is also closely linked with the Infrastructure Systems under the National Disaster Recovery Framework. The Infrastructure Systems may stand up nearly as early as ESF #12, although initially only to focus on planning and information sharing. The ESFs and RSFs will coexist at some point and share information about impacts and assistance provided while focusing on their respective functions. There is necessarily some overlap between ESF and RSF missions, but, as the ESF requirements diminish, the RSFs take over the residual ESF activities that are associated with recovery. The timing of this transition depends on the scope of the disaster and the nature of the activities and tasks involved. From the earliest days after the disaster, ESF #12 will work closely with the Infrastructure Systems RSF Field Coordinator to coordinate the transition from emergency repairs to long-term recovery activities as seamlessly as possible. (See Appendix 2 — Recovery Support Functions Chart)

Policies: It is recognized that the impact of a major natural disaster or a technological or other man-made event affecting one or more areas of the state could result in an energy emergency when demand for electricity, fuel, or any other material related to energy production exceeds the available supply. The secondary effects of damage to energy systems in the state could render local support systems inoperable for a prolonged period. Dispersed and widespread damage from a disaster will hinder restoration of energy-producing facilities, which can directly impact other critical facilities and systems such as transportation, communications, and utility systems. Failure of these systems has a direct effect on a community's ability to recover from a disaster which is why timely restoration of energy supply systems is vital. Response actions under ESF #12 are carried out with the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the energy system and minimizing the impact on Jackson County citizens and visitors. Each ESF #12 coordinator maintains a list of priority services.

Assumptions:

- The occurrence of a major disaster could destroy or damage portions of the county energy and utility systems and disrupt petroleum supplies.
- Widespread and possibly prolonged electric power failures could occur in a major disaster.
- The transportation, media and telecommunications infrastructures will be affected.
- Delays in the productions, refining, and delivery of petroleum-based products may occur because of transportation infrastructure problems and loss of commercial power.
- There may be extensive distribution failure in water, wastewater, and gas utilities. These may take hours, days, or even weeks to repair.
- There may be panic hoarding of fuel in areas served by severed pipelines or by individuals from neighboring jurisdictions where shortages have occurred.
- Natural gas lines may break causing fire, danger of explosion, or health (inhalation) hazards.
- Water pressure may be low, hampering firefighting and impairing sewer system function.
- City and County Public Works departments, under an emergency proclamation, will require the authority to go on private property to evaluate and shut-off utilities that jeopardize public and private property or threaten public health, safety, or the environment.

General:

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- The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services will keep all responsible ESF #12 agencies informed of all impending conditions (utility outages, weather, or other event) which would cause them to assume a readiness posture in preparation for local EOC activation, possible deployment to a forward area of operation, or other activity.
 - Mississippi Power is the primary local agency designated to coordinate energy emergency response and restoration activities.
 - All agencies with ESF #12 responsibilities, whether primary or support, will ensure that they have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to the event. Agencies will have completed mitigation and preparedness activities prior to the initiating event and will begin to perform response and recovery as needed.
 - Jackson County Office of Emergency Services will develop and maintain alert and notification procedures for key energy officials supporting ESF #12.
 - Emergency Management officials will release through ESF #15 special utility/energy statements. They will also issue conservation bulletins and warnings provided by ESF #12 via the Joint Information Center (JIC).
 - The assets (i.e., manpower generator, etc.) available to ESF #12 will be used to assist county emergency operations and other ESFs with their emergency efforts to provide power, fuel, and other resources as necessary.
 - Emergency ESF #12 personnel will mobilize to direct and coordinate relief efforts, to communicate with the public and appropriate governmental agencies, and to restore normal service.

Jackson County Office of Emergency Services: Jackson County Emergency Management personnel will notify officials and other support agencies of ESF activation.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF #12 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #12.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #12 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from the Jackson County EOC as needed.
- All ESF #12 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must follow 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.
- All ESF #12 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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.

SECTION FIVE: ENERGY FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- Complete mitigation and preparedness measures prior to an actual emergency or disaster.
- Assign and train personnel to support emergency operations.

- Develop and, where possible, implement standards for physical and operational security for the energy industry in Jackson County.
- Conduct energy emergency exercises with the energy industry.
- Ensure that they have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery that a given disaster or emergency may require, in accordance with the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. SS 33-15 (1972), Section 33-15-14(2)(a)(viii)

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Ensure current SOPs are available.
- Mississippi Power will designate EOC representatives who will provide information pertaining to the incident.
- Maintain communications with utility companies and other appropriate organizations regarding shortages and outages affecting the public.
- Each company's ESF representative will work in conjunction with the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services and other local agencies in an emergency capacity if needed.

Incident Actions:

- Upon activation of ESF# 12, ESF representatives will communicate this information to all other ESF# 12 members.
- Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.
- Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.
- Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.
- Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.
- Assist in gathering and providing information for establishing priorities.

Recovery Actions:

- Continue to monitor the recovery process.
- Secure resources to repair damaged energy systems.
- Review recovery actions and develop strategies for meeting county energy needs

Post-Incident Actions:

- Prepare an after-action report (AAR). The AAR identifies key problems, indicates how they will be or were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations. All ESF #12 organizations assist in preparation of the AAR.

SECTION SIX: ENERGY FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Maintenance Department:

- Develop an SOP and checklist in conjunction with the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services and all supporting agencies for this ESF.
- Staff the county EOC for coordinating local energy emergency support if needed and available.
- Provide technical assistance to utility advisory committees.

- Work closely with local/private energy/utility companies to coordinate response and assess damage.
- Support impact assessment by providing personnel for the damage assessment.
- Assist with debris removal following all line restoration.

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency:

- Coordinate with other agencies to identify local energy resources. Report to the Board of Supervisors on current and continuing functions, problems, and activities concerning energy resources. Provide standard generator request forms that will be used at the EOC to process all local government generator requests.
- Assess availability of energy resources (petroleum, liquid petroleum, natural gas, and/or electrical power) and the demand for those resources by district.
- Implement energy emergency procedures necessary to reduce the demand for energy (primarily motor fuels).

All Utility Companies:

- Responsible for restoration of utilities following a disaster. Restore service to critical facilities first.

Local Public Works Departments:

- Provide generators to critical facilities and crucial utilities until services are restored.

Mississippi Military Department (MMD):

- Provide generators to critical facilities and crucial utilities until services are restored according to ESF #13, Military Support as requested by the SEOC.
- Provide technicians and operators for generators as available.

SECTION SEVEN: ENERGY FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

Jackson County Maintenance Department and the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services will coordinate an annual review of this ESF #12 with all support agencies. Additional review may be conducted based on incident experience or changing laws and regulations. Recommendations for change will be submitted through Jackson County Emergency Management for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: ENERGY FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: ENERGY FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

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ESF #13 Coordinator – Jackson County Sheriff’s Office

State ESF #13 Coordinator – Mississippi Department of Public Safety

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Sheriff’s Department
Municipal Police Departments

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation

Support Agencies

Jackson County Office of Emergency Services
Municipal Police Departments
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol
Other county agencies as necessary

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Military Department
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi National Guard
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)

SECTION ONE: PUBLIC SAFETY and SECURITY FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The primary purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13 Public Safety and Security is to coordinate law enforcement activities within Jackson County to ensure the safety of life and property during and after an emergency or incident. ESF #13 integrates Jackson County's safety and security capabilities and resources to support a full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual emergencies or incident.

Scope: Jackson County emergency operations for law enforcement agencies will be an expansion of their normal daily duties and responsibilities. These duties and responsibilities include maintaining law and order, traffic control, crowd control and security control measures. Local agencies will have the primary responsibility for routine law enforcement and support groups will assist when and where needed.

SECTION TWO: PUBLIC SAFETY and SECURITY FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments: Local law enforcement responsibility and authority rests with local, state, tribal and area law enforcement departments, and agencies. During disasters or acts of terrorism, when these 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, and/or activation of the state National Guard. Once these means of support are exhausted or unavailable, Federal public safety and security needs can be requested through ESF #13. In a catastrophic incident, a state governor may also choose other options to restore order and ensure public safety. These may include:

Requests for Federal law enforcement assistance under the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act coordinated through the Attorney General (AG) or the AG's designee. Members of the National Guard under state control to the extent permitted by state law.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations: Safety and security responsibilities performed by private sector and nongovernmental organizations 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, territorial, insular area, and Federal buildings. However, overall public safety and security responsibility always defaults to local, state, tribal and territorial area, and Federal law enforcement departments and agencies. During the response to disasters or acts of terrorism, private sector/nongovernmental security forces continue to perform their assigned safety and security missions to the best of their ability. The local, state, tribal, or area 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/ nongovernmental organizations. Should the responsible local, state, tribal, or area law enforcement department or agency be overwhelmed and unable to provide the needed assistance, upon a request for Federal assistance, ESF #13 may be tasked to provide this support through the DHS/FEMA mission assignment process. Traditionally the vast majority of ESF #13 missions require sworn law enforcement officers armed and trained in the execution of a wide range of law enforcement activities. However, based on the requirements of specific missions, ESF #13 may use non-traditional resources from private sector and/or non-governmental organizations to meet the requirements 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. The identification of these private sector/ nongovernmental individuals and organizations will be closely coordinated by the ESF #13. 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.

SECTION THREE: PUBLIC SAFETY and SECURITY FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #13 most directly supports along with the related ESF #13 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #13, support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning. The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.

Core Capability	ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security
On-scene Security and Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide general and specialized Federal law enforcement resources to support local, state, tribal, area, 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 state mission assignment process. Protect critical infrastructure during prevention activities or disaster response, when requested. ● Protect emergency responders. ● Determine the role, if any, of private sector/nongovernmental organizations in the overall public safety and security response. ● Assist state law enforcement and government officials in determining the methodology by which FLEOs will be granted state law enforcement authority during ESF #13 responses. ● Manage the development of pre-scripted mission assignments to address known and anticipated disaster response public safety and security short falls. ● Give priority to life safety missions first, followed by missions that address security and the protection of infrastructure/property.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the availability of safety and security resources within the requesting federal department or agency when providing ESF #13 support to other federal ESFs.
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SECTION FOUR: PUBLIC SAFETY and SECURITY FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies: Local law enforcement personnel will generally be able to provide adequate police control through existing mutual-aid agreements with communities within the county and/or neighboring counties. If local capabilities are exceeded, support will be available from several state and federal law enforcement agencies. This ESF provides the conduit for utilizing and incorporating the extensive network of public safety and security coordination established for county prevention efforts.

- All requests for state and/or federal law enforcement augmentation should be made by the Jackson County Emergency Management Director to MEMA.
- Operations to support and protect federal facilities/assets within Jackson County must be coordinated in collaboration with the Jackson County Sheriff’s Office through the Jackson County EMA Director to MEMA.
- All primary and support agencies shall be utilized before requests are made for additional resources and/or assets.
- All available local resources will be expended before requesting state support.
- This ESF does not usurp or override the policies or mutual aid agreements of any county or municipal jurisdiction or government, state government, or federal agency. Law enforcement activities and
- criminal investigations are conducted in conformance with existing codes and statutes.
- Law enforcement officials will carry out functions that they are trained to do, some of which may not apply on a regular basis.
- 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, MSNG, retired and/or veterans' groups, industrial security personnel, private security firms, or other qualified personnel as available through MDPS ECO.

Assumptions:

- General law enforcement problems are compounded by disaster related community disruption, restriction of movement, impacted communications and facilities, and a shortage of law-enforcement resources.
- The capabilities of local law enforcement agencies may be quickly exceeded. Supplemental assistance should be requested through local and state emergency management channels and the operation of mutual aid agreements.
- The availability of resources will have a profound effect on agencies ability to perform tasked activities.

General: The 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. Upon determination by local authorities of a need for additional law enforcement, a request for assistance will be made to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency to MEMA. Jackson County Emergency Management will also keep all responsible agencies and/or departments informed of all conditions, which would cause them to assume a readiness posture in preparation for EOC activation, evacuation, or other activities. Law Enforcement personnel will keep continuous communications with Emergency Management Officials throughout the event, to ensure the allocation of needed resources from other agencies with capabilities to assist in the recovery process.

Organization:

- On-scene Public Safety & Security Operations should be organized using the Incident Command System and remain under the tactical control of the lead law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.
- ESF #13 support to on-scene operations, if needed, will likely take place through the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). ESF #13 Agency Reps in the EOC should be organized under the ICS Operations Section as either a stand-alone "Team" or as part of a functional Group, depending upon the needs of the incident.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF #13 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #13.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #13 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Jackson County OES as needed.
- All ESF #13 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must follow 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.
- All ESF #13 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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.

SECTION FIVE: PUBLIC SAFETY and SECURITY FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONSPreparedness Actions:

Jackson County Sheriff's Office in collaboration with the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services shall conduct the following:

- Development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public safety and security.
- Train and exercise Jackson County ESF #13 personnel.
- Designates an EOC, alternate EOC, and an ESF #13 liaison that will go to the Jackson County EOC or other areas of operation.

Pre-Incident Actions:

Jackson County's Chief Law Enforcement Officer will conduct the following actions in collaboration with the Jackson County OES Director:

- This ESF will provide expertise and coordination for security planning efforts and conducting technical assessments.

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- ESF #13 will 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, impact of weather, and other conditions on security.
 - ESF #13 liaison with the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services.

Incident Actions:

Upon activation of ESF #13, the Jackson County Senior Law Enforcement Officer (Sheriff's Office or designee) and the ECO will:

- Maintain law and order.
- Communicate information to all other ESF #13 members and ensure that adequate communication is established and maintained.
- Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.
- Patrol evacuated areas and routes.
- Provide traffic and crowd control.
- Provide or coordinate specialized security assets such as traffic barriers, and/or law enforcement personal protective gear.
- All other duties as identified by the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services to help preserve life and property.

Recovery Actions:

- Continue response operations.
- Assist in damage assessment.
- Maintain law enforcement activities in affected area(s) if required by local officials to return the situation to a state of normalcy.
- Phase down operations.
- Coordinate with the Jackson County elected officials and EMA to determine the time schedule for reentry as an incident dictates.

Post-Incident Actions:

- Continuously review and update plans.
- Analyze hazards and determine additional law enforcement requirements.
- Identify critical sites that will require special security during an emergency or incidents.
- Prepare an after-action report. The after-action report should identify key problems, indicate how they are to be/were solved, and make recommendations for improving ESF #13 response operations.

SECTION SIX: PUBLIC SAFETY and SECURITY FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Sheriff's Office: The Jackson County Sheriff's Office is responsible for coordinating all emergency law enforcement activities within Jackson County. Each local and/or municipal police force will maintain authority within its own jurisdiction. The Jackson County Sheriff will appoint a liaison to the Jackson County EOC, that liaison will direct all emergency operations from the EOC. Routine operations will be handled by standard procedures and State and Federal support will be called upon as needed.

Mississippi Military Department: The Mississippi Military Department (MMD) will maintain a liaison in the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to provide direct coordination with Local Emergency Management for mission assignments. Local Mississippi National Guard units may be required to directly support local officials with operational response consistent with current mission assignments. This request must be made through the Jackson County OES Director to MEMA and/or to the Mississippi Military Department.

Jackson County OES:

- Responsible for contacting the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency if additional support is needed and/or requested.
- Provide necessary updates to SEOC for all ESF# 13 actions.

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA):

- Receive, confirm, evaluate, and prioritize requests for all state resources for ESF #13.
- Allocate appropriate resources, authorize mission assignments; and submit request to FEMA for an federal resources required.

Jackson County Municipal Law Enforcement:

- Maintain law and order within their jurisdiction.
- Support Sheriff’s Office and perform all task assignments.
- Provide mobile units for warning operations (ESF #2).
- Provide security for key facilities, traffic control points, crowd control support for other public safety activities.

Mississippi Highway Patrol:

- Provide traffic control on state roads.
- Perform law enforcement activities in support of incidents. Provide support to local operations as needed.

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

- Patrol local waters and perform normal law enforcement activities.
- Provide support for local operations as needed.
- Supply resources and personnel as needed, especially (i.e. boats, MS IMAT) to support water related emergencies.

Mississippi National Guard:

- Provide Military Police support for local operation with state approval.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF):

- Upon official request, provide manpower and equipment to assist with local disaster operations.

Other necessary agencies:

- Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the Jackson County Sheriff’s Office and/or the Jackson County OES.
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SECTION SEVEN: PUBLIC SAFETY and SECURITY FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services will coordinate the biennial revision of this ESF with the ESF Coordinator. The ESF Coordinator will be responsible for obtaining input from the Primary and all Support Agencies. Other unscheduled reviews and revisions may be made after implementation of the plan or because of changes in laws or regulations. recommendations for changes will be submitted to Emergency Management for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: PUBLIC SAFETY and SECURITY FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: PUBLIC SAFETY and SECURITY FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

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ESF #14 Coordinator - Jackson County Office of Emergency Services

State ESF #14 Coordinator - Office of the Governor

State ESF #14 Coordinator - Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Board of Supervisors
Municipal Mayors
Jackson County Attorney
Jackson County Planning Department

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Attorney General's Office
Mississippi Employment Security
Mississippi Department of Human Services
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Mississippi Department of Mental Health
All Other County Agencies

Support Agencies

Jackson County Mental Health
Jackson County Human Services

State Support Agencies

American Red Cross
Mississippi Volunteer Agencies Active in Disasters (MSVOAD)

SECTION ONE: LONG TERM RECOVERY FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: This document serves, as the framework to ensure that the citizens of Jackson County affected by an incident or disaster will be able to recover utilizing federal and state resources.

Scope: The policies and concepts of this annex apply to the use of Jackson County resources needed to assist in the restoration of communities within the county affected. Additionally, after an assessment of the incident's impact the request for state and federal resources needed will be made through the county EMA director to MEMA on behalf of the citizens of Jackson County and all of its municipalities.

SECTION TWO: LONG TERM RECOVERY FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

Individual/Community Organizations: The public, both individuals and community organizations, have an important role in assisting with longterm care and recovery for citizens affected by or displaced during a disaster.

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments: Long-term care providers use an inclusive process to ensure coordination with local and State agencies to identify priorities for the application of resources. In engaging with disaster-affected communities, EFS #14 seeks to specifically include and address the needs of individuals with disabilities, those with access and functional needs, children, seniors, individuals with limited English proficiency and members of underserved populations, and works closely with local, State and Tribal governments to identify underserved populations. ESF #14 and cooperating agencies also coordinate with local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and community groups which often have excellent relationships with the underserved populations. ESF #14 collaborates with these organizations to ensure that programs are culturally appropriate and that at-risk populations and their needs are identified.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations: ESF #14 coordinators and support agencies recognize the private sector as a key partner in domestic incident management, particularly in the area of critical infrastructure protection and

restoration. Private sector entities are also called upon to contribute necessary items and services to the impacted area. These sources are important to aid in the lifesaving and recovery efforts. Jackson County and other partnering agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, formulate courses of action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents of various types.

SECTION THREE: LONG TERM RECOVERY FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following tables list the Response core capabilities that ESF #14 most directly supports along with the ESF #14 actions related to that core capability. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs support the core capabilities of Operational Coordination and Public Information and Warning. The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.

Core Capability	ESF #14 - Long Term Recovery
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates developments of the State's Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation plans. • Coordinates development of ESF #14 • Collaborates with key governmental officials at the state, county, and local level, and critical public sector partners. • Conducts a systematic process, engaging the whole community as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community- based approaches to meet defined objectives.
Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists local governments impacted by a disaster in rebuilding and/or repair efforts. • Assists local governments through Public Assistance and Mitigation grants to ensure accurate disaster funding is available, and that all state and federal guidelines are followed. • Implements housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.
Economic Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathers information from state and federal agencies and impacted local governments to assess the scope and magnitude of the social and economic impacts. • Works with private sector to help coordinate business recovery and development in impacted areas. • Identify statutory, regulatory and policy issues that contribute to gaps, inconsistencies and unmet needs in economic recovery. • Develops solutions to address preparedness, mitigation and resilience issues before a disaster strikes and that will facilitate the return of economic and business activities (including agricultural) to a normal state.
Health and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates through Jackson County Department of Human Services, all requests for emergency food stamp assistance or other social services. Assists through MDHS, volunteer organizations, and Mississippi Department of Health (MSDH) with long-term housing, feeding requirements, and emergency services. • Coordinates through Mississippi Department of Employment Security, unemployment grant programs for affected communities. • Provides a system for victims to received prescribed medications while displaced. • Works with regional Mental Health Agencies to provide Mental Health care to displaced disaster victims. • Provides up-to-date health and safety for disaster victims and those serving them.

Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works with federal agencies and Mississippi Development Authority (MDA) to develop long-term housing needs and assistance. • Assists local governments and other ESF #14 stakeholders in developing long-term housing plans for impacted communities. • Provides access to SBA for victims to seek loans to repair damaged homes. • Makes available federal government monies for minor repairs to homes (\$ 1,500 maximum). • Collaborates with local authorities in public education to ensure children of disaster victims may continue to attend school while displaced.
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SECTION FOUR: LONG TERM RECOVERY FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

- County agencies continue to provide recovery assistance to county and municipal government, the private sector and individuals while continuing activities and assessments for additional resources through the ESF #14 coordinator.
- State support to Jackson County will be tailored based on the type, extent, and duration of the event and long-term recovery period, and on the availability of State resources.
- Long-term community recovery and mitigation efforts are forward-looking and market-based, focusing on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, and the local economy, with attention to mitigation of future similar impacts when feasible.
- Jackson County will use the post-incident environment as an opportunity to measure the effectiveness of community recovery activities.
- ESF #14 will facilitate the application of loss-reduction building science expertise to the rebuilding for critical infrastructure (e.g. in repairing hospitals, key county facilities).

Assumptions:

- All appropriate disaster declarations will be made in a timely manner.
- Given Jackson County's limited resources to accomplish recovery operations, the state and federal governments will play a major role, substantially supplementing the county efforts.
- Depending on the type and scope of the incident, federal resources and/or funds may be available for public and/or private (individual and businesses) assistance.
- There may be long-term shelter requirements to house county citizens and other populations following a disaster situation.
- A long-term recovery plan will be developed based on the impacts of the specific disaster or emergency, the duties and responsibilities outlined in the other functional annexes and hazard specific appendixes to this plan, and the planning considerations addressed in this annex.
- Long-term recovery planning and activities could include mitigation efforts to reduce the potential hazard of similar disasters in the future.
- Many types of public, private, and volunteer assistance will be offered following an extreme emergency that will involve unique management challenges and further test county sheltering and feeding capacities.
- Depending on the incident, it may be more appropriate for some recovery functions to be tasked to a specific county department rather than an EOC section. Specially qualified persons/agencies from the public and private sectors may be appointed to perform functions unique to large-scale recovery operations.

