

State of Mississippi



State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

August 2019

Maintained By:
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency: Office of Preparedness
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Transmitted here within is the 2019 Revision of the State of Mississippi's Hurricane Plan to a catastrophic Tropical Weather event. This plan outlines the State of Mississippi's response to a tropical weather threat or event and is based on data collected from past storms, events, and plans.

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PROMULGATION STATEMENT

The mission of the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) is to safeguard Mississippi and her citizens by fostering a culture of preparedness, executing timely response during disaster, and quickly restoring quality of life post event. To accomplish this mission, MEMA must ensure its operations are performed efficiently with minimal disruptions, especially during an emergency.

This State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan was prepared by the Office of Preparedness to develop, implement, and maintain a viable hurricane response and coordination capability. Inherent in the issuance of this plan, as an integral part of the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, is recognition of the interrelationship between hurricane emergency preparedness planning and other emergency planning. The state's overall emergency planning effort is based on the premise that similarities among the various emergencies which threaten the public require maximum standardization of procedures and practices to the extent possible.

Transmitted herewith is the newly updated 2019 *State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan*. This plan provides a framework for structuring and planning state and local emergency management response to a hurricane or tropical storm making landfall on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. This plan may be implemented as a standalone document or may be implemented in direct coordination with the state CEMP.

Therefore, in recognition of the emergency management responsibilities of the State of Mississippi government and with the authority vested in me as the Executive Director of the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency, I hereby promulgate the 2019 version of the State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan.

Gregory S. Michel
Executive Director, MEMA

Date

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APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

This *State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan (Rev. 2019)* will be effective upon approval by signature of the (Executive Director, and/or Deputy Director, Deputy Administrator and/or Office Director) of the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA).

This *State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan (Rev. 2019)* supersedes all previously implemented Hurricane Plans maintained by MEMA.

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Record of Changes

Change Number	Section and/or Page Number Affected	Description of Change	Date Posted	Signature
1	Promulgation	New Executive Director	8-1-18	DG
2	Section VI	Updated agency responsibilities	8-1-18	DG
4	All sections	Replaced MACC with SERT	8-1-18	DG
5	Section VIII, Direction and Control	Added Incident Action Planning Process	8-1-18	DG
6	Section VIII, B.	Added “A shift” where otherwise was not noted	8-1-18	DG
7	Section VIII, B., 9.	Situation Unit A and B shifts added	8-1-18	DG
8	Annex A- Search and Rescue	2-year review and update	9-1-18	DG
9	Annex B- Communications	2-year review and update	9-1-18	DG
10	Annex E- Shelter Operations	2-year review and update	9-1-18	DG
11	Annex F- Damage Assessment	2-year review and update	9-1-18	DG
12	Section IV, 8 th bullet in section	Added Interstates and Highways included in the evacuation plan	11-26-18	DAC
13	Section VII, Mississippi Hurricane Timeline	Replaced “Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS)” with “Medical Needs Shelter (MNSs)” per guidance from the MS Department of Human Services	11-26-18	DAC
14	Basic Plan Appendix 1	Added an Abbreviations Glossary	11-26-18	DAC
15	Section VI, A., 13.	SAR Primary agency updated reflecting recent change	11-29-18	DAC

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16	Section IX, B.	Edited to reflect recent change in ESF#9	11-29-18	DAC
17	Section IX, C., Damage Assessment Forms	Updated the method for sending forms	11-29-18	JC
18	Section VI, A., 14.	Updated MDEQ responsibilities	01-16-19	
21	Promulgation	New Mission Statement, title page, and updated year.	4-10-19	HM
22	Timeline	Updated timeline to reflect 24-hour operational periods.	6-21-19	HM
23	Assumptions	Moved assumptions that were actual tasks/responsibilities under the correct agency in section VI. Organization and Responsibilities	7-15-19	HM
24	Evacuation Law	Under section C. Evacuation (Local), changed wording to exactly how its stated in Title 33	7-30-19	HM