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- Under certain conditions, such as a lengthy recovery from a flood or tornado, Jackson County will seek inclusion in a Presidential Declaration so to qualify for assistance in the form of federal emergency funds and equipment, if qualified.

General:

ESF #14 provides the coordination mechanisms for local government to:

- Immediately after any emergency/disaster, response activities to save lives and protect property should have the highest priority. However, recovery activities can be conducted concurrently with response and should commence as soon as possible. Gradually, as the requirement for emergency response diminishes, the need for recovery activities should become the focal point.
- Recovery and restoration actions following any emergency or disaster should be determined by the specific event. Recovery plans are based on the damage assessment; an awareness of what shape the recovery should take in the rebuilding of infrastructure, the environment and the economy; and the resources available for that rebuilding. Several federal, state, and local jurisdictions may be involved depending on the hazard and scope of the situation. City and County local governments should lead the recovery activities for their jurisdictions.
- The recovery process can be split into long-term and short term activities, but some activities can occur in both. Also, there is no clear distinction of when short-term recovery activities end and long-term begins.
- Short-term recovery efforts typically focus on restarting critical community elements such as utility, economic, and social systems in order to meet people's immediate needs.
- Long-term recovery efforts include resumption of full services; large-scale repair and replacement work; economic and resource re-stabilization; organizations' re-adaptation; and assessment of the event. Hazard mitigation is often part of the long-term recovery effort. Hazard mitigation actions are those taken to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term vulnerability to human life and property from hazards. Long-term recovery may go on for years until the entire disaster area is completely redeveloped, either as it was before the disaster or for entirely new purposes.
- Recovery activities may continue long after the EOC has been closed, requiring the activities to be coordinated and managed from a different location.
- The responsibility for coordination of disaster recovery efforts in Jackson County rests primarily with County EMA. Responsibility for making local policy decision remains with the local elected officials. Responsibility for actions of local, state, federal, and volunteer personnel remains with those organizations.
- During major events, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will likely have been activated for the response and short term recovery phases of the emergency and should continue to be used for transition into longer-term recovery activities. Ongoing activities related to the implementation of ESF #14 may be coordinated from other locations.
- Assess the social and economic consequences in the impacted area and coordinate state efforts to address long-term community recovery issues resulting from an Incident of State Significance
- Advise on the long-term recovery implications of response activities and coordinate the transition from response to recovery within the county
- Work within the county to ensure that all municipal governments, NGOs, and private-sector organizations to conduct a comprehensive market disruption and loss analysis and collaborate efforts to develop a comprehensive long-term recovery plan for all affected communities within the county.

Recovery Functions:

- Animal Control/Sheltering: Provides policies and procedures/guidelines addressing animal control and sheltering following a disaster. Includes sheltering, feeding, and release of pets, livestock and wild animals.

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- **Business Resumption:** Provides policies and procedures/guidelines to facilitate the re-establishment of normal commercial business activities following a disaster. Includes policies/procedures/guidelines for deferral of taxes and fees, availability and use of grants, disaster assistance applications and relocation guidance.
 - **Communications/Automation:** Provides the communications and automated data processing abilities for direction and control of recovery activities as well as for continued daily operations. This includes identifying actions to protect current resources, procedures/guidelines for prioritizing and sharing limited resources, and identifying additional resources for procurement. Communications/Automation resources include, but are not limited to county/city and amateur radio equipment and operations, facsimile machines, telephones, cellular phones, copiers and computers.
 - **Continuity of Government:** Provides for the preservation, maintenance, and/or reconstitution of the government's ability to carry out its executive, legislative, and judicial processes. Includes preservation of lawful leadership and authority, prevention of unlawful assumption of authority, and prioritization and maintenance of essential services.
 - **Damage Assessment:** Ensures that procedures/guidelines and expertise are available to assess the safety and serviceability of essential government facilities (e.g., EOCs, shelters, hospitals, police and fire stations, schools, highways, bridges, airports, public works etc.), commercial buildings and residential occupancies. Establishes building/structure accessibility/usability. Damage Assessment should begin as the event is occurring and afterwards, until the full scope of the damage is known.
 - **Debris Management:** Provides for the removal, temporary storage, and disposal of disaster-related debris including hazardous and other contaminated materials. Coordinates with waste haulers, transfer stations, landfill sites and other disposal facilities.
 - **Demolition:** Ensures that appropriate policies, agreements, and procedures/guidelines are in place to facilitate the demolition of public and private structures considered unsafe for habitation or declared an imminent hazard.
 - **Disaster Assistance:** Provides policies and procedures/guidelines for, and information concerning, federal, state, local, private and non-profit disaster assistance programs.
 - **Documentation & Record Keeping:** The scope of an extreme emergency calls for deliberate and comprehensive administrative controls. Eligibility for federal assistance is dependent on accurate documentation. Proper documentation with regard to such things as Damage Assessment, Grant Applications, and Costs must be provided to the appropriate entities. Records should be maintained on all aspects of the recovery effort. Figures and facts should be as accurate as possible and will support post-recovery audits. Original copies of records and reports should be retained in Jackson County; only copies should be sent forward to State and Federal agencies. Verification of claims is enhanced by photographic evidence and by individual identity verification using driver's licenses. Individual identity verification is of particular importance for disposition of food stamps, other benefits, and to control reentry operations.
 - **Donations Management:** Provides for coordination of donations to disaster victims, including informing the general public, through the PIO, of specific items needed. Works with businesses, private non-profit organizations, churches, and private citizens to manage receipt, softing, transport, and delivery of donated goods and services.
 - **Engineering/Construction:** Provides technical advice and evaluations, engineering services, construction management and inspection and contracting services during the disaster recovery period.
 - **Environmental Services:** Provides environmentally based, technical information and support for management of recovery activities. Includes assistance and advice on air quality, soil conditions, natural resources, weather, river levels, and advice on solid waste disposal and environmental permitting.
 - **Fatality Management:** Some disasters may produce mass fatalities, which require a significant amount of management and resources. The County Coroner's Office is the lead agency for the collection, storage, and disposition of all human remains and their personal effects.

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- **Financial Management:** Provides guidance and procedures/guidelines for disaster cost documentation and contingency funding for recovery activities including restoration of government services. Items of concern may include paying bills, meeting payrolls, and maintaining or establishing contractual relationships. Also assesses disaster impacts on municipal bonds and insurance, examines taxation issues such as property reassessment and coordination of cost recovery activities including grant applications for governmental entities.
 - **Human Resource Management:** Provides for coordination of human resource support during disaster recovery activities. Includes assistance with staffing of the EOC and other coordination centers (e.g. phone banks.), coordination of county volunteers (including multi-lingual services), continuation of employee assistance and family contact/support programs and employee education regarding disaster reimbursement policies.
 - **Individual Assistance:** Jackson County may assist State and Federal officials in the establishment of Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC). Such centers are the focal point for making federal assistance available to qualified individuals, families, and businesses. Assistance for qualifying individuals and families is provided through the Individual & Family Grant Program (IFGP); businesses may qualify for emergency funds from the Small Business Administration (SBA).

Infrastructure Management:

- **Repair/Restoration:** Prioritizes essential public facilities and provides for coordination of personnel and resources necessary to make temporary or permanent repairs to them.
- **Relocation:** Includes locating and leasing temporary office and storage space and the retrieval of needed resources from damaged buildings.
- **Legal Program Management:** Ensures all of the county's criminal and legal obligations are met. Provides legal guidance and assistance for disaster recovery activities. Includes assistance with preparation of disaster related declarations, rendering opinions regarding planned/proposed actions, and interpreting regulatory actions of other jurisdictions (e.g. state or federal).
- **Mental Health/Counseling:** Provides for social and psychological counseling for disaster victims, emergency service workers, and disaster recovery workers.
- **Preservation of Records:** Provides guidance, information and procedures/guidelines for the salvaging of damaged vital records and documents as well as the restoration of information and record systems.
- **Public Assistance:** Restoring damaged public property, and property owned by certain non-profit organizations, is within the scope of Public Assistance. When approved at the Federal level, such assistance can offset 75 percent of the cost of repair or replacement of a damaged facility or infrastructure asset, such as a road, bridge or sewer line. The State and local jurisdictions must provide the funds for the remaining 25 percent. After a "Presidential Declaration", disaster reports required to support receipt of Federal emergency funds are developed and provided to the State by survey teams comprised of: a Federal representative, a State representative, and a local representative. These disaster reports are forwarded by the State to FEMA.
- **Public Information:** Provides channels for educating the public on actions to take during the recovery period. Collects, controls, and disseminates public safety, public service and general assistance information. Minimizes the impact of misinformation, rumors, etc. Organizes "Town Hall" meetings. Coordinates within own agency staff, other agencies, the EOC, public information phone centers, and the media.
- **Recovery Management:** Provides for overall management of recovery activities. Develops strategic goals and policy directives to guide both short and long-term recovery. Keeps elected officials informed of the situation and provides advice on required decisions and appropriate actions. Ensures accurate public information is disseminated. Provides for the safety and welfare of the public and recovery personnel.
- **Resource Management:** Provides for coordination of the materials, personnel, equipment and facilities for disaster recovery activities.
- **Long-term housing:** permanent replacement housing.
- **Emergency housing:** (Response) the housing of displaced persons for a short period of time.

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- **Rezoning and Land Use:** Ensures ordinances, policies, and procedures/guidelines are in place to allow expeditious zoning and land use decisions following a disaster. Includes procedures/guidelines for building moratoria, fast track permitting, permit restrictions, fee waivers and coordination, and oversight of repairs to historic buildings.
 - **Temporary and Long-Term Housing:** Provides for relocation of citizens displaced by a disaster and ensures that housing is available throughout the recovery period.
 - **Temporary housing:** Refers to temporary quarters for displaced people to live until permanent housing can be found for them.
 - **Transportation:** Provides transportation (road, rail, water, and air) for personnel, equipment, and supplies to perform disaster recovery activities. Includes maintenance and repair of transport vehicles. Also provides for public transport for dislocated citizens and for coordination of public transportation systems during recovery activities.
 - **Utilities:** Provides for the facilitation and coordination of efforts to fully restore utility services following a disaster. Includes phone, power, water, cable, and sanitation.
 - **Volunteer Coordination:** Provides for recruitment, training, registration, certification, assignment, and recognition of volunteers.

Mutual Aid Agreements: The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services will initiate mutual aid agreements upon request from municipal government(s) within the county to ensure request for assistance as dictated by the incident or disaster.

Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC): County agencies or local government within Jackson County may request assistance after all resources locally have been depleted, through the Jackson County OES Director for the implementation of the SMAC.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): Should the requirement for additional assistance exceed the availability of resources within the State, Jackson County OES Director through MEMA could receive assistance from outside the state to assist in the recovery process, as Mississippi is a member state of EMAC.

Local Field Units/Teams: Based on the incident within the county, field units or local teams from key state agencies could be deployed to address unmet needs. These teams would coordinate their efforts through the Jackson County OES Director. Personnel assigned key responsibilities for ESF #14 would include, but not be limited to:

- MEMA - Assign a Public Assistance staff person to provide liaison between state and county/local governments.
- MDH - Mississippi Department of Health District staff to assist with health issues as a result of widespread health concerns caused by the incident or disaster.
- MDA - Mississippi Development Authority/Community Involvement Division would provide field teams to assist in Jackson County with long-term rebuild/recovery projects under the CDBG grant program.
- MDHS - Mississippi Department of Human Services would provide field teams to ensure all human services program under long-term recovery efforts are addressed as dictated by the incident (i.e. replacement benefits, disaster food stamps).
- MDES - Mississippi Department of Employment Security would assist all displaced persons in affected areas with emergency unemployment benefits through mobilization of field teams.
- MDMH - Mississippi Department of Mental Health would provide continuous crisis counseling teams through federal crisis grant to assist with long-term mental health needs.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF #14 agencies are expected to:

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- Coordinate their support with ESF #14.
 - Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
 - Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
 - Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
 - All agencies supporting ESF #14 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services as needed.
 - All ESF #14 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must be in compliance with 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.
 - All ESF #14 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with 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.

SECTION FIVE: LONG TERM RECOVERY FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- The Jackson County OES Director should ensure that all county agencies with responsibility under ESF #14 fully understand their requirements to assist in the long-term recovery process.
- Ensure that the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are developed and maintained that outlines in greater detail the requirements to carry out long term recovery operations.
- Incorporate exercising ESF #14 as part of the county's annual exercise program.
- As appropriate, involve state, NGOs, and private-sector organizations in pre-event planning activities and training.
- Regularly update required contact list, resource matrix, facilities etc.

Pre-Incident Actions: All local state agencies will provide an individual to the Jackson County EOC to ensure liaison requirements are carried out based on the requirements. The below items indicate other responsibilities that should be implemented as part of pre-incident tasks:

- The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services should provide identification of early projects to be quickly implemented, especially those relating to critical facilities based on county and municipal plans.
- In collaboration with local government, assign local staff to work Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams, to help identify and document economic impact and losses in the incident affected area.
- The Jackson County OES Director should communicate with the SEOC to ensure requirements to leverage any state or federal assistance that could be potentially needed to assist in impacted area.
- Develop/coordinate mechanism and requirements for post-incident assessments, plans and activities that can be scaled or tailored to incidents of varying types and magnitudes.

Incident Actions: Upon activation of ESF #14, the Jackson County OES Director will initiate the following activities and responsibilities:

- Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.
- Obtain the initial situation and damage assessment through established local teams.

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- Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.
 - Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records and reports.
 - Ensure necessary information is forwarded to the ESF #5 lead for collection to the SEOC in helping to establish priorities.
 - Ensure information is provided to ESF #15 for any needed press releases.

Post-Incident Actions: The Jackson County OES director would be required to carry out the following responsibilities as part of post-incident requirements:

- Prepare an after-action report that identifies key problems, possible resolutions on how they are to be solved and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations. All county agencies will participate in the input of this report and will be disseminated to key county officials, county agencies, NGOs, VOADs and MEMA.
- Gather information from state and local agencies to assess the scope and magnitude of the social and economic impacts on the affected area(s).
- Convene inter-departmental and inter-agency meetings to determine incident specific action plans to support specific community recovery and mitigation activities.
- Coordinate identification of appropriate state programs with MEMA to support implementation of long-term community recovery plans.
- Ensure recovery plan identifies gaps under current authorities and funding and identify through MEMA any possible new legislation needed to address program gaps. This would include necessary waivers, state and federal law compliance as well as measures to prohibit delay of assistance to recipients.

SECTION SIX: LONG TERM RECOVERY FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Road Department:

- Provide teams to work road clearance and debris removal.
- Initial damage assessment.
- Distribute supplies and resources within the county.

Jackson County Sheriff's Office:

- Serve as the lead law enforcement agency to assure public safety, necessary curfews, crowd control and traffic control points are manned and implemented during periods of no-entry.
- Work needs as identified by Jackson OES Director.

Jackson County Chamber of Commerce:

- Work with county, municipal and senior elected officials to identify necessary vendors and contractors to facilitate local long-term restoration and recovery.
- Coordinate through MDA/Community Division and county elected officials to assist with CDBG efforts for citizens in the affected areas.
- Assist in the identification of sites for Emergency Group Homes and temporary trailer parks as necessary by Jackson County.

Jackson County Public Utilities:

- Lead organization to ensure restorations and resources needed are identified and carried out.
- Identify needed resources from other utilities within the region to help in widespread county restorations and construction.
- Work with ESF #3 coordinator to ensure that areas requiring needed debris removal and road clearance are identified.

Jackson County Housing Authority:

- Provide housing assistance and needed resources to persons through rental [leases, purchases (based on availability)].
- Serve as the local liaison for HUD/USDA applicants affected by disaster/incident.
- Assist citizens with locating and providing housing through the federal housing procurement process (i.e. MS Home Corporation).

Jackson County Interfaith Associations:

- Provide crisis counseling, temporary resources to affected personnel (assist as part of resources available to MDMH).
- Provide volunteers to assist and coordinate any efforts identified by the Jackson County OES.

Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD):

- Assist applicants with temporary housing vouchers.
- Identify additional resources or federal programs for persons affected by the incident/disaster.

SECTION SEVEN: LONG TERM RECOVERY FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services will coordinate the biennial revision of this ESF with the Coordinator. The Coordinator will be responsible for obtaining input from the Primary and all Support Agencies. Other unscheduled reviews and revisions may be made after implementation of the plan or because of changes in laws or regulations. Recommendations for changes will be submitted to Emergency Management for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: LONG TERM RECOVERY FUNCTION ANNEX REFERNCES

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SECTION NINE: LONG TERM RECOVERY FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

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ESF #15 Coordinator – Jackson County Public Information Office

State ESF #15 Coordinator – None

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Office of Emergency Services
County Public Information Officer

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Support Agencies

Local media, TV, radio, etc.

State Support Agencies

SECTION ONE: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The purpose of this ESF is to provide for the effective collection, control, and dissemination of emergency public information, and for the minimization of confusion, misinformation, and rumors during times of emergency. Long term public educational efforts related to hazard awareness are also outlined in this annex.

Scope: The Jackson County PIO, or designee by elected official, along with any additional local agency/department or non-profit organization's PIO support, will implement a public information program, which includes planning and directing public awareness campaigns for such items as severe weather, hurricanes, flooding and tornadoes. Jackson County ESF #15, working with the MEMA PIO, will publicize response activities that directly benefit the affected communities in Jackson County. Such activities will include shelter and feeding locations, road closure information, boil water notices, school closings, health and mental health information, environmental hazards or any other type of information that may be required to assist citizens during an emergency. Jackson County ESF #15, working in consultation with the MEMA PIO, will respond to reporter/public inquiries for damage assessments and will publicize any disaster declarations.

SECTION TWO: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

Individuals/Community Organizations: The public, both individuals and community organizations, have an important role in assisting with rapid dissemination of information, identifying unmet needs, and mutual support.

Local, State, and Area Governments: Counties, municipalities and area authorities retain the primary responsibility for communicating health and safety instructions for their population. Nothing in this annex limits the authority of these authorities to release information regarding an incident under their jurisdiction, particularly if it involves immediate health and safety issues. In the unlikely event that counties, municipalities and area governments are unable to perform these responsibilities, the State may provide vital operational health and safety information to the affected population. Nothing in this document should be construed as diminishing or usurping those responsibilities.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations: The private sector is a component of external affairs. Coordinated communication and collaboration with the private sector supports effective incident response by integrating private sector capabilities and information into response operations. Information must be coordinated across various levels of government to identify needs, convey resources available for business recovery, and facilitate collaborative support for support for economic recovery. Information must be disseminated about response and other important information to

the private sector through public outreach and education methods, such as media campaigns, workshops, roundtables, and trainings.

SECTION THREE: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities: The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #15 most directly supports, along with the ESF #15 actions related to that core capability. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs support the core capabilities of Planning and Operational Coordination. The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, federal and NGOs.

Core Capability	ESF #15 - External Affairs
Public Information and Warning – External Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences. ● Provides communications support and advice to the leaders during an incident. Conducts communications planning.
Public Information and Warning – Public Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordinates messages with local, state, and area Federal governments from a National Joint Information Center (NJIC). ● Gathers information on the incident. Provides incident-related information through the media and other sources in accessible formats and multiple languages to individuals, households, businesses, and industries directly or indirectly affected by the incident, including those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. ● Monitors news coverage to ensure that accurate information is disseminated. ● Disseminates incident information to new media (official Web sites, social networking platforms) to ensure wide delivery of life saving information. ● Maximizes the use of video and digital imagery to communicate during incidents. Handles appropriate special projects, such as news conferences and press operations, for incident area tours by government officials and dignitaries. ● Provides basic services, such as communications and supplies, to assist the news media in disseminating information to the public. ● Oversees media relations. ● Ensures effective communication of incident information to individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs using appropriate auxiliary aids and services, such as sign language and other interpreters; captioning of audio and visual materials; and accessible Web site communications.
Public Information and Warning – Community Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conducts outreach to the whole community, including limited English proficiency populations and those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. ● Disseminates critical information to survivors and affected communities on available disaster assistance programs and other relevant recovery information. ● Coordinates closely with the affected state(s) to identify community leaders (e.g., grassroots, political, religious, educational, business, labor, ethnic, and racial) and neighborhood advocacy groups to assist in the rapid dissemination of information, identify unmet needs, establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange, and facilitate collaborative local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, or Federal planning and mutual

	<p>support for disaster response. Prepares an initial action plan to support Unified Coordination Group with incident specific guidance and objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and disseminates reports to key decision makers to provide situational awareness and share critical, actionable information gathered from the field. • Serves as the primary liaison between the Federal response operations and the community. • Engages with community through door-to-door outreach, public meetings, and other external affairs activities. • Conducts assess, inform, and report (AIR) activities to improve situational awareness.
<p>Public Information and Warning – Intergovernmental Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes Federal interaction and implements information sharing with local, state, tribal and area governments. • Informs local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area elected and appointed officials on response efforts and recovery programs. • Disseminates information with the assistance of state municipal leagues, county associations, and tribal governments. • Promotes Federal interaction with tribal governments on all aspects of incident response operations. • Ensures inclusion of tribes in all aspects of incidents and incident response operations, if necessary.
<p>Public Information and Warning – Joint Information Center</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as a central point for coordination of incident information, public affairs activities, and media access to information regarding the latest developments. • Incident JIC: Is the physical location where all public affairs professionals involved in the response work together to provide critical emergency information, media response, and public affairs functions. • Virtual JIC: Links all participants through technological means (secure or non-secure) when geographical restrictions, incident management requirements, and other limitations preclude physical attendance by public affairs leadership at a central location. o Satellite JIC: Is a forward deployed component of an incident JIC. • Area JIC: Multiple JICs may be used when there are multiple Joint Field Offices (JFOs) to support the area command Unified Coordination structure and whenever multiple JICs are operating.
<p>Public Information and Warning – Plans and Products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educates the public in the aftermath of an incident through news advisories, press releases, prepared materials, fliers, and talking points. • Develops new media products for dissemination, such as blog posts, messages for social media, update messages, video, and digital imagery.
<p>Public Information and Warning – Private Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides strategic counsel and guidance to response leadership in actual or potential incidents. • Conducts outreach and education. • Promotes operational integration with the impacted private sector entity to support local economic response and recovery. Supports situational awareness by engaging the private sector in information sharing efforts.

SECTION FOUR: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

-
- Jackson County will endeavor to release timely and accurate emergency information to the public concerning emergency preparedness, response and recovery.
 - Life-safety information and instructions to the public have first priority for release.
 - Mission assignments to departments or jurisdictions for public affairs should be agreed upon by those entities prior to an actual emergency or disaster.
 - Jackson County and its incorporated cities and towns are entitled to release information concerning their emergency actions. Any releases prepared by the EOC, city, or town which quote or mention another jurisdiction should be coordinated with the respective jurisdiction before being released.
 - This annex is effective upon approval.
 - All appropriate governmental and volunteer agency resources should be used as available.
 - All services should be provided without regard to economic status or racial, religious, political, ethnic, or other affiliation.
 - Jackson County's response during incidents, emergencies, or disasters is based on the availability of resources. If the response requirements go beyond local capabilities, mutual aid, state, and/or federal assistance should be requested.
 - All requests from appropriate local jurisdictions to the state for medical and public health assistance should be assumed to be valid.
 - All organizations are responsible for the development and maintenance of their own internal operating and notification procedures. No part of this annex is intended to supplant agency SOG/SOPs.
 - All organizations are responsible for filling any important vacancies; recalling personnel from leave, if appropriate; and, alerting those who are absent due to other duties or assignments.
 - Personnel designated as on-scene responders or representatives to the EOC should make prior arrangements to ensure that their families are provided for in the event of an emergency, so to ensure a prompt, worry-free response and subsequent duty.

Assumptions:

- Emergencies and disasters may occur without warning at any time of day or night, and may cause mass casualties.
- A public education and information program will help save lives and property during emergencies and disasters if the public knows how to prepare for them.
- In an emergency situation, the public will demand information about the emergency and the protective actions to be taken.
- Local print and broadcast media will cooperate in broadcasting, publishing, and posting on the web detailed disaster-related instructions to the public.
- Normal means of communications in the affected areas may be either destroyed or largely incapacitated; therefore, only limited and incomplete information is anticipated from the disaster area until communications can be restored.
- Responding agencies will provide information to reduce public concerns about the incident and response activities.
- Sufficient trained support personnel will be available to help coordinate public information and interface with the media and other agencies.
- Demands for information from media outside the jurisdiction will be significantly increased in a disaster.
- State-level news releases should be coordinated with the designated County PIO and not conflict with local-level releases.
- Rumor control procedures directed by the designated County PIO should prevent incorrect information from affecting emergency response activities.
- The EOC PIO maintains listings of media contacts and Emergency Alert System (EAS) networks and relies on those contacts and networks for the dissemination of Emergency Public Information.
- During a county-wide or large disaster, a Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established to coordinate the dissemination of information about all county, state and federal disaster response and recovery programs.

-
- Information is one of the first casualties of a disaster. Rumors often abound and information is usually sketchy at best. It may be hours before officials know the facts. The lack of information or contradictory information may cause confusion. The public may accept as valid rumors, hearsay and inaccurate information which may cause unnecessary fear and confusion.

General:

- The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services has the primary responsibility for disseminating information affecting their localities. This information will also be provided to MEMA in order to establish a consolidated report for release to the news media statewide.
- Emergency information efforts will focus on specific event-related information. This information will generally be of an instructional nature focusing on such things as warning, evacuation, and shelter. It is also important to keep the public informed of the general progress of events. A special effort will be made to report positive information regarding emergency response in order to reassure the community that the situation is under control.
- Rumor control will be a major aspect of the informational program. Along with this will be the use of public feedback as a measure of the program's effectiveness. Educational efforts will be directed
- toward increasing public awareness about potential hazards and how people can deal with them. All information and education efforts will rely heavily on the cooperation of commercial media organizations.
- The Jackson County Office of Emergency Services maintains a daily public information awareness program and has designated one or two individuals to serve as its official Public Information Officer(s) or disaster spokesperson(s).
- The majority of the information that ESF #15 will disseminate to the public through the media will come from the PIO via situation reports, county news releases, and one-on-one contact with other ESFs. Situation report information will be double-checked by ESF #15 staff before it is released to the media and publicized; EOC staff should not quote situation reports to the media.
- ESF #15 will publicize, through the media and other means, response activities that directly benefit affected communities. Response activities that would be publicized include location of shelters and feeding stations, location of comfort stations, boil water orders, road closure information, school and office closing information, and environmental hazards.

Lead Public Information Officer:

- The Jackson County Public Information Officer will oversee the information flow to the media/public by coordinating all PIO activity.

County EOC:

- The Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will serve as the centralized point for all information to be released to the public concerning the disaster along with decisions, suggestions, and instructions.

Administrative and Logistical Support:

All participating ESF #15 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #15.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.

-
- All agencies supporting ESF #15 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Jackson County EMA as needed.
 - All ESF #15 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must follow 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.
 - All ESF #15 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must follow 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.
-

SECTION FIVE: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions:

- Develop and maintain a public information and educational program.
- Appoint and ensure proper training of PIO.
- Develop and maintain a working relationship with the media.
- Develop and maintain a current list of radio stations, television stations and newspapers to be used for public information releases (Appendix I).
- Develop Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) and checklists in conjunction with the support agencies for this ESF.

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Determine the level of response required by ESF #15 to respond to the event.
- Staff ESF #15 as needed in the Jackson County EOC.
- Mobilize resources and coordinate response.
- Brief media spokesperson.

Incident Actions:

- Provide updates to the news media concerning disaster conditions and actions taken pursuant to those conditions.
- Coordinate rumor control.
- Schedule news conferences.

Recovery Actions:

- Provide public information.
- Compile record of events.
- Assess effectiveness of information and education programs.

Post-Incident Actions:

- Coordinate with MSVOAD personnel to determine what volunteer goods and services are most needed in the disaster area.

- Prepare an after-action report to identify lessons learned, issues and recommendations for resolutions to be forwarded to the Jackson County OES Director.
-

SECTION SIX: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Media (TV Stations, Radio Stations, Newspapers):

- Provide coverage of emergency management activities
 - Work with Emergency Management on educational programs
 - Check accuracy of information with Emergency Management
-

SECTION SEVEN: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

It is the responsibility of the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services, in conjunction with the PIO, to coordinate with all support agencies to review this ESF annex biennially. Recommendations for change will be submitted to the Jackson County OES Director for approval, publication, and distribution to all plan holders.

SECTION EIGHT: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION ANNEX APPENDICES

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ESA #1 Coordinator – Jackson County Emergency Management Agency
State ESA #1 Coordinator – Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies

Jackson County Fire Departments
Municipal Fire Departments
Jackson County Sheriff’s Office
Municipal Police Departments
Jackson County Board of Supervisors
Jackson County Administrator
Municipal Public Works Departments

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Forestry Commission
Mississippi Department of Transportation
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration
Mississippi Military Department
Mississippi Public Utilities
Other agencies and organizations as required

SECTION ONE: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The Logistics Management Annex to the Jackson County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) provides the overarching framework through which coordinated and expedient logistics operations will be conducted in support of the CEMP implementation. This annex describes the logistics mission, operational organization and functions when operating in accordance with the CEMP. It provides an overview of logistics operations and defines key logistics management responsibilities. This document does not describe the specific mechanisms, facilities or locations through which Jackson County and its partner agencies will execute various logistics functions in response to an emergency event.

Scope: This annex applies to county and municipal governments, private and volunteer agencies involved in the response and recovery phases of an emergency event when the CEMP is activated.

SECTION TWO: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Local, State, and Area Governments

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:

SECTION THREE: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities:

Core Capability	ESF #??
??	○ ??

SECTION FOUR: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies: The authority to plan and execute such a system is vested in that portion of the Official Code of Mississippi known as The Mississippi Emergency Management Law, Title 33, Chapter 15 Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated, and 33-15-11, Emergency Management Powers of the Governor 2006.

"In accordance with such plan and program for emergency management of this state, to ascertain the requirements of the state or the political subdivisions thereof for food or clothing or other necessities of life in the event of attack or natural or man-made or technological disasters and to plan for and procure supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment, and to use and employ from time to time any of the property, services, and resources within the state, for the purposes set forth in this article; to make surveys of the industries, resources and facilities within the state as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this article; to institute training programs and public information programs, and to take all other preparatory steps, including the partial or full mobilization of emergency management organizations in advance of actual disaster, to insure the furnishing of adequately trained and equipped forces of emergency management personnel in time of need.

Assumptions:

- A catastrophic incident will occur with little or no notice.
- The Board of Supervisors will declare a State of Emergency either prior to or shortly following a disaster event.
- Multiple events will occur simultaneously or following the initial incident that would adversely affect the availability of resources, personnel, and commodities for a response effort.
- A catastrophic incident will result in large numbers of casualties, possibly in the tens of thousands.
- A massive evacuation of populations in the hundreds of thousands will have statewide implications, necessitating long term sheltering and housing assistance.
- Response timing will be affected by the availability of air and ground transportation assets and the post-event condition of the transportation infrastructure.
- Extreme and widespread structural damage will result in significant and long-term disruptions of critical infrastructure such as health and medical services, utilities, transportation networks, and communications.
- Environmental impacts resulting from a catastrophic incident will slow a response and recovery effort.
- Catastrophic incidents will not be limited to terrorism-related chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high yield explosive attack, manmade hazard such as a chemical plant explosion, disease epidemic or a major predictable, or unpredictable, natural event such as a hurricane or tornado.

General: Jackson County EMA coordinates and controls the county response to any emergency event following a County declaration of a "State of Emergency," which activates the Jackson County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated and functions as a Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MAC). Logistics management is a key function of the EOC.

Organization:

- Logistics Chief
 - The Logistics Chief will be assigned by the Jackson County EMA Director at the onset of the incident.
- Support Branch
 - The Support Branch supervisor will manage the following teams:
 - Emergency Operations Center (EOC) — The Jackson County EOC staff that will establish, manage and operate the EOC as required to receive, store, dispatch and account for commodities.
 - Multi-Agency Coordination Team (MACT) Logistics- Responds with the forward MACT to support the impacted counties. The MACT logistics officers will have the following responsibilities as some of their duties:
 - Coordinate and follow-up on Logistics Request in area of responsibility.
 - Manage and allocate resources available to the MACT and validate request.
 - Coordinate Resource Request and Deployment Module request through state agencies for available resources within the immediate response area and refer to SEOC as needed.
 - Monitor commodities and provide county feedback on receipt and commodities on Point of Distribution (POD) sites for next day issue.
 - Based on fuel availability in the event counties cannot obtain fuel, fuel forms are filled out as completely as possible by county and forwarded to State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- Service Branch
 - This will consist of National Incident Management System (NIMS) teams to support the EOC at its Pascagoula location. If needed the State EOC Service Branch that consists of NIMS teams can support the Jackson County EOC from its Pearl location. These teams' normal operations are within the Support Services Office of MEMA as identified within the State CEMP and may be detailed to the Logistics Section as the Director of Response directs at his discretion. The teams are SEOC Medical, SEOC Food Unit, SEOC Security and SEOC Communication Unit.
 - Ground Support Unit- Coordinates support transportation through state assets and vendor contracts to support the operations.
 - Facilities Unit- Will consist of Jackson County personnel as needed.
 - Logistics Facilities- Depending upon the type of event and the response that is necessary, various county facilities may be set up and operated in the field as the logistical infrastructure to support response and recovery operations. There are five types of bases which could be established: [insert base pic]

Operations and Planning Support:

- Jackson County EMA coordinates and manages a comprehensive logistics operation within the county in accordance with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) to save lives, minimize human suffering, and restore local government operations to a normal operating state.
- Logistics operations will be coordinated and managed by the Logistics Section within the EOC. This includes planning, implementing, and controlling the flow of goods and services, non-medical commodities and equipment information, and other resources from the point of origin to the point of consumption and establishing the logistics management structure in the field that will enable the delivery of resources.
- County and municipal agencies will coordinate directly to prepare for execution of logistical support operations for any disaster event.

SECTION FIVE: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX ACTIONS

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Preparedness Actions:

Pre-Incident Actions:

Incident Actions:

Recovery Actions:

Post-Incident Actions:

SECTION SIX: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency:

- Plan for Points of Distribution (POD) operations in advance of a disaster. WebEOC@ will have a POD board for maintaining POD locations and be available to counties for updating, opening and closing during an event. The county will identify safety equipment barricades, dumpsters, restroom facilities, security, and communications. The county will coordinate forklifts and pallet jacks from local businesses as appropriate to support POD operations. If these are not available, a request will be submitted into WebEOC@ Resource Request and Deployment Module for required equipment. Ensure County Staging Areas (CSAs) and POD sites expedite the off-loading of commodities from transportation assets.
- Identify critical facilities which will need emergency electrical power as a result of disaster event and provide this information to the SEOC Logistics Chief. If there is more than one facility, list facilities in priority order. Include facility name, location, description, size and type, unloading capabilities, Build of Material (BOM) required for connection, personnel to make electrical connections, point of contact and telephone numbers. Use WebEOC@ RM to request a generator. To increase the response time, a generator assessment is done by electricians to identify the proper generator requirement and BOM. The counties can provide the above information to the SEOC Logistics Chief to maintain a list at the EOC prior to the event for estimate of need to FEMA and vendors.
- Prepare to be as self-sufficient as possible during the first 72-96 hours following a disaster event. This includes having on-hand consumable supplies and readily available sources of water, food, and portable electrical generators.
- Identify any critical resource shortfalls of supplies, equipment, manpower, or services to the SEOC through WebEOC.
- Appoint personnel to support county operations as the County Resource Coordinator or Logistics Officer, County Staging Manager, POD site coordinator/Managers and others as required.

All Other Agencies:

- Assist MEMA with development of logistical annexes to the CEMP and specific contingency plans.
- Provide typical/non-typical NIMS resources (i.e. box trucks, equipment, teams) into the Resource Management database that is available for disaster response. These resources are outside the equipment and teams the agencies, departments and commissions use to support their designated disaster response.

SECTION SEVEN: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

As a minimum, the Jackson County EMA will coordinate and conduct an annual review of this annex with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or regulatory change indicate a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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SECTION NINE: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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ESF #2 Coordinator – Jackson County Emergency Management Agency
State ESF #2 Coordinator – Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies

All County & City Agencies as necessary

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Military Department/Office of Adjutant General

Mississippi State Department of Health

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality

Mississippi Forestry Commission

Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries and Parks

Mississippi Department of Public Safety

Mississippi Department of Marine Resources

Other State Agencies as Required

SECTION ONE: MUTUAL AID SUPPORT ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: Mutual Aid can be written or oral agreements between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provide a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services such as Incident Management Teams. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

Scope: Emergency Mutual Aid response and recovery activities are generally conducted at the request and under the direction of the affected local government. The general flow of mutual aid is from field to Jackson County Emergency Management, and then to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate. Some emergency responses are led by designated State agencies. Such agencies have jurisdiction at the State level of those emergencies or disasters.

SECTION TWO: MUTUAL AID SUPPORT ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Local, State, and Area Governments

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:

SECTION THREE: MUTUAL AID SUPPORT ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities:

Core Capability	ESF #??
??	○ ??

SECTION FOUR: MUTUAL AID SUPPORT ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies: A Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) began in 1965 by MEMA to provide a more effective use of resources in times of disaster.

Assumptions:

- Emergencies often overwhelm local government capability.
- Emergencies may transcend jurisdiction or boundaries.
- Governmental coordination is essential for the protection of lives and property.
- Coordination is essential for maximum use of available resources and commodities.

General: The SMAC provides a way for cities and counties to request and receive help from each other when local resources (personnel, assets, and equipment) are exhausted. SMAC provides a mechanism for assistance to come from different parts of the state. It addresses the issues of liability, compensation, direction and control in a uniform manner. SMAC allows members of the compact to have a mutual aid agreement with both state and other compact members.

Contracts and Mutual Aid Agreements:

SMAC

- Intrastate mutual aid will be coordinated in accordance with the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC). The purpose of this agreement is to provide mutual aid between participating parties within the State. The provision of mutual aid under this agreement requires an Emergency or Disaster Declaration by the governing authority of any political subdivision that is a participating party to the Compact. This agreement also provides for reimbursement of costs by the requesting party to the assisting party.
- The Mayor or Administrator for jurisdiction, County Executive of impacted county or Governor of impacted state can proclaim or declares a state of emergency.
- Impacted jurisdiction, county or state assesses resource needs and identifies shortfalls for which assistance will be requested.
- Activate local or state mutual aid agreements.
- Responding county or jurisdiction provides requested resources
- Responding county or jurisdiction maintains a detailed accounting of deployed resources and bills requesting agency in accordance with mutual aid agreement
- Requesting county or jurisdiction reimburses responding county or jurisdiction

EMAC

- The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a national interstate mutual aid agreement that enables states to share resources during times of disaster. Since the 1980s Congress ratified the compact, EMAC has grown to become the Nation 's system for providing mutual aid through operational procedures and protocols that have been validated through experience.
- Proclamation of emergency by Governor if not already done.
- State-to-state Assistance, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is activated. Mississippi's EMAC Coordinator, Designated Contacts and Authorized Representatives are responsible for the coordination of requesting out of state resources and the deployment of state resources.
- State Emergency Management personnel (EMAC A-Teams, Designated Contacts, or Authorized Representatives) help to find resources and determine cost and availability.
- Jackson County Emergency Management provides requested information to complete the EMAC Form REQ-A Section II to the State EMAC Coordinator.
- Resources are sent to the requesting state from the assisting state (i.e. mobilized and deployed).
- When mission is completed, resources return to home location (i.e. demobilized and are available for redeployment).
- Deployed personnel provide receipts, records and documentation and work with home jurisdiction to develop and review reimbursement package(s).
- Reimbursement package sent to state.
- Assisting State sends completed reimbursement package to requesting State for reimbursement.

SECTION FIVE: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX ACTIONS

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Preparedness Actions:

Pre-Incident Actions:

Incident Actions:

Recovery Actions:

Post-Incident Actions:

SECTION SIX: MUTUAL AID SUPPORT ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency:

- The Director of Emergency Management or their respective representative may request assistance directly from another participating party by contacting that party through the SMAC process. The requests may be verbal, in writing, or through the use of the Mississippi State Notification System called WebEOC.

- The Jackson County Emergency Management Director in conjunction with the County Administrator is the person empowered to obligate county resources and expend county funds for mutual aid purposes.
- The Jackson County Emergency Management Director can delegate this authority to other EM officials within the agency as long as they possess the same obligating authority as the Director.
- The Emergency Management Director or his/her designee is the person empowered to actively negotiate and come to an agreement on the extent of aid offered or accepted.

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency:

- The Executive Director of MEMA will request EMAC assistance after all in-state resources have been exhausted and a Governor's State of Emergency has been declared.
- MEMA will employ the use of the Response Section to prepare all necessary and required documentation for prompt and effective utilization of resources through the EMAC request process.

Other County & City Agencies:

- Provide necessary resources to other counties per SMAC request based on availability.
- Other duties as deemed appropriate based on the incident.

SECTION SEVEN: MUTUAL AID SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

As a minimum, the Jackson County Emergency Management contact will coordinate and conduct an annual review of this annex with input from necessary support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or regulatory change indicate a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services Director for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: MUTUAL AID SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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SECTION NINE: MUTUAL AID SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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ESA #3 Coordinator – Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

State ESA #3 Coordinator – None

Primary Agencies

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency
 Jackson County Administrator

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Corrections
 Mississippi Department of Finance & Administration
 Mississippi Department of Transportation
 Mississippi Information Technology Services

Support Agencies

Jackson County Fire Departments

Non-Governmental Organizations

Mississippi Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD)
 American Red Cross
 The Salvation Army

SECTION ONE: VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS SUPPORT ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The purpose of this Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex is to provide guidance for the coordination of information and activities of voluntary agencies and federal, state and local government with regard to the effective utilization of unsolicited donated goods and spontaneous volunteers when responding in times of disaster.

Scope: The Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex describes the coordinating process used to ensure efficient and effective utilization of unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donations during disaster in Jackson County.

SECTION TWO: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Local, State, and Area Governments

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:

SECTION THREE: VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS SUPPORT ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities:

Core Capability	ESF #??
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SECTION FOUR: VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS SUPPORT ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

- MCVS, in conjunction with local and tribal governments and the Mississippi Voluntary
- Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD), has primary responsibility for unaffiliated volunteer services.
- Jackson County recognizes and supports those voluntary organizations that sign in at the Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) and/or check in with MSVOAD.
- The state requires individuals interested in volunteering personal disaster services to register with MCVS via a volunteer registration system, the Volunteer Hotline, a state-recognized Volunteer Reception Center, or with an affiliate of the MSVOAD.
- All activities, functions, and services are provided in accordance with existing federal and state statutes, rules, and regulations.
- Full use of existing non-governmental organizational volunteer resources is encouraged before seeking assistance of the federal or state governments.
- The local preferred method for in-kind donation offers is through unsolicited monetary financial donations.
- Jackson EMA will take direction from the Board of Supervisors regarding monetary donations received into the county emergency fund.
- All activities, functions, and services are provided in accordance with existing federal and state statutes, rules, and regulations.
- All support agency contact persons will be instructed to notify their networks throughout the county to ensure all available resources are on standby.
- Other potential sources of donated goods/services will be notified and asked to remain on standby.

Assumptions: If local resources become overwhelmed, the county may request assistance from the state Volunteer Liaison (VAL). The state may also request a assistance from the Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Services (MCVS). Resources from the Corporation for National & Community Service (CNCS) can be requested based on need and appropriateness of engagement. MCVS will make initial contact with the CNCS, and determine the resources needed. A formal request for resources will be made by the appropriate body.