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Record of Distribution

Plan Number	Office/Department	Representative	Signature
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BASIC PLAN

I. PURPOSE

This plan is developed to help support an organized response to the threat or actual landfall of a hurricane or other tropical system to the State of Mississippi. It is an overview of the approach to the emergency management processes and responsibilities, and it is not intended to be a step-by-step plan that lists every possible action that could be taken. Instead, it is designed to be a guiding document for state, local, and tribal officials, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and other key stakeholders in response and coordination efforts when faced with a tropical event. It establishes a framework within which these officials and responders work in order to ensure coordination, communication, and cooperation.

II. SCOPE

This document establishes the basic procedures, guidance, assumptions, and strategies for the State of Mississippi in hurricane preparedness and response to the threat or actual landfall of a hurricane to the Mississippi Gulf Coast. The State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan prioritizes protection of life as a first priority, with the preservation and protection of property being the second priority. It is flexible and expandable, depending on the severity of the tropical event, with the exception of the timeline which is written to fit a “worst-case scenario”. Primary and support ESF agencies can use the plan for development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The plan also addresses the unique needs of hurricane preparedness and response, especially the actions required for evacuation, sheltering, and search and rescue (SAR).

III. SITUATION

The state of Mississippi is susceptible to all levels of tropical storms, from tropical depressions to category 5 hurricanes. These tropical cyclones produce three major hazards: (1) storm surge, (2) high winds, and (3) rainfall-induced flooding. Mississippi’s two High Risk Coastal Hurricane Impact Zones are Tier 1- Coastal counties of Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock Counties, and Tier 2- Inland High-Risk counties of George, Stone, and Pearl River counties.

Hurricanes also significantly impact the medium-risk Gulf Coast counties of Clarke, Covington, Forrest, Greene, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lauderdale, Marion, Newton, Perry, Pike, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Walthall, and Wayne counties. Each of these counties can all receive the effects of high winds, rain damage, severe storms, and flooding.

(***See Basic Plan Appendix 2 – Mississippi Tropical Weather Susceptible Counties Map)

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

- The threat of a hurricane, whether or not there is actual landfall or substantial damage, will still cause an event with mass evacuation and the need for shelters.
- Most evacuees will travel along the major evacuation routes and gravitate to the largest communities that offer the most accommodations and services.
- Individuals with disabilities, access and functional needs, the elderly, and non-English speaking populations will be lacking in resources such as food, shelter, and transportation.

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- Approximately 16.4 percent of Mississippi's population has a disability. Preparedness, prevention, response, recovery and mitigation efforts will be consistent with federal policy and guidelines.
- Evacuations in neighboring states, particularly Louisiana and Alabama, will impact traffic flow, law enforcement capabilities, fuel capabilities, and public shelter populations in Mississippi.
- Mass evacuation for a hurricane threat will affect coastal counties and counties along US Interstates 55 (I-55) and 59 (I-59) along with US Highways 45 (Hwy 45), 11 (Hwy 11), 49 (Hwy 49), and 61 (Hwy 61).
- Persons living in storm surge zones and in manufactured housing are the most vulnerable populations for a hurricane.
- Local governments and emergency responders will be engaged in disaster response operations requiring state assistance to provide perimeter security and entry and exit control operations.
- Federal assistance will be necessary to restore Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources.
- In instances where national interests are in jeopardy, the Department of Homeland Security will exercise authority to reach outside provisions of the Stafford Act.
- The communications infrastructure in disaster impacted areas will sustain major damage creating communications gaps and limitations over a widespread area.
- The electrical utility infrastructure in impacted areas will sustain significant damage leaving homes and businesses without power and without capability to pump water, operate waste water systems, and fuel vehicles.
- Damage to the electrical grid will cause power outages that extend well inland.
- Re-entry forces will encounter significant quantities of debris on routes during the initial re-entry phase.
- Heavy equipment will be needed to aid the re-entry forces during the initial stages of re-entry.
- Access control points will be established to limit access to evacuated areas and reduce public exposure to dangerous conditions.