General: This annex provides guidance for the county role in donations and volunteer management. Any reference to donations in this annex refers to unsolicited donations unless otherwise specified. Any reference to volunteer services in this annex refers to unaffiliated volunteers unless otherwise specified. This guidance applies to all agencies with direct and indirect donations and/or volunteer responsibilities under the Jackson County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Organization:

- Jackson County EMA is the coordinator for volunteer and donations coordinating in the county.
- Assistance with volunteer and donations coordination can be requested from the state using WebEOC or by contacting the MEMA Area Coordinator for the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency.

- Mississippi Commission for Volunteer Service (MCVS) is the coordinating organization for the State Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team activities. Support agencies and volunteer groups and individuals with local, state, and national affiliation are the primary avenue for securing and distributing services, volunteers and donated goods, in an effective manner. Both public and private sectors play a major role in supporting the Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team with volunteers and donations.
 - All county, as well as private agencies and organizations should expect to utilize their own resources unless reimbursement is authorized in a mission assignment issued by MEMA.
-

SECTION FIVE: VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS SUPPORT ANNEX ACTIONS

[THIS SECTION IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

SECTION SIX: VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS SUPPORT ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

SECTION SEVEN: VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

The Jackson County Road Department will coordinate an annual revision of this ESF annex with all primary and supporting agencies. Unscheduled reviews may be conducted based on incident experience or changing laws and regulations. Recommendations will be submitted to Jackson County Emergency Management as needed for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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SECTION NINE: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF #? Coordinator – ??

State ESF #? Coordinator – ??

Primary Agencies

State Primary Agencies

Support Agencies

State Support Agencies

SECTION ONE: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The Financial Management Support Annex provides basic financial management guidance to state departments that assist communities in responding to and recovering from disasters. The intent is to ensure that funds are provided expeditiously and that operations are conducted in accordance with established laws and policies.

Scope: Due to the devastating and widespread effects of a catastrophic event, this annex expands upon the general concepts and operational procedures already detailed in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) that would be required for any disaster or emergency event. This annex applies to all governmental functions for Jackson County, Mississippi. This is accomplished through a detailed tasking of response actions according to the Jackson Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) detailed in the county CEMP. The ESFs found in the county CEMP will directly correspond with those ESFs found in the state CEMP and the National Response Framework (NRF).

SECTION TWO: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Local, State, and Area Governments

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities:

Core Capability	ESF #??
??	○ ??

SECTION FOUR: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

- Disasters have an immediate impact on local and state resources, resulting in shortages that may require the unplanned expenditure of funds by state and local governments. In addition, coordination may be required between local, state, and federal organizations to administer funding designed to assist in the response to and recovery from disasters.
- State funding may be made available to a local jurisdiction when a Governor's Emergency Declaration is issued that includes that jurisdiction.
- Supplemental federal assistance for eligible response and recovery expenses incurred by governmental entities and/or the private sector may be available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) once a state agreement has been signed.
- Local governments are responsible for first response to emergencies impacting their jurisdictions including the application of fiscal procedures and remedies designed to be used for various applications during local emergencies.
- The State Individual Assistance Program (IA) may be made available for limited private sector losses when an event has been declared locally, by the Governor and the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), and declaration criteria has been met.
- SBA may provide supplemental federal disaster funds for the private sector following an agency declaration.

Assumptions:

- Local jurisdictions will seek emergency supplemental response and recovery funding when funding resources within their jurisdiction have been exhausted.
- The state will seek supplemental response and recovery funding from the federal government when event-related costs meet or exceed federal thresholds and declaration factors.
- The county will follow state and federal laws, regulations, applicable policies, and grant guidance when federal grants are made to the State of Mississippi.

General:

- The primary and support agencies to this annex will act as a team to address emergency finance issues to ensure the flow of funds during and after disasters.
- The Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DEA) may form and lead a finance team composed of personnel from various state agencies as needed to coordinate fiscal activities related to the emergency.
- In cooperation with the Finance/Administrative Branch Director, FEMA may establish a mechanism for the electronic transfer of federal funds to the state following a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

- As the designated grantee for federal disaster funds, N'IEMA executes the FEMA/State Agreement with FEMA following a Presidential declaration. This is a grant agreement between FEMA and the State of Mississippi which identifies state staff with the legal authority to obligate disaster funds to eligible recipients according to specific laws, Executive Orders, and regulations applicable for grant administration by the state.
- Other federal grants may be awarded during emergencies that are coordinated by other state agencies with their federal counterparts under separate laws and regulations. State agencies will pre-identify funds and programs available from federal peers that may be applied during disasters. MEMA will coordinate and exchange information with these organizations to develop a comprehensive overview of available federal, state, and local funds.

SECTION FIVE: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX ACTIONS

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Preparedness Actions:

Pre-Incident Actions:

Incident Actions:

Recovery Actions:

Post-Incident Actions:

SECTION SIX: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Administrator:

- Coordinate with Jackson County Board of Supervisors to determine the need, availability, and identify the source of the county funds in response to a disaster and during recovery.
- Provide recommendations for identifying financing during disaster response and recovery.
- Provide support and guidance to state agencies during disaster response and recovery.

Jackson County Auditor:

- Provide support and guidance to state agencies and to local authorities during disaster response and recovery
- Provide support and guidance to county agencies during an incident

Jackson County Board of Supervisors:

- Provide support and guidance to county agencies during an incident

Jackson County Finance:

- Provide support and guidance to county agencies during an incident

Jackson County Attorney:

- Address issues related to consumer protection during disaster response and recovery.
- Provide information to disaster victims regarding consumer protection against fraud.

Municipal Mayor:

- Provide support and guidance to municipal agencies during an incident

Municipal Aldermen:

- Provide support and guidance to municipal agencies during an incident.

Municipal Attorney:

- Address issues related to consumer protection during disaster response and recovery.
- Provide information to disaster victims regarding consumer protection against fraud.

SECTION SEVEN: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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

SECTION EIGHT: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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SECTION NINE: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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ESF #? Coordinator – ??

State ESF #? Coordinator – ??

Primary Agencies
Jackson County Department of Health

State Primary Agencies

Support Agencies

State Support Agencies

SECTION ONE: WORKER HEALTH and SAFETY SUPPORT ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: This annex provides guidelines for implementing worker safety and health support functions during potential or actual emergencies and disasters. This annex describes the actions needed to ensure that threats to responder safety and health are anticipated, recognized, evaluated, and controlled consistently so that responders are properly protected during incident management operations. This annex does not supersede, but rather coordinates the efforts of multiple response organizations. The main objective is to ensure that the Incident Command/Unified Command, responding organizations, and responders involved receive coordinated, consistent, accurate, and timely safety and health information and technical assistance.

Scope: This annex addresses those functions critical to supporting and facilitating the protection of worker safety and health for all emergency responders and response organizations during potential and actual emergencies and disasters. While this annex addresses coordination and provision of technical assistance for incident safety management activities, it does not address public health and safety. Coordination mechanisms and processes used to provide technical assistance for carrying out incident safety management activities include identification and characterization of incident hazards, assessments and analyses of health risks and exposures to responders, medical monitoring, and incident risk management. Depending on the scope, complexity, and hazards associated with the incident, worker safety and health services can include:

- Identifying and assessing worker health and safety hazards present at the incident site and in the environment.
- Assessing the resources needed to protect workers and identifying the sources available to meet these needs.
- Providing technical expertise in industrial hygiene, occupational safety and health, structural collapse engineering, safety engineering, radiation safety, biological and chemical agent response, and occupational medicine.
- Managing the creation and implementation of a site-specific health and safety plan.
- Monitoring and managing worker safety and health hazards through onsite identification, evaluation, analysis, and mitigation, including personal exposure monitoring.
- Helping with developing, implementing, and monitoring the personal protective equipment (PPE) program, including the selection, use, and decontamination of PPE.

- Coordinating the collection and management of exposure and accident/injury data to identify trends and facilitate data sharing.
 - Coordinating and providing incident-specific response and recovery worker training.
 - Assisting with the development and distribution of educational materials on preventing and mitigating hazards.
-

**SECTION TWO: WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ANNEX
COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS**

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Local, State, and Area Governments

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:

SECTION THREE: WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY SUPPORT ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities:

Core Capability	ESF #??
??	○ ??

SECTION FOUR: WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY SUPPORT ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Assumptions:

- Mississippi does not have a Department of Labor to liaison with the Federal Department of Labor.
 - Mississippi is not an "OSHA state" (a state that has a plan approved by OSHA for the regulation of occupational safety and health).
 - Organizations responding to the incident site have properly trained, equipped, and have provided technical support and expertise to their responders in accordance with their agency's mission and expertise for the incident.
 - On-scene incident management organizations will have a safety officer(s) assigned to assess the health and safety risks and advise the on-scene incident commander of incident hazards and risks.
 - Private-sector and federal employers are responsible for the safety and health of their own employees
-

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- This annex does not replace the primary responsibilities of government and employers; rather, it ensures that in fulfilling these responsibilities, response organizations plan and prepare in a consistent manner and that interoperability is a primary consideration for worker safety and health.

General: Protecting response and recovery workers in Jackson County is essential for assuring a successful response and recovery. When large-scale disasters overwhelm local assets, this Worker Safety and Health Annex can provide coordination of technical assistance needed to help protect local organizations' response and recovery workers. During a disaster or emergency, operations likely will encompass complex and varied hazards that must be characterized, evaluated, and controlled to protect responders. These hazards could include falls from heights, hazards associated with heavy equipment use, confined space entry, compressed gas use, electrical shock, and the toxic and hazardous substance exposures. The need for a rapid response to an incident increases the risk that responders will be deployed without complete information about the safety and health hazards present. To ensure that responders are properly protected, this Worker Safety and Health Support Annex must be in place to facilitate proactive consideration of all potential hazards and to ensure the availability and coordination of necessary personal protective equipment and other resources used in responding to the incident. A collaborative effort involving the expertise of all likely response organizations is necessary to plan for and implement responder safety and health procedures during the incident. In the event of a disaster, only the health and wellbeing of response and recovery workers can ensure that the victims themselves are cared for properly. When county, tribal, or local resources are overwhelmed and assistance is needed to protect employees during an emergency, Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) can activate Occupational Safety and Hazard Administration (OSHA) through Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to coordinate employee safety and health. MSDH and OSHA will coordinate the resources and technical assistance provided under this Worker Safety and Health Annex. When activated, MSDH will work with the incident command system to provide technical assistance to the site safety officer.

Organization:

As the coordinating agency for this support annex, the Jackson County Health Department will convene appropriate agency representatives as soon as possible to develop a plan for providing the support required. The support provided will be dependent upon the scope, complexity, and specific hazards associated with the incident and the needs of the response and recovery organizations. This worker safety and health annex supports the following functions within the Incident Command System (ICS):

- Providing occupational safety and health technical advice and support to Incident
- Command/Unified Command and Safety Officer(s) involved in incident management, and, if appropriate, at all incident sites.
- Helping with site-specific occupational safety and health plan development and implementation and ensuring that plans are coordinated and consistent among multiple sites, as appropriate.
- Helping with identifying and assessing health and safety hazards and characterizing the incident environment, to include continued monitoring of incident safety.
- Helping with task-specific responder exposure monitoring for:
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) contaminants o Physical stressors (e.g., noise, heat/cold, ionizing radiation)
- Evaluate the need for longer term epidemiological medical monitoring and surveillance, and appropriate immunization and prophylaxis for responders and recovery workers.
- Assessing responder safety and health resource needs and identifying sources for those assets.
- Help with determining the appropriate level of personal protective equipment (PPE) including the use and decontamination of PPE.

- Collecting and managing data, such as exposure data and accident/injury documentation, to facilitate consistent data-formatting and data-sharing among response organizations.
 - Coordinating and providing incident-specific responder training.
-

SECTION FIVE: WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY SUPPORT ANNEX ACTIONS

Pre-Incident Actions:

- Review procedures, plans, or guidelines for operational/situational awareness.
- Develop and disseminate information on the likely hazards associated with potential incidents.

Incident Actions:

- Identify and assess health and safety hazards of the incident environment (this could include utilizing local responders or field experts).
- Coordinate technical assistance to include hygiene expertise, occupational safety and health expertise, occupational medicine, and resources needed to carry out those functions.

Recovery Actions:

- Manage/oversee federal resources to aid and assist in the recovery effort locally.
- Manage health and safety surveillances specific to the incident.
- Coordinate/perform other duties specific to restoring worker safety and health in the affected community.

Post-Incident Actions:

- Provide necessary reports and/or action plans for lessons learned and the after actions review process.
 - Work with Federal Occupational Safety and Hazard Administration to ensure that compliance needs are met.
 - Coordinate with the appropriate state agency to ensure that federal and contractual obligations are met (Mississippi Emergency Management Agency and/or Department of Finance and Administration).
-

SECTION SIX: WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY SUPPORT ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency:

- Maintain situational and operational awareness and disseminate alerts, warnings, and advisories for both state and local government.
 - Collaborate with Jackson County Department of Health on worker safety and health best practices for response and recovery.
 - Collect initial assessments and provide information recommendations to key state and local elected officials for decision-making purposes.
 - Process request for federal assistance provided by MSDH or designee.
-

- Provide logistical support to provide resource needs for assets identified in the assessment of responder safety and health.
- Gather and disseminate information specific to worker health and safety through the JIC.
- All other needs as deemed appropriate.

Jackson County Health Department:

- Upon activation of the Jackson County Emergency Operation Center, will provide a liaison to coordinate state and federal requirements
- Provide coordination of technical support for response and recovery worker safety and health.
- Coordinate the resolution of technical, procedural, and risk assessment conflicts, if necessary, through formal recourse to the Incident Command/Unified Command.
- Coordinate the capture and management of incident exposure and injury/illness data for effective use of resources during and after the incident.
- Subtask cooperating agencies as deemed necessary to support the needs of the incident and the objectives of mission assignments most effectively.
- Coordinate occupational safety and health assets to be provided to county, tribal and local response and recovery workers by Federal Occupational Safety and Hazard Administration to support the overall response and recovery operations.
- Other duties specific to response and recovery efforts (as deemed appropriate and necessary).

SECTION SEVEN: WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

The Jackson County Road Department will coordinate an annual revision of this ESF annex with all primary and supporting agencies. Unscheduled reviews may be conducted based on incident experience or changing laws and regulations. Recommendations will be submitted to Jackson County Emergency Management as needed for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY SUPPORT ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY SUPPORT ANNEX APPENDICES

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EIA #? Coordinator – ??

State EIA #? Coordinator – ??

Primary Agencies

State Primary Agencies

Support Agencies

State Support Agencies

SECTION ONE: SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENT ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose:

The purpose of this attachment is to generally describe the minimum procedures of each ESF during the stages of a tornado disaster. The three stages included in this attachment are (1) Tornado Watch, (2) Tornado Warning, and (3) Disaster Relief Operations.

The purpose of this attachment is to inform the proper Jackson County agencies of their roles during the stages of a flood disaster. The four stages included in this attachment are (1) Flood Watch, (2) Flood Warning, (3) Disaster Relief Operations, and (4) Reentry.

The purpose of this attachment is to list the procedures that will best combat the effects of a hurricane in Jackson County. A hurricane, by definition, is a tropical cyclone with winds of at least 74 miles per hour. These winds assume a counterclockwise circular motion around the center of the lowest pressure (eye). As the hurricane develops, the circular motion becomes more violent and often reaches speeds greater than 100 mph.

Scope:

Jackson County, as well as the rest of Mississippi, is very susceptible to tornado activity. Tornadoes more frequently occur in Jackson County during the months of February, April, and November and between the hours of 3:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. However, tornadoes are unpredictable and can occur during any month and at any time. Usually there is sufficient warning by the National Weather Service out of Slidell, Louisiana, for precautionary measures.

Jackson County Mississippi's land is subject to flooding due to topography. Such areas are located mostly along rivers, creeks, low lying areas and the coasts. Excessive rainfall or natural stream blockage usually causes the floods in Mississippi. Usually there is sufficient warning for precautionary measures to be taken. However, flash flooding in urban areas can occur with little or no warning.

Hurricane season occurs in the Gulf of Mexico from June through November. Normally, there is a 36- hour warning period for hurricanes, but sudden changes in the direction of travel and the conditions may result in a shorter period of warning. Because Jackson County is located on the Gulf of Mexico, hurricanes have in the past and will continue in the future to

threaten Jackson County property and citizens. Voluntary and ordered evacuations will be a major concern when hurricane watches or warnings are issued for the Mississippi Gulf Coast. The sheltering of Jackson County citizens who refuse or are unable to evacuate because of special needs will also be a primary consideration during hurricane threats.

SECTION TWO: SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENT ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Local, State, and Area Governments

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:

SECTION THREE: SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENT ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities:

Core Capability	ESF #??
??	○ ??

SECTION FOUR: SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENT ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

It is stressed here again that all departments with ESF responsibilities should already be aware of what procedures apply to them and should have emergency Standard Operating Procedures consistent with all information contained in this annex.

General:

The following is an outline of general Emergency Support Function responsibilities during a Jackson County tornado or severe storm. The normal day-to-day duties of a local department are not recreated in this section because of the redundant nature it would have with the other ESFs contained in this plan. Therefore, all agencies involved in tornado preparedness, response, and recovery should rely heavily on the other ESFs of this plan that they already have a part in and their own SOPs.

The following is an outline of general Emergency Support Function responsibilities during a Jackson County flood. The normal day-to-day duties of a local department are not recreated in this section because of the redundant nature it would

have with the other ESFs contained in this plan. Therefore, all agencies involved in flood preparedness, response, and recovery should rely heavily on the other ESFs of this plan that they already have a part in and their own SOPs.

The following is an outline of general Emergency Support Function responsibilities during a hurricane effecting Jackson County. The normal day-to-day duties of a local department are not recreated in this section because of the redundant nature it would have with the other ESFs contained in this plan. Therefore, all agencies involved in hurricane preparedness, response, and recovery should rely heavily on the other ESEs of this plan that they already have a part in and their own SOPs.

Operations and Planning Support:

The program combines coastal HURREVAC (hurricane tracking and coastal evacuation times) with the HURREVAC Inland Winds program (forecast of wind speeds and direction far inland from the coast). This program links with the Hurrevac web site to receive live data files representing National Hurricane Center forecast and processes the data to analyze the threat to the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Hurrevac takes various amounts of technical information and presents it in a manner that allows local officials a general idea of the probability of a hurricane strike, the timing of the strike should it come, and possible evacuation scenarios, which could evolve, based on historical patterns. Hurrevac does not substitute for the decision-making process by responsible officials. It is merely an aid in the process... one of many factors that should be considered before reaching a decision. Many Federal agencies and private industries employ computer models to reach decisions, but none rely solely on those models to decide. For example, the National Hurricane Center employs several computer models to forecast the track of hurricanes, but never relies solely on one model to make their forecast.

SECTION FIVE: SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENT ANNEX ACTIONS

Pre-Incident Actions:

Tornado Watch:

- Communications:
 - Disseminate the tornado watch to the public by ways of local media usually through the NWS.
 - Alert key emergency personnel in the county of tornado watch by email, phone. The EOC has an automated email weather message system.
 - Establish communications with the National Weather Service and MEMA for the latest weather updates
- Law Enforcement:
 - Assist in the dissemination of the tornado watch to county officials and officers on patrol, The Sheriffs Main dispatch is the 24-hour warning point for Jackson County and should pay close attention to NAWAS communication phone and relay information to other agencies as needed.
 - Have these deputies and policemen visually watching the weather for funnel cloud formation and report to dispatchers any unusual development. If any formation is spotted immediately relay that information to appropriate officials for action.
- All other ESFs:
 - Primary ESF agencies should inform support agencies of the tornado watch.
 - All departments should conduct ordinary checks on equipment and supplies and be prepared in case the watch becomes a warning.

Flood Watch:

- **Communications:**
 - Disseminate the flood watch to the public by EAS usually done by NWS through multiple media outlets. Jackson County EOC updates river stages on a recorded line for citizens to call in daily Monday — Friday.
 - Alert key personnel in the county to be ready in case water reaches flood stage on Jackson County rivers, creeks, or their tributaries (some of the population in low-lying areas will likely need evacuation should this happen).
 - Establish communications with MEMA and the National Weather Service for latest flood stages
- **Law Enforcement:**
 - Assist in the dissemination of the flood watch.
- **All other ESFs:**
 - Need to be aware of the flood watch and begin performing ordinary checks on equipment and supplies in case the watch becomes an eventual warning.

Hurricane Watch:

- **Transportation:**
 - Check and fuel all vehicles that are to be used for any emergency transporting of citizens, commodities, and emergency workers.
 - Alert drivers to be on standby and assign them to specific vehicles and areas if an evacuation is stressed.
 - Review departmental SOPS and ESF-1 of this plan
- **Communications:**
 - Disseminate the hurricane watch to the public by ways designated in ESF-2 of this plan.
 - Notify key personnel and officials in the county of the hurricane watch.
 - Establish communications with the National Weather Service out of Slidell, Louisiana.
 - Establish contact with the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency in Jackson.
 - Prepare the Jackson County EOC for possible activation.
 - Alert Amateur Radio Operators in the county for possible backup communications.
 - Check supply of emergency communications forms at the EOC.
 - Review departmental SOPs and ESF-2 of this plan.
- **Public Works and Engineering:**
 - Alert all personnel to be on standby.
 - Check all equipment and fuel vehicles.
 - Top off all water and fuel storage tanks.
 - Review departmental SOPs and ESF-3 of this plan.
- **Fire Services (ESF-4):**
 - Alert shifts and key personnel to be on standby.
 - Check all equipment and fuel all rescue and firefighting vehicles.
 - Review departmental SOPs and ESF-4 of this plan.
- **Damage Information and Assessment:**
 - Ensure that Damage Assessment Forms are stockpiled and review recommended procedures for form completion.

-
- Contact all Damage Assessment members and have them on standby.
 - Review ESF-5 of this plan.
 - Mass Care:
 - Alert key personnel to be prepared to open and staff designated shelters as per ESF-6.
 - Inventory shelter and feeding supplies in case of long-term shelter activation.
 - Review departmental SOPs and ESF-6 of this plan.
 - Resource Management: All city and county agencies / departments must inventory resources and be prepared to allocate them upon request as per ESF-7 of this plan.
 - Health and Medical:
 - Alert all key personnel and medical facilities to be on standby.
 - Check with area funeral homes on body storage availability (Coroner responsibility).
 - Fuel all ambulances.
 - Review departmental SOPs and ESF-8 of this plan.
 - Search and Rescue:
 - Check and fuel all equipment in case of stranded or lost person search missions.
 - Review departmental SOPs and ESE-9 of this plan.
 - Hazardous Materials:
 - Gather equipment and supplies necessary to prepare and have all industrial sites follow their hurricane plans.
 - Be ready to stop the transport of hazardous materials.
 - Review departmental SOPS and ESF- 10 of this plan.
 - Public Information:
 - Keep the citizens of Jackson County abreast of all hurricane information that is received from the National Weather Service or the National Hurricane Center.
 - Law Enforcement:
 - Assist in the dissemination of the hurricane watch to county officials as described in ESE-2.
 - Alert all law enforcement personnel and have them on standby.
 - Check all communications equipment and patrol cars.

Tornado Warning:

- Communications:
 - Disseminate tornado warning by EAS and radio to all appropriate agencies. This is usually done by NWS through multiple media outlets. The Jackson County Regroup system will deliver tornado warnings to citizens automatically for those who have signed up.
 - Inform the proper authorities of the tornado warning and the direction that the storm is traveling in.
 - Activate all emergency plans and standard operating procedures.
- All other ESFs: During a tornado warning all other Jackson County agencies and departments with emergency responsibilities should begin emergency procedures and report their actions to the Emergency Services Director. *Note:*

A typical tornado will probably dissipate within minutes. Most will start offshore as waterspouts but still can be extremely dangerous.

Flood Warning:

- Transportation:
 - Recommend to the Board of Supervisors or Mayor, if appropriate, to order an evacuation of homes in danger of rising flood water and request a local proclamation of emergency. (Emergency Services Director would perform this function)
 - Supply transportation to the shelter if certain evacuees do not have a personally owned vehicle (POV) or their vehicle is flooded.
- Communications:
 - Disseminate the flood warning over EAS and by other means.
 - Activate EOC and call-in representatives from other agencies if needed (Emergency Services Director would perform this function)
 - Activate emergency plans and standard operating procedures (SOPS)
- Human Services: Open shelters for flood victims coordinated with Red Cross, if deemed necessary.
- Search and Rescue:
 - Conduct aerial and waterborne search and rescue once flooding occurs.
 - Include provisions for the rescue of stranded animals and the disposal of dead ones. (County Animal Control Office)
- Law Enforcement:
 - Help with warning those in danger by going door-to-door, if necessary.
 - Assist with evacuation.
 - Provide shelter security if shelter opens.
- All other ESFs: During a flood warning most Jackson County agencies and departments with emergency responsibilities should begin emergency response procedures and report actions to the Civil Defense Director or law enforcement officials.

Hurricane Warning:

- Transportation:
 - Provide transportation as requested and required, especially to special needs people who might not be able to evacuate their homes.
 - Issue all required evacuations (Emergency Services via the Board of Supervisors)
- Communications:
 - Disseminate the hurricane warning to key officials as per ESF-2.
 - Activate the Jackson County EOC.
 - Notify State EOC of local activation and double check phone numbers
 - Establish communications with emergency responders in the field

-
- Public Works and Engineering
 - Coordinate and position equipment
 - Be prepared to mobilize personnel for utility restoration and debris clearance
 - Fire Services
 - Provide communications and warning support as per ESF-2
 - Remain on standby for any firefighting activities, hazardous materials operations, debris clearance duties, search and rescue, and medical emergencies
 - Damage Information and Assessment: Continue same activities as hurricane watch
 - Mass Care:
 - Activate Jackson County shelter program
 - Assign predesignated personnel to shelters
 - Notify the public of the shelters that are opened as per ESF-14
 - Notify State EOC of shelter openings, location, and capacity
 - Resource Management: Allocate requested emergency equipment needs prior to landfall
 - Health and Medical:
 - Be prepared to mobilize field personnel
 - Prepare all medical facilities for the hurricane and evacuate all patients that are capable
 - Search and Rescue: Continue same activities as hurricane watch
 - Hazardous Materials:
 - Continue preparing facility for hurricane winds and store all hazardous materials
 - Stop all transport of hazardous materials
 - Public Information: Inform the public of the hurricane warning and situation
 - Law Enforcement:
 - Assist in informing the public of the hurricane warning as per ESF-2
 - Provide security for shelters and other critical facilities as needed
 - Alert all shifts and activate emergency plans and procedures
 - Provide traffic control
 - Provide communications support (ESF-2)
 - Have personnel on patrol observe weather conditions and report the information to EOC

Incident Actions:

During Severe Weather Event:

- Transportation:
 - Have transportation representative in the EOC coordinate fuel and vehicle requests
 - Continue to have bus drivers on standby and utilize them if needed

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- Provide transportation to move people or supplies if called upon
 - Coordinate all requests for additional equipment and personnel through the EOC
 - Communications:
 - Handle the operations of the Jackson County EOC and notify periodically the State EOC of county status
 - Maintain status reports from the field
 - Coordinate and warn neighboring communities of path of the storm
 - Public Works and Engineering: Be prepared to respond to most critical infrastructure damage and try to get the county back with utility service as soon as possible
 - Fire Services:
 - Render assistance as required by the EOC
 - Coordinate all firefighting activities
 - Assist with search and rescue missions if required
 - Assist with damage assessment (ESF-5)
 - Assist with debris clearance
 - Provide communications and warning support as per ESF-2
 - In charge of hazardous materials operations (ESF-10)
 - Damage Information and Assessment: Begin evaluating and recording damage information reports from personnel in the field
 - Mass Care:
 - Continue shelter activation, as required
 - Continue to register shelterees in shelters
 - Provide snacks and comfort items to evacuees
 - Coordinate any medical, health, and referral services needed by the shelterees
 - Continue providing local and State officials with all data concerning shelters
 - Resource Management: Process and allocate requested resources
 - Health and Medical:
 - Ensure shelters are maintained in sanitary conditions
 - Report pertinent health information to the EOC
 - Retrieve bodies of persons killed during the emergency (Coroner)
 - Provide general medical and health care as described in ESF-8
 - Search and Rescue: Begin search and rescue activities if people are reported missing
 - Hazardous Materials: Continue same activities as hurricane warning
 - Public Information: Continue to inform public of situation
 - Law Enforcement
 - Continue traffic control and report information back to the EOC
 - Continue communications support (ESF-2)
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- Assist with damage assessment (ESF-5)

Post-Incident Actions:

Tornado:

- Transportation
 - If the Jackson County EOC has been activated, report there and handle all transportation and requests from the emergency responders in the field.
 - If requested, provide school buses and or county vehicles and drivers to disaster area should victims need to be transported to a shelter or other safe location.
 - ESF-1 field reps should report all necessary transportation information flow to the designated ESE- 1 contact in the local EOC
- Communications
 - Activate EOC and call in representatives from other ESFs, if needed.
 - Receive reports at the EOC of injuries and damages and coordinate personnel and supplies to the areas of greatest need and damage.
- Public Works and Engineering (SF-3)
 - Send designated representative to the EOC, if activated.
 - Maintain utility services to critical facilities following the severe weather (provide emergency power if needed).
 - Coordinate all requests for additional equipment and personnel through the EOC.
 - Eventually take debris to designated debris disposal sites.
 - Coordinate closely with private utility companies (ESF-3).
 - ESF-3 field reps should report all necessary public works information flow back to the designated ESF-3 contact in the local EOC.
- Fire Services (ESF-4)
 - Send representative to the EOC, if required.
 - Coordinate fire-fighting activities.
 - Conduct search and rescue in destroyed buildings.
 - Assist ESF-3 with debris clearance.
 - In charge of hazardous materials operations until trained HAZMAT teams or the State Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) can arrive on scene,
 - Report all necessary fire services information flow out in the field back to the designated ESF-4 contact in the local EOC.
- Damage Information and Assessment (ESF-5)
 - Coordinate damage assessment teams.
 - Notify State EOC of any damages or requests and send in required DR reports discussed in ESF-5 of this plan.
 - Maintain status reports from responders in the field.
- Mass Care (ESF-6)
 - Open shelters if needed and coordinate with Red Cross.
 - Send representative to EOC to coordinate the shelter process.
 - Coordinate shelter requirements with all volunteer relief agencies.

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- Help provide food and comfort items in shelters (only if shelters are to remain open for an extended amount of time) through Red Cross.
 - Provide local and State officials with all data concerning sheltered.
 - Resource Management (ESF-7)
 - Allocate needed supplies and equipment to the disaster area.
 - Activate mutual-aid agreements with other municipalities for additional personnel or other equipment not already in the possession of Jackson County.
 - Health and Medical (ESF-8)
 - Send designated medical coordinator to the FOC, if activated.
 - Send medical personnel and ambulances to the area, if requested.
 - Notify hospitals to be on standby for tornado victims.
 - Retrieve all fatalities (Coroner),
 - Report all field and hospital activities to the Medical Coordinator located in the local EOC.
 - Search and Rescue (ESF-9): Search collapsed structures for the possibility of survivors.
 - Hazardous Materials (ESE-10)
 - Inspect and clean up industrial areas that might have been in the path of the tornado and report spills or damages to the Jackson County EOC.
 - Local industry to supply equipment to the county for recovery purposes, if available
 - Report all HAZMAT activities to the designated ESP-10 representative located in the local EOC.
 - Public Information
 - Inform the public of what has occurred, what to do, and where to go for help.
 - If a tornado occurs during school hours, provide information to the EOC for dissemination to concerned parents of students.
 - Establish a Joint Information Center (KC) near the worst affected areas in the county should State, Federal, or media PIOs arrive in Jackson County.
 - Donations Management
 - Contact the MCVS — VOAD.
 - Review all facilities designated to store and warehouse various donated goods.
 - Report all field donated-related activities to the designated representatives located in the EOC.
 - Law Enforcement
 - Send a representative to the EOC, if required.
 - Provide traffic control to keep "sight-seers" out of affected area.
 - Furnish field communications support as per ESF-2.
 - Report findings to the designated ESP representative.

Flood:

Transportation: Continue to provide buses and drivers should the flood victims need transportation to a shelter (per request of the Emergency Services Director)

Communications: Continue to provide communication support to responding agencies

Public Works and Engineering

- Maintain, if possible, all roads and bridges.
- Maintain utility services to critical facilities during the emergency.
- Coordinate with the EOC for any additional ESF-3 equipment and personnel.
- Provide emergency power where feasible.
- Send designated ESF-3 representative to the EOC, if required.

Fire Services

- Coordinate all fire-fighting activities.
- Assist ESF-9 with search and rescue operations.
- In charge of hazardous materials operations until trained HAZMAT teams or the State Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) can arrive in the county and take over the operation.

Damage Information and Assessment

- Coordinate damage assessment teams.
- Notify State EOC of all damages, any resource requests, and fill out required reports discussed in ESF-5 of this plan.
- Continue to maintain status reports from responders in the field.

Mass Care

- Mobilize Red Cross personnel to open shelters, if deemed necessary.
- Send designated ESF-6 representative to EOC to coordinate the shelter process.
- Assist in providing food and comfort items in shelters if shelters are to remain opened for an extended amount of time coordinated through Red Cross.
- Provide State EOC officials with all data concerning sheltered.

Resource Management: Allocate requested county and city resources to the disaster site.

Health and Medical

- Send the appointed ESF-8 medical coordinator to the EOC, if needed.
- Send medical personnel and ambulances to the flood area, if requested by field units.
- Coordinate with Dept. of Health to begin releasing statements, on health concerns.

Search and Rescue: Perform rescue of any people stranded because of the floodwaters.

Hazardous Materials

- Respond to HAZMAT incidents (fire, law enforcement, etc.)
- If floodwaters affect an industry in Jackson County that industry should contact local Emergency Services (EOC) and then follow in-house standard operating procedures (SOPS).

Public Information: Inform the public of emergency floodwater procedures and inform them of where they can go for local assistance.

Donations Management: If donations begin to filter into Jackson County, contact MCVS-VOAD to coordinate donations and volunteers.

Law Enforcement

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- Send designated representative to the EOC if requested.
 - Provide security as needed in flooded areas to prevent looting and "sight-seers".
 - Assist ESF-9 with search and rescue missions.
 - Provide traffic control from all evacuated areas.

Hurricane:

- **Transportation:**
 - Provide shelterees with information on when they can safely return to their homes
 - Coordinate all transportation tasks ordered by city / county executives
 - Coordinate the transport of people back to their homes if they require it
- **Communications:**
 - Keep EOC activated if necessary so disaster relief operations will be coordinated properly
 - Communicate all pertinent information back to the appropriate State ESF at the State EOC
- **Public Works and Engineering:**
 - Repair and restore all services to area as soon as possible following the emergency
 - Provide damage cost estimates to city / county executives
 - Maintain, if possible, all roads, bridges, sewers, and utilities
 - Maintain service to all critical facilities
 - Dispose of debris at predetermined sites as per ESF-3
 - Coordinate all requests for additional equipment and personnel through the EOC
- **Fire Services:**
 - Render assistance as required by ESF-4
 - Continue any rescue and firefighting operations
 - Inform EOC of all personnel and equipment needs out in the field
 - Help conduct damage assessment (ESF-5)
 - In charge of hazardous materials operations as described in ESF-10
 - Provide communications support as per ESF-2
 - Assist with debris clearance of roads
- **Damage Information and Assessment:** Have damage assessment teams assess the damage and send required reports to MEMA (ESF-5)
- **Mass Care:**
 - Provide supportive social services to disaster victims
 - Coordinate temporary housing for Jackson County residents if damage was that severe
 - Continue to report all shelter data to State EOC and begin to phase out shelter operations
 - Conduct damage assessment (Red Cross)
- **Resource Management:**
 - Continue to allocate supplies and equipment
 - Activate mutual-aid agreements with other municipalities
- **Health and Medical:**

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- Treat the injured
 - Evaluate and provide to the EOC recommendations on health aspects of the emergency
 - Conduct food and water inspections

 - Search and Rescue (ESF-9)
 - Search collapsed structures for survivors

 - Hazardous Materials (ESF-10)
 - Clean up industrial area and report damages to the Jackson County EOC
 - If available, supply equipment to the county for other recovery purposes

 - Public Information: Provide victims with information on housing, food, medical services, etc.

 - Donations Management
 - Activate the Donations Coordination Team (DCT) and be prepared to sift through unsolicited donated goods
 - Find places to store and warehouse various items or locate victims that need the donated good

 - Law Enforcement
 - Render assistance as required'
 - Help conduct damage assessment by radioing in damage (ESF-5)
 - Assist in any search and rescue missions if required as described in ESF-9
 - Inform EOC of all equipment and personnel needs out in the field
 - Continue communications support as per ESF-2
 - Prevent looting
 - Investigate price gouging referrals

Recovery Actions:

- Transportation
 - Inform evacuated public that it is safe to return home.
 - Provide transportation of evacuees back to their homes, if required and safe.

- Communications: Reduce EOC staff and begin phasing out disaster related activities.

- Public Works and Engineering
 - Repair and restore all services to areas as soon as practicable.
 - Clear all debris as the water recedes.
 - Inspect flooded buildings to determine if they are safe to inhabit.
 - Coordinate with private utilities on utility restoration.

- Fire Services
 - Continue all fire suppression activities.
 - Assist ESF-3 with debris clearance.

- Damage Information and Assessment
 - Maintain situation reports from responders in the field.
 - Continue assessing the damage as the water recedes.

- Continue submitting all damage information to the State EOC.
 - Mass Care: Phase out shelter and feeding operations.
 - Resource Management:
 - Continue to allocate requested city or county resources to the disaster area.
 - Track and eventually retrieve those resources that have already been allocated.
 - Health and Medical: Check flooded areas for contamination and diseases (i.e., untreated sewage, dead animals, or hazardous materials) that can be left behind by flood waters and inform the public, through EOC channels, of results of- this contamination check and then recommend the proper sanitation procedures.
 - Search and Rescue: Phase out search missions.
 - Hazardous Materials: Continue with same activities as disaster relief operations until HAZMAT is contained, and incident is closed out.
 - Public Information
 - Broadcast over communications medium that it is safe to return to the flooded areas.
 - Announce to the citizens of Jackson County, the Health Department's -findings on any diseases or contamination left behind from the floodwaters.
 - Donations Management: Phase out any donation management activities.
 - Law Enforcement: Control access to evacuated areas allowing in only residents and emergency workers.
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SECTION SIX: SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENT ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

SECTION SEVEN: SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

The Jackson County Road Department will coordinate an annual revision of this ESF annex with all primary and supporting agencies. Unscheduled reviews may be conducted based on incident experience or changing laws and regulations. Recommendations will be submitted to Jackson County Emergency Management as needed for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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SECTION NINE: SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

EIA #? Coordinator – ??

State EIA #? Coordinator – ??

Primary Agencies

State Primary Agencies

Support Agencies

State Support Agencies

SECTION ONE: TERRORISM INCIDENT ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: This annex sets forth the concept of operations for preventing, responding, and recovering from all threats or acts of terrorism within the state, regardless of whether they are deemed credible and/or whether they escalate to an Incident of State Significance. To accomplish this, the annex establishes a structure for a systematic, coordinated, unified, timely, and effective state response to threats or acts of terrorism within the state. The goal is to identify potential terrorist targets within a county and reduce their vulnerability. If those efforts fail, it is local government's responsibility to respond in a timely and efficient manner to control the incident, protect lives and property, maintain the continuity of government, recover, and ultimately return the situation to normal.

Terrorism for the purpose of this annex is defined as the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives.

Scope: This annex supports the Jackson County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and:

- Provides guidance and outlines operational concepts for the state response to a threatened or actual terrorist incident within the state.
- Acknowledges and outlines the unique nature of each threat or incident. This annex addresses direction, coordination, operations for response as well as throughout the recovery/investigation phases of an incident.
- Outlines the capabilities and responsibilities of the local jurisdictions, and the law enforcement and investigative activities necessary to prevent or mitigate a specific threat or incident.

In addition to the priorities identified in the Jackson County CEMP, response to terrorist threats or incidents within the county is based on the following priorities:

- Preserving life or minimizing risk to health which constitutes the first priority of operations.
- Preventing a threatened act from being carried out or an existing terrorist act from being expanded or aggravated.
- Locating, accessing, safe rendering, controlling, containing, recovering, or disposing of a WMD that has not yet functioned, and disposing of CBRNE material in coordination with appropriate departments and agencies.
- Apprehending and successfully prosecuting perpetrators of terrorist threats or incidents.

SECTION TWO: TERRORISM INCIDENT ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

Local, State, and Area Governments: Mississippi Office of Homeland Security MOHS/MDPS/Mississippi Bureau of Investigations (MBI) in conjunction with local effected law enforcement and the local Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) from a Joint Command Post (JCP) or Joint Operations Center (JOC). The command post or JOC coordinates the necessary assets required to respond to and resolve the threat or incident with state and local law enforcement agencies. The lead agencies will establish a forward command post to manage the threat based upon a graduated and flexible response. This command post structure generally consists of three functional groups: Command, Operations, and Operations Support, and is designed to accommodate participation of other agencies, as appropriate. If the terrorist threat or incident involves a WMD or CBRNE material exceeds the capabilities and resources of the state, local, tribal and/or local FBI, additional assistance from regional and national assets will be requested to augment existing capabilities. When, an actual terrorist incident has occurred, the FBI Special Agent in Charge (SAC) becomes the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO). Joint operations are still conducted between local, state, and federal assets. In this situation, the JOC Consequence Management Group is incorporated into the appropriate components of the JFO.

SECTION THREE: TERRORISM INCIDENT ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities:

Core Capability	ESF #??
??	○ ??

SECTION FOUR: TERRORISM INCIDENT ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies: Jackson County regards terrorism as a potential threat to national security, as well as a violent criminal act, and applies all appropriate means to combat this danger. In doing so, the county vigorously pursues efforts to deter and preempt these crimes and to apprehend and prosecute directly, or assist other agencies in prosecuting, individuals who perpetrate or plan terrorist attacks. To ensure the policies established in applicable county government directives are implemented in a coordinated manner, this annex provides overall guidance to local agencies concerning the local Government’s response to potential or actual terrorist threats or incidents that occur in the Jackson County, particularly those involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), or Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) material.

Assumptions: If appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and capabilities are not available and the area is contaminated with CBRNE or other hazardous materials, it is possible that response actions into a contaminated area may be delayed until the material has dissipated to a level that is safe for emergency response personnel to operate or until

appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities arrive, whichever is sooner. In addition to the planning assumptions and considerations identified in the Jackson CEMP Basic Plan, the response to terrorist threat or incident, particularly those involving WMD/CBRNE material, are based on the following assumptions and considerations:

- A terrorist threat or incident may occur at any time with little or no warning, may involve single or multiple geographic areas, and may result in mass casualties.
- The suspected or actual involvement of terrorists adds a complicating dimension to incident management.
- The response to a threat or actual incident involves local, state, and federal law enforcement to provide an investigative element to such activity.
- In the case of a threat, there may be no incident site and no external consequences, and therefore, there may be no need for establishment of traditional Incident Command System (ICS) elements such as an Incident Command Post (ICP) or a Joint Field Office (JFO).
- An act of terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center within the county involving chemical biological, nuclear, radiological, and explosive materials, will have major consequences that can overwhelm the capabilities of many local governments to respond and may seriously challenge existing county response capabilities.
- In the case of a biological attack, the effect may be temporally and geographically dispersed, without a determined or defined "incident site." Response operations may be conducted over a multi-jurisdictional, multi-state region.
- A biological attack employing a contagious agent may require quarantine by state, local and tribal health officials to contain the disease outbreak.
- Local government will be overwhelmed when responding to terrorist events due to limited capabilities and resources.
- Local law enforcement will exercise broad lawful authority, within existing capabilities, to protect life and property threatened by acts of terrorism to include ordering evacuations, curfews, and other necessary actions to contain or control the incident.
- All acts of violence are not necessarily terrorist actions, e.g., murder or robbery. There is no definitive method of differentiating terrorist acts from other violent crimes because the perpetrator's intent may be the only discriminator. A rule of thumb that can be applied is if the act is obviously related to personal gain (robbery of money or high-value items) or personal motivation (hatred, love, revenge, etc.), it is a crime, but probably not terrorist-related.
- WMD and other terrorist acts may involve mass casualties and damage to buildings or other types of property. Local emergency responders' ability to identify aspects of the incident (e.g., signs and symptoms exhibited by victims), report them accurately, and protect themselves, will be essential to maximize the use of critical local resources and trigger the state and federal response.

General: The complexity, scope, and potential consequences of a terrorist threat or incident require that there be a rapid and decisive capability to resolve the situation. The resolution to an act of terrorism demands an extraordinary level of coordination of law enforcement, criminal investigation, protective activities, emergency management functions, and technical expertise across all levels of government. The incident may affect a single location or multiple locations, each of which may be an incident scene, a hazardous scene, and/or a crime scene simultaneously. The physical location of these boundaries will depend on the type and quantity of hazardous materials involved:

- The Crime Scene Boundary defines the crime scene. The crime scene may include the areas, which are referred to in technical operations as the "working point" or "red zone." Access to the crime scene may be restricted by State, Federal, or local law enforcement. Response activities within the crime scene may require special procedures to protect evidence collection.
- The Hazardous Materials Boundary defines the hazardous materials site, which may be referred to in technical operations as the hot or isolation zones. Depending on the spread of contaminants, the HAZMAT site may include some portion of the crime scene and the surrounding community. Access to the HAZMAT site may be restricted to response personnel wearing protective clothing and using decontamination procedures.

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- The Disaster Boundary identifies the community-at-risk which may need to take protective actions such as shelter, evacuation, or quarantine. Access into this area may or may not be restricted on the authority of State and local health officials.

Organization: The Jackson County Sheriff's Department will serve as the lead agency for terrorist acts or terrorist threats and intelligence collection activities within the county. Investigative and intelligence activities are managed by the MOHS/MDPS/Mississippi Bureau of Investigations (MBI) in conjunction with local effected law enforcement and the local Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) from a Joint Command Post (JCP) or Joint Operations Center (JOC). The command post or JOC coordinates the necessary assets required to respond to and resolve the threat or incident with state and local law enforcement agencies. The lead agency will establish a forward command post to manage the threat based upon a graduated and flexible response. This command post structure generally consists of three functional groups: Command, Operations, and Operations Support, and is designed to accommodate participation of other agencies, as appropriate. If the terrorist threat or incident which has involved a WMD or CBRNE material exceeds the capabilities and resources of the state, local, tribal and/or local FBI, additional assistance from regional and national assets will be requested to augment existing capabilities. When, an actual terrorist incident has occurred, the FBI Special Agent in Charge (SAC) becomes the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO). Joint operations are still conducted between local, state, and federal assets. In this situation, the JOC Consequence Management Group is incorporated into the appropriate components of the JFO.

Command Group:

- Incident Command (IC) will be established at the scene of the incident and will be supported by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The on-scene IC will provide command and control structure for the incident by providing leadership for the incident at the incident site.
- The Joint Information Center (JIC) team is integrated into the IC structure when established. It is composed of the public affairs (media) officers from the participating local, state, and federal public safety agencies. It manages information released to the public through a coordinated, unified approach. The JIC provides specific guidance and expertise to the IC and State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and coordinates to ensure the media strategy is consistent with the overall investigative strategy.

Operations Group:

- The Operations Group handles all investigative, intelligence, and operational functions related to the threat, critical incident, or special event.
- Each local, state, and federal unit within the Operations Group provides expertise in specific functional areas. These areas are important in the overall resolution of an incident.
- The units within the Operations Group are scalable and may be tailored to a specific threat, critical incident, or special event. Tailoring may be based on equipment and expertise.
- The Operations Group will consist of an Information/Intelligence unit, an Investigations unit, and a Field Operations unit(s).

Information/Intelligence Unit:

- Information/Intelligence unit is the central point for receiving all information and intelligence that comes into the Incident Command Post. This unit will consist of intelligence analysts from the Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (MSAIC) and the FBI - Jackson Field Intelligence Group (FIG) in a joint effort between the FBI and the state. The Intelligence Unit is divided into two primary sections Information and Intelligence. The purpose of the Information

Section is to ensure that telephone calls, e-mail messages, fax reports, and other incoming information are assessed for relevance to the threat, critical incident, or special event. The information is checked to determine if it has been previously reported. It is prioritized and entered into an information management system. Through this filtering mechanism the Information Section ensures that only current and relevant information is disseminated to the Incident Command Staff.

- The Intelligence Unit manages the collection, analysis, archiving, and dissemination of relevant and valid investigative and strategic intelligence.
- The Intelligence Section usually is divided into teams based on functional responsibility. Teams manage intelligence related to the crisis site or target and build intelligence portfolios.
- The Information/Intelligence Coordinator is responsible for providing guidance and direction to all personnel within the Information/Intelligence Unit and coordinating the activities of the unit with all other units within the Incident. Personnel within the Information Intelligence Unit are responsible for receiving incoming information, processing new information, routing follow-up information appropriately, and implementing procedures for tracking evidentiary material that is introduced into the command post.
- The Information/Intelligence Unit will maintain databases on significant elements related to the investigation (subjects, vehicles, and organizations), analyze, and identify trends in activities related to the investigation (predictive and strategic intelligence), conduct liaison with outside members of the Intelligence Community, and prepare periodic briefings and reports concerning the status of the crisis or investigation. The Intelligence unit is responsible for collecting and reviewing all intelligence related to the threat, crisis, or special event to enable the state to further develop and refine strategic objectives.

Investigations:

- The Investigations Unit provides oversight and direction to all investigative activity related to the threat, critical incident, or special event. The Investigations Unit implements the strategy of the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) by directing the collection and management of investigative information. It is composed of investigative personnel from the agencies with specific jurisdiction or authority for investigating crimes related to the threat, critical incident, or special event. The Investigations Unit Coordinator is usually a supervisory investigator who has responsibility for investigating the most significant substantive law violation.
- Teams within the Investigations Unit review all incoming information to determine investigative value. The Investigations Unit assigns, tracks, and reviews all investigative leads and documents the investigation in the appropriate case file(s). The case agents or primary investigators within the Investigations Unit manage all evidence and information, and prepare it for court presentation, if appropriate. The case agents or primary investigators are assisted by analytical personnel to ensure that all investigative information is pursued to its logical conclusion. A Records Check Team within the Investigations Unit reviews case files and databases to ensure that all items of investigative value are identified and evaluated. The Investigations Unit is responsible for collecting and reviewing all reports of investigative activity to enable the SAC to further develop and refine strategic objectives.

Field Operations:

- The Field Operations Units are based upon the specific needs of the threat, critical incident, or special event. The personnel staffing these units are subject-matter experts in several specialized skill areas. Field Operations Unit Coordinators are responsible for ensuring the activity of the specialized units is consistent with and in support of the strategy of the Incident Command.
- Field Operations units may include representatives of tactical, negotiations, WMD/CBRNE, evidence response, surveillance, technical, or any other specialized unit deployed to the crisis site(s) or staged in readiness. The mission of these units is to provide the Incident Commander with current information and specialized assistance in dealing

with the threat, critical incident, or special event. Information is communicated between the ICP and the crisis site(s) through the Field Operations Unit representatives in the Incident Command Post and SEOC. This ensures that decision makers both in the SEOC and in the forward areas maintain full situational awareness. The Field Operations Units coordinate their activities to ensure each is aware of the impact of their activities on the other field units.

- Local, state, and federal law enforcement specialty units assigned to assist with field operations during the threat, incident, or special event coordinate their activities with the appropriate Field Operations Units. The Joint Operations Center manages the activities of the specialized units at a strategic level. Activities at the individual or “tactical” level are managed at the crisis site(s) through forward command structures such as the Tactical Operations Center, Negotiations Operations Center, and Evidence Response Team Operations Center.

Operations Support Group:

- The Operations Support Units designated within the JOC/SEOC ICP are based upon the specific needs of the threat, critical incident, or special event. The personnel who staff these units are subject-matter experts in several specialized areas. Operations Support Coordinators are responsible for ensuring the activity of their units is consistent with and in support of the strategy of the Incident Commander and Command Structure.
- Operations Support Units can include administrative, logistics, legal, media, liaison, communications, and information management. The mission of these units is to support the investigative, intelligence, and operational functions of the Incident Command.
- A Communications Unit may be established to handle radio and telephone communications to support incident operations. The Communications Unit establishes communications networks. It also establishes networks to facilitate timely and reliable information-sharing between the IC/SEOC and other command and control centers.
- The Information Technology Unit is responsible for computer system operation within each unit and between units. Information Technology Specialists are responsible for ensuring the uninterrupted operation of the information management system used during operations.

Administrative and Logistical Support: Local governments provide leadership for services such as law enforcement, fire, public safety, environmental response, public health, emergency management, emergency medical services, and public works for all manner of threats, hazards, and emergencies. Local governments coordinate prevention resources and capabilities with neighboring jurisdictions, the state, and the private and nonprofit sectors. Local law enforcement agencies are responsible for protection of life and property, the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and the arrest of violators of the law. These agencies respond to incidents, conduct criminal investigations, collect criminal intelligence, and collaborate with other law enforcement agencies to resolve crime. They also engage in community, private industry, and interagency partnerships to identify and prevent criminal acts to include terrorism and transnational threats and aid the State and/or Federal governments, as necessary.

Contracts and Mutual Aid Agreements: This section identifies both general and specific duties and responsibilities for designated local government agencies and supporting organizations. It is expected that individual response agencies have developed or will develop standard operating procedures which meet this general outline, and which are compatible among other participating agencies. If local resources prove to be inadequate or are exhausted, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions through mutual aid procedures/guidelines. These agreements should be in place before the incident to insure legal and financial conditions are delineated. Jurisdictions in the areas sustaining little or no damage may be called upon to support the affected areas. When resources are beyond the capability of local government to acquire, requests for assistance are forwarded to the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, federal assistance may be requested.

Operations and Planning Support: Information collection, analysis, and dissemination are essential to avoid or minimize loss of life and property. The 911 located at Jackson County Sheriffs Dept. in Jackson County is the designated local warning point operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

SECTION FIVE: TERRORISM INCIDENT ANNEX ACTIONS

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Preparedness Actions:

Pre-Incident Actions:

Incident Actions:

Recovery Actions:

Post-Incident Actions:

SECTION SIX: TERRORISM INCIDENT ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Fire Department:

- Coordinate all fire and rescue operations during terrorist incidents.
- Operation of fire warning systems.
- Hazardous materials control.
- Dispatch and deploy fire personnel and equipment during an emergency.
- Control fires if necessary.
- Assist with search and rescue operations as needed.
- Provide support for evacuation operations as needed.
- Set up decontamination area for emergency responders and victims, if needed.
- Identify apparently unsafe structures; restrict access to such structure pending further evaluation by the Public Works/Engineering staff.
- Identify requirements for debris clearance to expedite fire response and search and rescue.
- Support Crisis Management activities.
- Coordination with public works and utilities.
- Fire rescue mutual aid.

Jackson County Sheriff's Department:

- Provide law enforcement representatives for the Incident Command Post and the EOC.
 - Crisis management lead.
 - Secure the scene, reroute traffic, and implement crowd control measures if necessary.
 - Make notifications of terrorist incidents to law enforcement agencies.
-

- Brief emergency response personnel on crime scene protection.
- Coordinate the deployment and operation of counter-terrorist response elements.
- Conduct reconnaissance in vicinity of the incident site to identify threats from delayed action and secondary weapons.
- Organize and conduct evacuation of the public and of special facilities if required.
- In coordination with state and federal authorities, investigate incident; identify and apprehend suspects.
- Oversee Search and Rescue operations.
- Keep dispatch and the EOC informed of response activities.

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency:

- Coordinate regularly with the Sheriff and other law enforcement agencies with respect to the terrorist threat and determine appropriate readiness actions during periods of increased threat.
- In conjunction with other local officials, assess the local terrorist threat, identify high risk targets, and determine the vulnerabilities of such targets and the potential impact upon the population.
- Activate the EOC as needed or upon request.
- Notify support staff and volunteers of EOC activation.
- Submit a request for an emergency declaration, as applicable.
- Operate the EOC at the appropriate level, maintain a chronological log of incident events, and coordinate for resources.
- Coordinate with Incident Commander and other responding agencies and organizations.
- Provide County PIO with information for media releases.
- Coordinate shelter and mass care operations as needed. Notify Red Cross and other volunteer organizations for assistance if necessary.
- Help coordinate recovery actions.
- Manage the process for collection of damage assessments, document, and report recovery actions.
- Hold periodic briefings when necessary for the EOC staff to exchange information.
- Coordinate available resources; maintain detailed records of all fiscal and other resources committed and/or expended.
- Notify state if it appears state or federal assistance may be necessary.

Jackson County Health Department:

- Provide public health information and education concerning the effects of the incident.
- Monitor air and water quality conditions and take appropriate action.
- Develop emergency public health regulations and orders as needed.
- Inspect shelters for sanitary conditions, including food and water supplies, wastewater, and garbage disposal.
- Assist in determining procedures for environmental response and cleanup.
- Follow-up monitoring of site if necessary.

Jackson County Public Information Office:

- Coordinate with elected officials, the IC, Jackson County EM on news release and information to the public on current conditions.
- Work with news media to provide accurate and timely reports to the public.
- Utilize the Emergency Activation System (EAS) as needed.

Jackson County Public Works Department:

- Provide equipment or resources at the request of the incident commander.
- Protect public utilities from contamination or damage due to hazardous or toxic materials.

Jackson County Search and Rescue:

- Coordinate SAR operations under the direction of the IC.
- Assist with damage assessment, traffic control, medial operations, and fatality management as requested.

Jackson County Emergency Medical Services:

- Assume responsibility for victim triage, treatment, and transport.
- Notify hospitals, through designated and surviving communications channels, of the number and condition of patients.
- Assist as needed.

Jackson County Coroner:

- The County Coroner is responsible for collection, storage, and disposition of all human’s remains and their personal effects.

Jackson County Department of Human Services or Volunteer Organizations:

- Assist with sheltering, mass care, family assistance and donations management as appropriate.
 - Provide additional assistance as requested and appropriate.
-

SECTION SEVEN: TERRORISM INCIDENT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

As a minimum, the Jackson County Emergency Management Director will coordinate and conduct an annual review of this annex with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or regulatory change indicate a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: TERRORISM INCIDENT ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: TERRORISM INCIDENT ANNEX APPENDICES

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EIA #? Coordinator – ??

State EIA #? Coordinator – ??

Primary Agencies

State Primary Agencies

Support Agencies

State Support Agencies

SECTION ONE: CYBER INCIDENT ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: This annex describes the specialized application of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) to cyber-related Incidents of County Significance. Cyber-related Incidents of County Significance may result in activation of both Emergency Support Function ESF #2, and the Cyber Incident Annex. When processes in both annexes are activated, the Jackson County Office of Homeland Security continues its responsibilities under this annex and fulfills its responsibilities as described in ESF #2.

Scope: The Cyber Incident Annex is built primarily upon the National Cyberspace Security Response System (NCSRS) described in the National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace. The NCSRS is a public-private architecture that provides mechanisms for rapid identification, information exchange, response, and remediation to mitigate the damage caused by malicious cyberspace activity. This framework may be utilized in any Incident of County Significance with cyber-related issues, including significant cyber threats and disruptions; crippling cyber-attacks against the Internet or critical infrastructure information systems; technological emergencies; or presidentially declared disasters. This annex describes the framework for county cyber incident response coordination among county departments and agencies and, upon request, local and private-sector entities.

SECTION TWO: CYBER INCIDENT COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations: Cyberspace is largely owned and operated by the private sector; therefore, the authority of the Federal government to exert control over activities in cyberspace is limited.

SECTION THREE: CYBER INCIDENT ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities:

Core Capability	ESF #??
??	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ??

SECTION FOUR: CYBER INCIDENT ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

- The procedures discussed in this annex are governed by state and federal government cyber security principles.
- This annex complements the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies, hereafter referred to as the National Telecommunications Support Plan (NTSP).
- This annex is implemented within the framework and operating principles of the CEMP/National Response Framework (NRF) and pursuant to the following authorities:
 - The Enhancement of Non-Federal Cyber Security, The Homeland Security Act (Section 223 of Public Law [P.L.] 107-276)
 - Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5)
 - Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 (HSPD-7)
 - Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)
 - Executive Order 12472: The Assignment of National Security Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities for Telecommunications
 - Section 706, Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 606)
 - The Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended
 - National Security Act of 1947, as amended
 - National Security Directive 42: National Policy for the Security of National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems
 - Executive Order 12333: United States Intelligence Activities, as amended
 - National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace

General:

A cyber-related Incident of County Significance may take many forms: an organized cyber-attack, an uncontrolled exploit such as a virus or worm, a natural disaster with significant cyber consequences, or other incidents capable of causing extensive damage to critical infrastructure or key assets. A cyber security incident is defined as an occurrence that imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of an information system or the information that system controls, processes, stores, or transmits; or constitutes a violation or imminent threat of violation of law, security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies. An incident could be either intentional or accidental in nature. Examples of cyber security incidents (hereafter may be referred to as “cyber incident” or “incident”) may include, but are not limited to:

- An incident in which an attacker commands a botnet to send high volumes of connection requests to a web server, causing it to crash.
- An incident in which users are tricked into opening a “quarterly report” sent via email that is malware; running the tool has infected their computers and established connections with an external host.
- An incident where an attacker obtains sensitive data and threatens that the details will be released publicly if the organization does not pay a designated sum of money.

-
- An incident where a user provides or exposes sensitive information to others through peer-to-peer file sharing services

Large-scale cyber incidents may overwhelm government and private-sector resources by disrupting the Internet and/or taxing critical infrastructure information systems. Complications from disruptions of this magnitude may threaten lives, property, the economy, and national security. Rapid identification, information exchange, investigation, and coordinated response and remediation often can mitigate the damage caused by this type of malicious cyberspace activity. The County government plays a significant role in managing inter-governmental (federal, state, local, and tribal) and, where appropriate, public-private coordination in response to cyber incidents. County government responsibilities include:

- Providing indications and warning of potential threats, incidents, and attacks.
- Information-sharing both inside and outside the government, including best practices, investigative information, coordination of incident response, and incident mitigation.
- Analyzing cyber vulnerabilities, exploits, and attack methodologies.
- Providing technical assistance.
- Conducting investigations, forensics analysis, and prosecution.
- Attributing the source of cyber-attacks.
- Defending against the attack.
- Leading county-level recovery efforts.

These activities are the product of, and require, a concerted effort by state and local governments, and nongovernmental entities such as private industry and academia.

Organization:

Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) - Upon notification of a potential or actual incident, the Secretary of Homeland Security may activate the IIMG. The IIMG is tailored with required DHS components and federal departments for a cyber incident. The National Cyber Response Coordination Group (NCRCG) provides subject matter expertise related to the cyber threat, analysis, and recommendations to the IIMG.

National Cyber Response Coordination Group (NCRGG) - The NCRCG is comprised of senior representatives from federal agencies that have roles and responsibilities related to preventing, investigating, defending against, responding to, mitigating, and assisting in the recovery from cyber incidents and attacks. In the event of a cyber-related Incident of State Significance requiring federal response and interagency coordination, the NCRCG is convened to harmonize operational efforts and facilitate information-sharing. The NCRCG is an interagency forum where organizations responsible for a range of activities (technical response and recovery, law enforcement, intelligence, and defensive measures) coordinate for the purposes of preparing for and executing an efficient and effective response to an incident.

The NCRCG performs the following functions:

- Provides input to member agency and department heads and the IIMG on cyber security issues, incidents, and threats.
- Assists in reviewing threat assessments and providing strategic situational awareness and decision support across the national cyber incident management spectrum, including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Synthesizes information, frames policy issues, and recommends actions including use or allocation of federal resources for agency and department heads, the IIMG, and other appropriate officials.
- As appropriate, supports the Executive Office of the President.
- During actual or potential Incidents of State Significance, the NCRCG coordinates with the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) in disseminating critical information to and from government and nongovernment sources

such as information-sharing mechanisms, academia, industry, and the public. The NCRCG leverages existing resources of DHS/IAIP/NCSD/U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) in this coordination and outreach activity.

Intelligence Community – Incident Response Center (IC-IRC)-The Intelligence Community operates the IC-IRC, a 24/7 operation that facilitates the sharing of cyber event information among members of the Intelligence Community to protect the Intelligence Community’s ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate intelligence via its networks. The IC-IRC is responsible for coordinating with other incident response organizations including US-CERT and the HSOC, enabling such organizations to leverage the Intelligence Community’s analytic capabilities for providing advanced indications of potential threats.

Department of Defense (DOD) - DOD operates a network of Computer Emergency Response Teams which are staffed 24/7. These teams are coordinated by the Joint Task Force–Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO) to identify, mitigate, and, if necessary, respond to cyber-attacks. U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) and JTF-GNO also provide continuous intelligence analysis of cyber threats. Finally, the Law Enforcement Counterintelligence Center, located at the JTF-GNO, brings together DOD’s law enforcement and counterintelligence organizations in response to cyber incidents.

SECTION FIVE: CYBER INCIDENT ANNEX ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions: Federal departments and agencies maintain computer incident response capabilities that can rapidly respond to cyber incidents on their networks, including events of prolonged duration. Law enforcement, the Intelligence Community, and DOD also maintain mechanisms that improve the Nation’s readiness to address cyber incidents. The Department of Justice (DOJ) has a network of prosecutors trained in handling cybercrime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the U.S. Secret Service (DHS/USSS) have agents that specialize in high-tech investigations. Law enforcement’s international cybercrime network enables investigators rapidly to obtain electronic data and evidence from foreign countries.

Recovery Actions: The response to and recovery from a cyber-Incident of County Significance must consider existing challenges to the effective management of significant cyber incidents and the resulting physical effects of such cyber incidents and of cyber consequences of physical incidents. Such consideration allows resources to be appropriately channeled into resolving identified challenges. Identifiable challenges include:

- The occurrence or threat of multiple cyber incidents may significantly hamper the ability of responders to adequately manage the cyber incident. Strategic planning and exercises should be conducted to assist in addressing this problem.
- A debilitating infrastructure attack could impede communications needed for coordinating response and recovery efforts. A secure, reliable communications system is needed to enable public and private-sector entities to coordinate efforts if routine communications channels are inoperable.
- Federal agencies must ensure that sufficient technical expertise is developed and maintained within the government to address the wide range of ongoing cyber-attacks and investigations. In addition, the ability to surge technical and analytical capabilities in response to cyber incidents that may occur over a prolonged period must be planned for, exercised, and maintained.

SECTION SIX: CYBER INCIDENT ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Department of Defense: DOD entities responsible for computer security and computer network defense may exercise those duties in support of the national response effort in four primary roles: 1) Defense Support of Civil Authorities; 2) intelligence and information-sharing; 3) law enforcement investigations; and 4) military operations to defend the

homeland. DOD capabilities include Intelligence components (the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Organization, and military intelligence components), Defense criminal investigative organizations (law enforcement and counterintelligence), Network Operation Security Centers, and Computer Emergency Response Teams. These entities, in cooperation with other federal entities, as appropriate, provide attack sensing and warning capabilities, gather, and analyze information to characterize the attack and to gain attribution of the cyber threat, participate in information-sharing, offer mitigation techniques, perform network intrusion diagnosis and provide technical expertise. DOD capabilities also include military operational units, which defend the DOD global information grid. DOD can take action to deter or defend against cyber-attacks which pose an imminent threat to national security, as authorized by applicable law and policy.

Department of Homeland Security/Infrastructure Analysis and Infrastructure Protection/National Cyber Security Division: DHS/IAIP/NCS is a focal point for the security of cyberspace for purposes of analysis, warning, information-sharing, vulnerability reduction, mitigation, and aiding national recovery efforts for critical infrastructure information systems. It facilitates interactions and collaborations (except for investigation and prosecution of cybercrime, military operations to defend the homeland, or other activities identified below) between and among the federal departments and agencies; state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and international organizations. Other federal departments and agencies with cyber expertise collaborate with and support DHS in accomplishing its mission. DHS/IAIP/NCS is responsible for preparation for and response to cyber threats, vulnerabilities, and incidents and works closely with the DHS/IAIP/NCS and DHS/USSS in its prevention and protection role. DHS/IAIP/NCS supports DOJ and other federal law enforcement agencies in their mission to investigate and prosecute threats to and attacks against cyberspace. DHS/IAIP/NCS also reports to the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Executive Office of the President, as appropriate, regarding coordination and response related to cyber incidents. DHS/IAIP/NCS coordinates with the Department of State (DOS) on the notification and resolution of incidents with foreign governments. DHS and DOS coordinate with the interagency community to work with foreign countries and international organizations to strengthen the protection of U.S. critical information infrastructures and those foreign critical information infrastructures on which the United States relies.

Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation: The DOJ and the FBI, working with other law enforcement agencies, lead the national effort to investigate and prosecute cybercrime. The Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the United States, or directed at U.S. citizens or institutions abroad, where such acts are within the federal criminal jurisdiction of the United States. DOJ, in cooperation with other federal departments and agencies engaged in activities to protect national security, also coordinates the activities of the other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States. The DOJ, working with other law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community, uses its authorities to attribute the source of a cyber-attack. Among other things, DOJ works with the private sector regarding the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of cybercrime. DOJ coordinates with DHS to provide domestic investigative information relevant to DHS analysis of the vulnerability of the cyber infrastructure to terrorist attack or to DHS analysis of terrorist threats against the cyber infrastructure.

Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Secret Service: The DHS/USSS works with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies in helping to lead the national effort to investigate and prosecute cybercrime. DHS/USSS coordinates with DOJ to assist in providing domestic investigative information used in DHS analysis of the vulnerability of the cyber infrastructure to terrorist attacks.

Department of State: The DOS coordinates, in conjunction with DHS/IAIP/NCS, Federal government efforts in the development and implementation of foreign policies related to cyberspace security. DOS engages in the following activities to support U.S. national cyber security goals and objectives:

-
- Participates as a member of the NCRCG to provide advice and assistance on the foreign policy issues related to a cyber incident of state significance.
 - Chairs the interagency International Critical Infrastructure Protection Working Group. This group serves as an interagency coordination mechanism on international cyber security matters of a bilateral, multilateral, or international nature.
 - Manages a cable/message address collective available for use to notify senior foreign leaders of 30 allied and like-minded nations of cyber incidents of international significance. This collective is a vehicle by which the
 - United States can notify senior national-level personnel in select foreign governments of impending cyber incidents; it complements the technical watch and warning notifications distributed by US-CERT.

The Intelligence Community: The Intelligence Community, through the IC-IRC, coordinates and shares information with DOD, US-CERT, and other incident response organizations to safeguard the integrity of Intelligence Community networks. The IC- IRC uses procedures to ensure that the Director of Central Intelligence and the President are kept informed of any activity that could jeopardize the ability of the Intelligence Community to accomplish its mission. In the event of a cyber emergency, the Intelligence Community exercises its authorities and uses its resources and expertise to provide foreign threat-based analysis and to assist in efforts to gain attribution regarding a cyber-attack.

Other Support Agencies: Other federal departments and agencies, listed as cooperating agencies, provide cyber-related expertise in support of this annex as requested.

Office of Science and Technology Policy: The Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), is responsible for the coordination of planning for and provision of national security and emergency preparedness communications for the Federal Government under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery, and reconstitution. The Director, OSTP, chairs the JTRB, which brings together federal communications policymakers with key authorities during an Incident of State Significance involving communications. The communications-related responsibilities and authorities for OSTP are found in the Communications Act of 1934, Executive Order 12472, ESF#2, and the NTSP.

Homeland Security Council/National Security Council: The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs provide interagency policy coordination for domestic and international incident management, respectively, as directed by the President.

Office of Management and Budget: OMB, through the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) requirements and with the assistance of US-CERT, chief information officers, and the departments and agencies' Inspectors General, ensures that the departments and agencies properly employ continuity and recovery plans in response to a cyber incident.

Sector-Specific Agencies: The heads of all federal departments and agencies, as directed by HSPD-5 and HSPD-7, provide their full and prompt cooperation, resources, and support, as consistent with law, policy, and their own responsibilities for protecting national security.

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA): The Federal government uses available homeland security, emergency management, and other information-sharing mechanisms to provide centrally coordinated sharing of security intelligence and information to the states. In addition, in the event of a cyber-Incident of State Significance, state, local, and tribal government entities are encouraged to activate their incident management/response support architecture and

coordinate through the national incident management structure, to include requests for the provision of additional resources to address the incident. The ability of states to augment local response operations quickly and effectively may be enhanced through participation in the development of venue-specific cyber incident response plans that include a coordinated advance strategy for receiving, deploying, and/or utilizing pre-identified state resources.

Nongovernmental Entities: The Federal government recognizes that the private and nongovernmental sectors play a central role in preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from cyber incidents. Consequently, the Federal government, primarily through DHS, maintains multiple lines of communication with the private and nongovernmental sectors to permit the ongoing exchange of vital security information. Information-sharing mechanisms allow critical sectors to share information and to work together to better protect infrastructures across all sectors of society. Through information-sharing mechanisms and associations, information about network vulnerabilities and effective solutions, as well as information related to threats and ways to protect against those threats, is provided to the private and nongovernmental sectors to assist them in achieving a higher level of critical infrastructure protection. In the event of a cyber incident, the federal government continues to work with the private sector in a coordinated response. DHS/IAIP/NCSD serves as a focal point for cyberspace security and facilitates interactions and collaborations with nongovernmental and private-sector entities for purposes of analysis, warning, information-sharing, vulnerability reduction, mitigation, and aiding national recovery efforts for critical infrastructure information systems. The private sector and academia use many security mechanisms and have their own internal cyber security management systems. However, widespread cyber disruption requires high levels of cooperation and sector-specific and cross-sector collaboration. Therefore, the private sector and academia are encouraged to work with sector-specific agencies, information-sharing mechanisms, associations, DHS, and law enforcement through existing mechanisms to ensure that adequate collaboration is conducted. In addition, DOJ and law enforcement authorities continue to work with the private sector with respect to prevention, investigation, and prosecution of cybercrime. For example, entities such as InfraGard and the Electronic Crime Task Forces (ECTFs) work to improve and extend information-sharing between private industry and government (particularly FBI and DHS/USSS, respectively) regarding critical infrastructures. InfraGard and the ECTFs promote ongoing dialogue and timely communication between private industry and Federal law enforcement and enable industry to protect assets and provide information to the government that can help prevent terrorism and other crimes.

SECTION SEVEN: CYBER INCIDENT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

As a minimum, the state agency contact will coordinate and conduct an annual review of this annex with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if an incident or regulatory change indicate a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to Jackson County Office of Emergency Services for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: CYBER INCIDENT ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: CYBER INCIDENT ANNEX APPENDICES

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EIA #? Coordinator – ??

State EIA #? Coordinator – ??

Primary Agencies

State Primary Agencies

Support Agencies

State Support Agencies

SECTION ONE: NUCLEAR and RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The Nuclear/Radiological Support Annex describes inter-agency response guidelines and procedures for responding to nuclear and/or radiological incidents that do not involve fixed nuclear facilities (FNF). These guidelines and procedures are designed to allow for the rapid deployment of state resources to prepare and deliver a coordinated and sustained response to radiological incidents in Mississippi. A radiological incident may constitute a health hazard for the general population through direct exposure or the release of radioactive materials into the environment. Positive and prompt analysis, coupled with effective decision making, will be required to protect public health and safety in case of such an incident. Radiological incidents may involve transportation accidents, industrial accidents, fires, weather related incidents, and deliberate actions such as the use of a Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD or dirty bomb).

Scope: A nuclear radiological incident may impact local and/or State government and could require prolonged emergency services to be activated, thereby causing interruption of continuity of operations/government. During events that require immediate action to protect public health and safety, an incident commander must make decisions to the best of his/her ability. As with all emergency response activities, the incident will be managed using the National Incident Management System (NIMS). At the scene of any radiological incident, it is unlikely that any first responders will possess the expertise needed to serve as the radiation subject-matter-expert (SME), a component of NIMS. However, the assistance of a radiation SME can be obtained rapidly by contacting the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency's (MEMA) 24-hour hotline at 1-800-222-MEMA (6362). In the event of an incident that involves radioactive material or radiation, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will contact the Mississippi State Department of Health/Division of Radiological Health (MSDH/DRH), which is the lead agency for technical knowledge on radiation control and response. MSDH/DRH will then dispatch personnel to contact both the local emergency management agency and the incident commander to serve as the SME. Using the services of the SME and procedures found in the CEMP and the Mississippi Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan (MREPP), the incident commander (IC) should be able to protect the health and safety of the public, including emergency response personnel. Although the MREPP serves as the response plan for Fixed Nuclear Facilities (FNFs) that affect the state, the radiological assessment and medical services procedures outlined in the MREPP could potentially be used, as needed, during a radiological emergency.

SECTION TWO: NUCLEAR and RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Local, State, and Area Governments

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:

SECTION THREE: NUCLEAR and RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities:

Core Capability	ESF #??
??	○ ??

SECTION FOUR: NUCLEAR and RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

- During a radiation emergency, all organizational elements of the state required to accomplish the mission of this plan will be utilized.
- In the event of circumstances that require an immediate action to protect the public health and safety, the incident commander is authorized to order or implement necessary protective actions.
- If possible, the incident commander or designated entity should consult with, and seek the advice of, the radiation SME on any decisions involving radiation prior to taking such actions.
- The radiation emergency response actions shall be coordinated with appropriate local officials following established procedures.

Assumptions:

- It is most likely that a radiological incident will develop in an extremely short period of time, as a vehicle accident, a fire, a weather-related incident, an industrial incident, or an RDD. In the case where an incident develops in an extremely short time frame, rapid communication and quick decision making to implement actions to protect the public will be necessary.
- An incident could develop slowly, providing sufficient time to institute effective protective measures.
- The IC or designated entity will notify the local emergency management agency (EMA) as quickly as possible. The local EMA will then notify MEMA through the 24-hour warning point.

-
- Upon advisement of a radiological component to the incident, MEMA will notify the Director of Mississippi State Department of Health/Division of Rad Health (MSDH/DRH) so that a subject matter expert can be dispatched to the incident.
 - MSDH/DRH will serve as the technical experts for radiological incidents in the state and is directed by the State Health Officer. Where immediate emergency action is necessary, and on a day-to-day basis, the MSDH/DRH serves as the lead state agency and will implement necessary protective actions to protect the public.

General:

The Nuclear Radiological Annex of the local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes the strategy for implementing and coordinating the local's proactive response to a nuclear radiological incident at a non-fixed nuclear facility. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to inform America's citizens about incidents and preparedness measures. This task specifies the federal communications leadership role within the federal government and the implied requirement that the American public receive accurate, consistent, and timely information throughout incidents. The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will serve as the lead state agency, along with the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) and Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS), for response during a radiological incident.

In view of the unique challenges of informing the public during incidents, the concept of incident communications is now employed as the key task of the Joint Information Center (JIC). Incident communications outlines specific public information management processes for use during disaster and emergencies. The State of Mississippi utilizes this approach to inform the citizens of Mississippi during incidents within the state or affecting the state.

SECTION FIVE: NUCLEAR and RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX ACTIONS

Incident Actions:

- For incidents where it is known that radioactive materials are involved (i.e., a transportation accident involving radioactive materials or the use of a Radiological Dispersal Device or an RDD), first responders should use portable radiation detectors (survey meters) to determine if abnormal radiation dose rates are present. The detectors should be turned on prior to arriving at the scene. As responders approach the scene, increases in instrument readings should be observed. Increases indicate abnormal radiation dose rates. This applies to all incidents such as transportation, fire, weather related, industrial accident or any explosion, including RDDs. For a fire or industrial incident at a non-fixed nuclear facility, staff should be aware of the presence of radioactive material on site. A listing of all sites where radioactive materials is stored and used in Mississippi is available at MSDH/DRH.
- For all transportation accidents, first responders should look for any U.S. Department of Transportation required placards on involved vehicles that indicate the presence of radioactive material. Shipping papers are another source of information for determining contents of a vehicle. It is important to note that many shipments of radioactive material destined for medical use are shipped in vehicles which require no external placards. Words such as "nuclear pharmacy", appearing on the vehicle will be clues to contents of the vehicle. Package labels with the words "Radioactive" or "Radioactive-NOS" will also alert responders to radioactive material in transit.
- If radiation is detected or suspected because of placards on a vehicle or by other means, the State Emergency Operation Center's 24-hour communications center should be immediately notified of an incident involving radiation or radioactive material.

-
- Once sufficient information is obtained, staff of MSDH/DRH will notify MEMA of the nature of the incident, and any public health order or recommendations that have been issued. MEMA will summon state resources needed in managing the incident, such as law enforcement, military, and transportation.
 - The Director of MSDH/DRH or designee will proceed to contact local emergency management agency staff or the on-scene incident commander, or designated entity, and will serve the incident commander as the subject matter expert (SME) for radiation and provide instructions and guidance for managing the radiological incident. This contact will be maintained until staff of MSDH/DRH arrive at the scene and report to the incident commander, or if needed. MSDH/DRH staff will assimilate into a unified command and assume all responsibilities, in coordination with the incident commander, for managing the radiological aspects of the incident.
 - The Director of MSDH/DRH or designee will contact and dispatch MSDH/DRH staff to the scene of the incident as appropriate.
 - As a member of the unified command, MSDH/DRH staff will determine appropriate actions to be taken in managing all radiological aspects of the incident, through recovery and clean-up operations.
-

SECTION SIX: NUCLEAR and RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency:

- Assist with initial assessment and provide information recommendations to key local elected officials.
- Coordinate needed resources in the protection of lives and property.
- Gather and disseminate through the Joint Information Center (JIC) information pertinent to the incident.
- Facilitate Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) requirements based on the incident.
- All other needs as deemed appropriate.

Jackson County Health Department:

- Provide on-scene radiological subject matter experts (SMEs).
- Provide trained personnel to serve as radiological emergency response team members.
- Conduct dose assessment and provide data to senior leadership for decision making.

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

- Provide on-scene radiological subject matter experts
- Provide trained personnel to serve as radiological emergency response team members
- Conduct dose assessment and provide data to senior leadership for decision making

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA):

- Assist with initial assessment and provide information recommendations to key state and local elected officials
- Coordinated needed resources in the protection of lives and property
- Gather and disseminate through the Joint Information Center (JIC) information pertinent to the incident
- Facilitate Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) requirements based on the incident

Mississippi Department of Public Safety/Office of Homeland Security:

- Assist with initial assessment and provide information to key state and local elected officials
 - Coordinate needed resources in the protection of lives and property (i.e. - law enforcement, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive technical assistance).
 - Request mobilization of Regional Response Team (RRT) resources based on incident and through mission assignment from MEMA.
-

SECTION SEVEN: NUCLEAR and RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

As a minimum, the local agency contact will coordinate and conduct an annual review of this annex with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or regulatory change indicate a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services for approval, publication, and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: NUCLEAR and RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: NUCLEAR and RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX APPENDICES

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EIA #? Coordinator – ??

State EIA #? Coordinator – ??

Primary Agencies

State Primary Agencies

Support Agencies

State Support Agencies

SECTION ONE: BIOLOGICAL and VIRUS INCIDENT ANNEX INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The purpose of the Biological Incident Annex is to outline the actions, roles, and responsibilities associated with response to a human disease outbreak of known or unknown origin requiring county emergency actions. This annex outlines biological incident response actions including threat assessment notification procedures, laboratory testing, joint investigative/response procedures, and activities related to recovery. Biological outbreak incidents involving animals, food, and agriculture will be addressed as outlined in Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11: Animals and Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Incident Annex.

Scope: The broad objectives of Jackson County’s response to a biological terrorism event, pandemic influenza, emerging infectious disease, or novel pathogen outbreak are to:

- Detect the event through disease surveillance and environmental monitoring.
- Identify and protect the population(s) at risk.
- Determine the source of the outbreak.
- Quickly frame the public health and law enforcement implications.
- Control and contain any possible epidemic (including providing guidance to county and municipal public health authorities).
- Augment and surge public health and medical services.
- Track and defeat any potential resurgence or additional outbreaks.
- Coordinate the assessment of the extent of residual biological contamination and coordinate decontamination procedures as necessary. In some cases, local-level resources might be inadequate.

The unique attributes of this response require separate planning considerations that are tailored to specific health concerns and effects of the disease (e.g., terrorism versus natural outbreaks; communicable versus non-communicable). Specific operational guidelines that are developed by respective organizations to address the unique aspects of a particular disease or planning consideration will supplement this annex and are intended as guidance to assist county and municipal public health and medical emergency managers.

SECTION TWO: BIOLOGICAL and VIRUS INCIDENT ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

Local, State, and Area Governments

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations:

SECTION THREE: BIOLOGICAL and VIRUS INCIDENT ANNEX CORE CAPABILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities:

Core Capability	ESF #??
??	○ ??

SECTION FOUR: BIOLOGICAL and VIRUS INCIDENT ANNEX CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Policies:

- This annex supports policies and procedures outlined in the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8, Public Health and Medical Services Annex, ESF #10, Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex, and the Terrorism Incident Annex.
- County and state agencies are primarily responsible for detecting and responding to disease outbreaks and implementing measures to minimize the health, social, and economic consequences of such an outbreak. Mississippi State Department of Health coordinates outbreak investigations from the Office of Epidemiology in Jackson.
- If any agency becomes aware of an overt threat involving biological agents or indications that instances of disease may not be the result of natural causes, the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is to be notified. The FBI, in turn, immediately notifies the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Operations Center, and the National Counterterrorism Center. (See the Terrorism Incident Annex for additional information on the FBI’s roles and responsibilities.)
- The Laboratory Response Network (LRN) is used to test samples for the presence of biological threat agents. Decisions on where to perform additional tests on samples are made by the FBI, in coordination with the MSDH’s Office of Epidemiology and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- Once notified of a credible threat or natural disease outbreak, the MSDH activates the Public Health Command/Coordination Center to assess the situation and determine appropriate public health and medical actions. Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) coordinates overall nonmedical support and response actions across

all federal departments and agencies. MSDH coordinates overall public health and medical emergency response efforts across all state departments and agencies.

- MSDH provides guidance to county and municipal authorities on proper handling of any biological materials.
- Other state and regional departments and agencies may be called upon to support MSDH during the various stages of a disease outbreak response in the preparation, planning, and/or response processes.
- If there is potential for environmental contamination, MSDH collaborates with the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) in developing sampling strategies and sharing results.
- Given the dynamic nature of a disease outbreak, Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH), in collaboration with other departments and agencies, determines the thresholds for a comprehensive state public health and medical response. These thresholds are based on specific event information rather than predetermined risk levels.

Assumptions:

- In a large disease outbreak, county and municipal officials require a highly coordinated response to public health and medical emergencies. The outbreak also may affect other states/regions and therefore involve extensive coordination with MOHS.
- Disease transmission can occur via an environmental contact such as atmospheric dispersion, person-to-person contact, animal-to-person contact, insect vector-to-person contact, or by way of contaminated food or water.
- A biological incident may be distributed across multiple jurisdictions simultaneously, requiring a nontraditional incident management approach. This approach could require the simultaneous management of multiple “incident sites” from State Emergency Operations Center in coordination with multiple county and municipal jurisdictions.
- A response to noncontagious public health emergencies may require different planning assumptions or factors.
- The introduction of biological agents, both natural and deliberate, is often first detected through clinical or hospital presentation. However, there are other methods of detection, including environmental surveillance technologies such as BioWatch and syndromic surveillance.
- No single entity possesses the authority, expertise, and resources to act unilaterally on the many complex issues that may arise in response to a disease outbreak and loss of containment affecting a multijurisdictional area. The state response requires close coordination between numerous agencies at all levels of government and with the private sector.
- State government supports affected local health jurisdictions as requested or required. The response by MSDH and other state agencies is flexible and adapts as necessary as the outbreak evolves.

Special Considerations:

- An attack may be surreptitious, in which case the first evidence of dissemination of an agent may be the presentation of disease in humans or animals. This could manifest either in clinical case reports to domestic or international public health authorities or in unusual patterns of symptoms or encounters within state or health surveillance systems.
- A terrorist-induced infectious disease outbreak initially may be indistinguishable from a naturally occurring outbreak; moreover, depending upon the agent and associated symptoms, several days could pass before public health and medical authorities even suspect that terrorism may be the cause. In such a case, criminal intent may not be apparent until sometime after illnesses are recognized.
- Environmental surveillance systems may detect the presence of a biological agent in the environment and trigger directed environmental sampling and intensified clinical surveillance to rule out or confirm an incident. If a case is confirmed, then these systems may allow for mobilization of a public health, medical, and law enforcement response in advance of the appearance of the first clinical cases or quick response after the first clinical cases are identified.

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- The United States Postal Service (USPS) may detect certain biological agents within the U.S. postal system. Detection of a biological agent in the mail stream triggers specific response protocols outlined in agency-specific standard operating procedures.

General:

The key elements of an effective biological response include (in non-sequential order):

- Rapid detection of the outbreak
- Swift agent identification and confirmation
- Alert notification of appropriate agencies involved
- Identification of the population at risk
- Determination of how the agent is transmitted, including an assessment of the efficiency of transmission
- Determination of susceptibility of the pathogen to treatment
- Identify public health, medical, and mental health implications
- Control and containment of the epidemic
- Decontamination of individuals, if necessary
- Identification of the law enforcement implications/assessment of the threat
- Augmentation and surging of local health and medical resources
- Protection of the population through appropriate public health and medical actions
- Dissemination of information to enlist public support
- Assessment of environmental contamination and cleanup/decontamination of bio-agents that persist in the environment
- Tracking and preventing secondary or additional disease outbreak

Primary state functions include supporting local public health and medical capacities according to the policies and procedures detailed in the Jackson County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Base Plan and the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 Annex.

SECTION FIVE: BIOLOGICAL and VIRUS INCIDENT ANNEX ACTIONS

Pre-Incident Actions:

For suspicious substances, field tests for biological, chemical, and/or radiological agent may be performed. All suspected bioterrorism samples are transported to a Laboratory Response Network (LRN) laboratory, where expert analysis is conducted using established U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention protocols/reagents. A major component of this process is to establish and maintain the law enforcement chain of custody and arrange for transport.

- Notify Mississippi Emergency Management Agency communications to request the 47th CST for field testing of suspicious substances.
- Mississippi State Department of Health will provide the resources to transport biological samples to LRN laboratory.

The following actions occur if a positive result is obtained by LRN on an environmental sample submitted by the state or other designated agencies:

- The LRN immediately notifies the local FBI of the positive test result.
- The FBI Field Office makes local notifications and contacts the FBI Headquarters Weapons of Mass Destruction Operations Unit.

Determination of a Disease Outbreak: The initial indication of a major disease outbreak, intentional or naturally occurring, may be the recognition by public health and medical authorities that a significantly increased number of people are becoming ill and presenting to local healthcare providers. Therefore, the most critical decision-making support requires surveillance information, identification of the causative biological agent, a determination of whether the observations are related to a naturally occurring outbreak, and the identification of the population(s) at risk.

Laboratory Confirmation: During the evaluation of a suspected disease outbreak, laboratory samples are distributed to appropriate laboratories. During a suspected terrorist incident, sample information is provided to state law enforcement for investigative use and to public health and emergency response authorities for epidemiological use and agent characterization to facilitate and ensure timely public health and medical interventions. If the incident begins as an epidemic of unknown origin detected through local health surveillance systems or networks, laboratory analysis is initiated through the routine public health laboratory network.

Identification (Analysis and Confirmation): The samples collected, and the analyses conducted must be sufficient to characterize the cause of the outbreak.

Notification: Any disease outbreak suspected or identified by Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) or through another public health partner is brought to the immediate attention of the State Health Officer or designee as detailed in the Emergency Support Function #8 Annex or internal MSDH policy documents, in addition to the notification requirements contained in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Base Plan.

Incident Actions:

Once notified of a threat or disease outbreak that requires, or potentially requires significant public health and/or medical assistance, MSDH activates the Public Health Command/Coordination Center to assess the situation and determine the appropriate public health and medical actions. The Mississippi Office of Homeland Security coordinates all nonmedical support, discussions, and response actions. The immediate task following any notification is to identify the population affected and at risk and the geographic scope of the incident. The initial public health and medical response includes some or all the following actions:

- Targeted epidemiological investigation (e.g., contact tracing)
- Intensified surveillance within healthcare settings for patients with certain clinical signs and symptoms
- Intensified collection and review of potentially related information (e.g., contacts with nurse call lines, laboratory test orders, school absences, and over-the-counter pharmacy sales)
- Organization of state public health and medical response assets (in conjunction with local officials) to include personnel, medical supplies, and materials

The following steps are required to contain and control an epidemic affecting large populations:

- Jackson County Department of Health will assist local emergency services and medical authorities with epidemic surveillance and coordination.

-
- Jackson County EMA and Jackson County Sheriff's Department assesses the need for increased surveillance involved in the outbreak and notifies the appropriate public health officials with recommendations should increase surveillance in these localities be needed.
 - Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and Mississippi Emergency Management Agency coordinates with MSDH and local officials on the messages released to the public to ensure that communications are consistent and accurate. Messages should address anxieties, alleviate any unwarranted concerns, or distress, and enlist cooperation with necessary control measures. Public health and medical messages to the public should be communicated by a recognized health authority.
 - The public health system, starting at the local level, is required to initiate appropriate protective and responsive measures for the affected population, including first responders and other workers engaged in incident-related activities. These measures include mass vaccination or prophylaxis for populations at risk and populations not already exposed, but who are at risk of exposure from secondary transmission or the environment. An overarching goal is to develop, as early as possible in the management of a biological incident, a dynamic, prioritized list of treatment recommendations based on epidemiologic risk assessment and the biology of the disease/microorganism in question, linked to the deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile and communicated to the public.
 - The State Health Officer may use U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to activate the National Disaster Medical System and the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps.
 - The Governor of Mississippi implements isolation and/or social-distancing requirements using state/local legal authorities. To prevent the interstate, spread of disease, MSDH may take appropriate state actions using the authorities granted by U.S.C. title 42, 42 CFR parts 70 and 71, and 21 CFR 1240. State, local, and tribal assistance with the implementation and enforcement of isolation and/or quarantine actions is utilized if federal authorities are invoked.
 - Where the source of the epidemic has been identified as originating outside the United States, whether the result of terrorism or a natural outbreak, Jackson County Health Department and MSDH works in a coordinated effort with MOHS, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Border and Transportation Security, Customs and Border Protection to identify and isolate persons, cargo, mail, or conveyances entering the state of Mississippi that may be contaminated. MSDH provides information and training, as appropriate, to Mississippi Office of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Border and Transportation Security, Customs and Border Protection personnel on identifying the biological hazard and employing "first responder" isolation protocols.
 - The scope of the outbreak may require mass isolation or quarantine of affected or potentially affected persons. Depending on the type of event, food, animals, and other agricultural products may need to be quarantined to prevent further spread of disease. In this instance Mississippi State Department of Health and, as appropriate, the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, work with local health and legal authorities to recommend the most feasible, effective, and legally enforceable methods of isolation and quarantine.

Recovery Actions:

Decontamination: For certain types of biological incidents (e.g., anthrax), it may be necessary to assess the extent of contamination and decontaminate victims, responders, animals, equipment, buildings, critical infrastructure (e.g., subways, water utilities), and large outdoor areas. Such decontamination and related activities take place consistent with the roles and responsibilities, resources, capabilities, and procedures contained in the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8, ESF #10, and ESF #11 Annexes, the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex, the Food and Agriculture Annex, and the Catastrophic Incident Annex.

SECTION SIX: BIOLOGICAL and VIRUS INCIDENT ANNEX RESPONSIBILITIES

[THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT]

SECTION SEVEN: BIOLOGICAL and VIRUS INCIDENT ANNEX REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

As a minimum, the ESF #8 Coordinator will coordinate a biennial review of this annex with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with a significant incident or regulatory changes indicate a need. Recommended changes will be submitted to the Jackson County Office of Emergency Services for publication and distribution.

SECTION EIGHT: BIOLOGICAL and VIRUS INCIDENT ANNEX REFERENCES

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SECTION NINE: BIOLOGICAL and VIRUS INCIDENT ANNEX APPENDICES

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SECTION ONE: CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN INTRODUCTION

Summary:

Jackson County Emergency Office of Emergency Services has always been prepared, to the greatest extent possible, to respond to all-hazard disasters and events. However, the agency has become increasingly aware of how events could interrupt or possibly destroy its ability to effectively perform essential functions. Consequently, Jackson County O.E.S. has determined that it should develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan. COOP planning is designed to develop and maintain a program that preserves, maintains, and reconstitutes its ability to function effectively in real or potential event. The Jackson County OES COOP plan encompasses the magnitude of operations and services performed by the agency. It is tailored to its unique operations and essential functions performed.

Introduction:

Developing, updating, exercising, and implementing this COOP plan will ensure this agency continues to provide essential functions to the citizens of this county with little to no interruptions or delays. Continuance of these services will be primary at the alternate facilities as identified thru our MOU with those pre-designated groups. This COOP plan will comply with federal and state policies and statues and will be updated by the COOP coordinator appointed for this agency as needed.

Purpose:

As it is the policy of the State of Mississippi to have in place a comprehensive and effective program to ensure continuity of essential county functions under all circumstances, this Plan is the viable and executable contingency Plan for the performance of this agency's/department's essential functions during any emergency or situation that may disrupt normal operations.

Scope:

This document applies to Jackson County OES personnel in all departments and all locations where essential functions are conducted. It also applies to the array of events and hazards that could threaten the agency and its performance of essential functions. The COOP plan is applicable to the Jackson County Emergency Office of Emergency Services, Jackson County Fire Operations, and Jackson County Emergency Management. The COOP plan does not apply to temporary disruptions of service including minor IT system or power outages and any other scenarios where essential functions can be readily restored in the primary facility. This COOP plan has been distributed to senior leadership in Jackson County. Training has been provided to personnel with identified responsibilities. This COOP plan outlines the actions that will be taken to activate a viable COOP capability within 12 hours of an emergency event and to sustain that capability for up to 30 days. The COOP Plan can be activated during duty and non-duty hours, both with and without warning. The COOP plan covers all facilities, systems, vehicles, and buildings operated or maintained by Jackson County Office of Emergency Services and Jackson County Fire Operations. The COOP plan supports the performance of essential functions from alternate locations (due to the primary facility

becoming unusable, for a period that exceeds established Recovery Time Objectives RTOs)) and provides for continuity of management and decision-making at the agency, if senior leadership or technical personnel are unavailable.

SECTION TWO: CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN OVERVIEW

Mission Critical Functions:

Jackson County OES objectives are to ensure that the below functions as a minimum will be carried out. "Essential functions" are those functions that enable this agency/department to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well-being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base in an emergency. The essential functions, in order of priority that must be continued under all circumstances are:

- Life Safety
- Property Protection
- Communications with State & Local agencies
- Public Awareness and Notification

Mission Critical Personnel:

This COOP will be activated by the Jackson County Board of Supervisors / OES Director or his designee if normal operations are disrupted by an emergency or disaster that requires relocation or change from our facility. The key personnel necessary to perform the essential functions are:

- Jackson County Board of Supervisors.
- Jackson County Emergency Services Director or Designee.
- Jackson County Administrator
- Jackson County Maintenance Director
- Jackson County IT Department
- Emergency Management Support Staff

Delegation and Succession:

The OES Director will coordinate with the Board of Supervisors, other department heads, and State partners and as appropriate other key elected officials. The Governor may give emergency powers to the Executive Director of MEMA or his designee to address critical emergency needs. To ensure rapid response to any emergency requiring COOP implementation, this agency/department has pre-delegated authorities for making policy determinations and decisions at the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center. The order of succession within this agency/department is as follows:

- Director
- Deputy Director

- Deputy Fire Coordinator / Training Officer
- Emergency Management Coordinator

SECTION THREE: CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Concept of Operations:

Phase I - Activation and Relocation

The timeframe for this phase is 0-12 hours. The key activities in this phase are:

- Notify selected Alternate Facility manager of impending activation and relocation requirements.
- Notify affected local, regional, and state agencies.
- Activate Plan to transfer to Alternate facility.
- Notify agency employees and contractors regarding activation of COOP plan and their status.
- Assemble documents/equip required for essential functions at Alternate EOC Order needed equipment/supplies
- Activate necessary cellphones, communications equipment, and IT support.

Phase II - Alternate Facility/Work Site Operations

The timeframe for this phase is 12 hours until termination of emergency. The key activities in this phase are:

- Disseminate information to the public
- Provide guidance to team personnel at alternate site
- Identify replacements for missing key personnel
- Implement full execution of operations supporting all essential functions at alternate EOC.

The scenarios that involve this timeframe include:

- Scenario 1: Primary Facility Alone Affected >> Relocate to alternate site.
- Scenario 2: Facility Immediate Surrounding Area Affected >> Relocate to any available alternate site
- Scenario 3: Widespread/Regional Area Affected >> Work out of vehicle if no other building available.
- Scenario 4: Major Loss of Staff >> Request assistance from MEMA/State of Mississippi

This agency/department needs approximately 1200 square feet of space. The alternate operating facilities, including necessary space required for the possibility of unannounced relocation of essential functions and/or contingency staffs are:

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----|---|
| 1. | Jackson County Fire Training Building | 1st | C |
| 2. | Jackson County Sheriffs Reverse Building | 2nd | P |

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| 3. Available County Community Centers | 3rd | P |
| 4. County Assigned Vehicles / Mobile Command | 4th | C |
- (Facilities are marked with a "C" for confirmed or "P" for potential location.)

Communication:

Because the success of operations at an alternate facility is dependent upon the availability and redundancy of critical communications systems to support connectivity to internal organizations, other departments, critical customers, and the public, the following communications have been designated:

- Primary communications will be land line phones and this agency/department will require 10 phone lines.
- Secondary communications will be cellular phones and/or 800/700 MHz radios and this agency/department will require 20..

Logistics:

The agency designee will identify necessary logistics to report to the alternate site facilities and operations as required. Key areas for consideration are:

- Sufficient space and equipment
- Capability to perform essential and critical functions within 12 hours, up to 30 days.
- Reliable logistical support, services, and infrastructure systems.
- Consideration for health, safety, and emotional well-being of personnel

Vital Records:

Because records, systems, and data management software and equipment, including classified or sensitive data as applicable, are necessary to perform essential functions and activities during, and to reconstitute normal operations after, implementation of these Plans, the following records (critical data and systems) are necessary to conduct the essential functions:

- Assigned county vehicle with appropriate day-to-day supplies and communications equipment.
- Copies of the County CEMP and ESF functions, State CEMP, all other plans and/or documents necessary on paper or electronic format.

The necessary equipment and resources to perform the essential functions are as follows:

- Laptop Computer with cellular wireless accessibility.
- Communications Equipment - radios, cellphone, etc.
- Emergency generators and /or mobile power inverters.
- Miscellaneous office supplies.

This agency/department stores its critical data using the following storage devices and programs:

- Flash Drives
- Compact Disk
- Laptop Computer Hard Drives
- Portable Hard Drives

Assumptions:

- Emergencies or threatened emergencies can adversely impact the agency's ability to continue to support essential functions and provide support to the operations of clients and external agencies.
- When a COOP event is declared, Jackson County will implement a predetermined plan using trained and equipped personnel.
- Agency and non-agency personnel and resources located outside the area affected by the emergency or threat will be available as necessary to continue essential functions.
- The agency will provide operational capability within 12 hours of the event and be able to continue essential operations for 30 days or until termination of the event, whichever is earlier.
- Processes and procedures to acquire resources necessary to continue essential functions and sustain operations for up to 30 days.
- Recovery for anything less than complete destruction will be achievable by using the COOP plan.
- Normally available staff members may be rendered unavailable by a disaster or its aftermath and may be otherwise unable to participate in the recovery.
- Procedures are sufficiently detailed so someone other than the person primarily responsible for the work can follow them.
- Recovery of a critical subset the agency's functions and application systems will occur to allow the agency to continue essential functions adequately.
- A disaster may require Jackson County clients and local agencies to function with limited automated support and some degradation of service, until full recovery is made.
- A multi-year strategy and program management plan which outlines the process this agency/department will follow to designate essential functions and resources, define short and long-term COOP goals and objectives, forecast budgetary requirements, anticipate, and address issues and potential obstacles, and establish planning milestones.

Notification and Alert:

With Warning:

In many cases, Jackson County will receive a warning that will allow for at least a few hours of planning prior to an event. There are some threats to operations that may afford advance warning that will permit the orderly alert, notification, evacuation, and if necessary, the relocation of employees. Situations that might provide such warning include an approaching natural disaster that would cause harm to the facility or its utilities, a transportation accident resulting in a potential release of hazardous material (HAZMAT), or a threat of a terrorist incident. This will normally enable the full execution of the COOP plan with a complete and orderly alert, notification, and deployment of key personnel to an assembly site, or the

alternate facility. Notification to essential personnel and will be conducted utilizing each Office's call down roster. Additional information will be outlined in the agency's Communication's SOP.

Without Warning:

The ability to execute the COOP plan following an event that occurs with little or no warning will depend on the severity of the emergency or incident and the number of personnel available or potential survivors.

Duty Hours: Incidents may occur with no warning, during normal office hours. Should this happen, execution for the COOP Plan by the OES Director with specific personnel required to carry out essential functions as outlined in their office's internal plan. After activation of the plan based on recommendations by the CES Director available members will be deployed to support operations for the duration of the emergency. Specific offices involved will utilize their internal call down procedures/ roster to ensure notification of COOP to applicable personnel.

Non-Duty Hours: Some types of incidents might occur which would allow for no warning e.g., earthquakes, arson, HAZMAT, or terrorist incidents and may occur while most on-site staff is not at work. While Operations from the primary facilities may be impossible, most of our employees will still be able to respond to instructions, including the requirement to relocate essential personnel following proper notification to the selected alternate site. All notification will occur through electronic and telephonic means.

In each of these circumstances, Jackson County OES will utilize an executive decision process whereby a review of the emergency and determination of the best course of action for Response and Recovery and a decision will be made by the Board of Supervisors/OES Director to activate the COOP plan fully or partially.

Phase III - Reconstitution

The timeframe for this phase is any time after the termination of emergency. The key activities in this phase are:

- Inform all personnel that the threat no longer exists.
- Assign specific cell phones to advance team for return to normal EOC.
- Supervise return to normal EOC
- Conduct a review of COOP plan execution for GAPS and effectiveness.

Within 24 hours of an emergency relocation with support from appropriate key staff will initiate operations to salvage, restore, and recover the complex after approval of the local law enforcement and emergency services involved. Reconstitution procedures will commence when the OES Director is in consultation with the Board of Supervisors and any other key decision maker(s) ascertains that the emergency has ended and is unlikely to recur. Once the appropriate determination has been rendered, Jackson County officials in coordination with other state authorities, one or a combination of the following options may be implemented, depending on the situation:

- Continue to operate from the alternate location with appropriate support from other agencies if necessary
- Begin an orderly return to the complex and reconstitute from remaining county personnel and resources
- Begin to establish a reconstituted office in the general location if possible or work with Finance and Administration/Facilities, to secure a location for long term usage for its employees.

SECTION FOUR: CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN ACTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon a decision by the Director or designee, the complex can be reoccupied or that a different facility will be established as the new office:

- The OES Director in conjunction with The Board of Supervisors, County Administrator, and the Maintenance Director along with any other essential department head will oversee the orderly transition of all functions, personnel, equipment, and records from the alternate site to either the new restored EOC complex or new location.
- Each organizational element, in turn, will designate a reconstitution POC to work with the agency's designee and keep his/her director informed of all developments regarding reconstitution.
- Prior to relocating to the current complex or another building, the maintenance Director will conduct appropriate security, safety, and health assessments for suitability.
- When the advanced personnel and necessary equipment, resources and documents are in place at the new or restored facility, the staff remaining at the alternate facility will transfer mission essential functions and resume normal operations.

An after-action review process will be initiated prior to the cessation of operations at the alternate facility. Doing it in a timely fashion allows for comments and concerns to be captured effectively. The review will happen in two primary forms:

- Employee Observation/Comment. This is designed to collect information from any employee working during the Jackson County COOP activation. It will be used to record comments about any action, strengths, weakness observed during operations. The EOC will disseminate/distribute forms electronically to each office director or supervisor.
- Quick Report. This is designed to record a snapshot of strengths and weaknesses at the conclusion of the operations. It should summarize what were the three things that worked best and the things that require additional work or training by the agency.

The inputs from these two forms will be compiled and summarized for submission to the OES Director. Actions required will then be tasked to appropriate sections or Offices with a suspense date established to capture the requirements.

SECTION FIVE: CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

Federal guidance requires testing this plan annually. Jackson County will comply with this guidance and should/will schedule an annual exercise thru collaboration with the OES Director and will incorporate as many as possible of the assigned offices within Jackson County to demonstrate relocation to alternate identified site, using essential personnel to carry out essential functions.

SECTION SIX: CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN REFERENCES

Federal Authorities:

- FEMA Circular 65, Continuity of Operations Federal Preparedness, June 2004
- Executive Order 13286, Establishing Office of Homeland Security, dated February 28, 2003
- The Homeland Security Act of 2002, (Public Law 107-296), dated November 25, 2002
- Presidential Decision Directive 67, Enduring Constitutional Government and Continuity of Government Operations, dated October 21, 1998
- Executive Order 1265, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, dated November 18, 1988, as amended
- Executive Order 12472, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions, dated April 3, 1984
- Executive Order 12148, Federal Emergency Management, dated July 20, 1979, as amended
- The National Security Act of 1947, dated July 26, 1947, as amended

Federal References:

- 41 Code of Federal Regulations 101.20.103-4, Occupant Emergency Program, revised as of July 1, 2000
- 36 Code of Federal Regulations, part 1236, Management of Vital Records, revised as of July 1, 2000
- Presidential Decision Directive 62, Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas, dated May 22, 1998
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3, Homeland Security Advisory System, dated March 11, 2002
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, Management of Domestic Incidents, dates February 28, 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection, dated December 17, 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, National Preparedness, dated December 17, 2003
- Federal Preparedness Circular 60, Continuity of the Executive Brach of the Federal Government at the Headquarters Level During National Security Emergencies, dated November 20, 1990