V. HAZARD AND THREAT ANALYSIS

The Atlantic hurricane season begins June 1 and ends on November 30, but hurricanes have developed outside of the designated season. The state of Mississippi is susceptible to all levels of tropical cyclones, from tropical depressions to major hurricanes. Mississippi has been subject to winter and spring extra-tropical storms driving higher than normal tides from southerly and southeasterly winds. The Mississippi Coast has also experienced tropical depressions and tropical storms which have caused higher than normal tides, storm surge and gusting winds.

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FEMA defines coastal storms as causing “an increase in tidal elevations (called storm surge) and wind speed and erosion caused by both extra-tropical events and tropical cyclones”. FEMA defines hurricanes as “tropical cyclones characterized by thunderstorms and defined wind circulation”. These winds “blow in a large spiral around a calm center called the eye”.

The following terms are used to describe tropical storms/hurricanes:

- **Tropical Wave:** (Also known as an Easterly Wave) A trough or cyclonic curvature maximum in the trade-wind easterlies. The wave may reach maximum amplitude in the lower middle troposphere.
- **Tropical Depression:** A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 33 kt. (38 mph or 62 km/hr.) or less.
- **Tropical Storm:** A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) ranges from 34 kt. (39 mph or 63 km/hr.) to 63 kt. (73 mph or 118 km/hr.).
- **Hurricane:** A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 64 kt. (74 mph or 119 km/hr.) or more.

Hurricane wind intensity is measured with the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (SSHWS) based on a 1 – 5 rating of a hurricane’s sustained wind speed at the time of measurement. This is used to give an estimate of the potential property damage expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for significant loss of life and damage.

Category 1 and 2 storms are still dangerous and require preventative measures. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale.

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (SSHWS) underwent a minor modification in 2012 in order to resolve awkwardness associated with conversions among the various units for wind speed in advisory products. The change broadens the Category 4 wind speed range by one mile per hour (mph) at each end of the range, yielding a new range of 130-156 mph. This change does not alter the category assignments of any storms in historical records, nor will it change the category assignments for future storms. **Table 1** below depicts the revised Saffir-Simpson Scale by category, associated wind speeds and expected damages from a particular event.

Table 1- Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds

<u>Category</u>	<u>Sustained Winds</u>	<u>Types of Damage due to Hurricane Winds</u>
One	74 - 95 mph	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed framed homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.

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Two	96 - 110 mph	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed framed homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
Three (major)	111 - 129 mph	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
Four (major)	130 - 156 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted, and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
Five (major)	157 mph or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

(Source: National Hurricane Center 2018)

Storm surge

Storm surge is potentially the most devastating factor associated with hurricanes. Within the boundaries of the first-tier counties, properties adjacent to areas affected by tides, particularly areas south of U.S. Highway 90, are the most susceptible to damage from storm surge with heavy flooding as the most common result. In extreme cases, such as Hurricanes Camille and Katrina, the incoming wall of water and wind could destroy well-built buildings along the immediate coastline.

Hurricanes moving northeast across the Louisiana Delta or inland between Mobile, Alabama, and Panama City, Florida are usually less damaging because these storms are located on the “weak side” (Left Front Quadrant). Even if a hurricane/tropical storm does not make landfall, the Mississippi Gulf Coast can suffer the damaging effects of high tide, rain, and wind from hurricanes/tropical storms that move in from the Gulf of Mexico.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. State

1. Governor's Office

- a) Provides direction and control to ensure the health and safety of the population of the state.
- b) Declares a state of emergency, if needed, to enhance response and recovery.
- c) Requests federal assistance when needed.
- d) Issues executive orders, if needed.
- e) Participates in Hurricane Exercises and drills.
- f) Implements necessary protective actions and issues evacuation orders, if needed, through the MEMA Executive Director.

2. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

- a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF#2 (Communications), ESF#5 (Emergency Management), ESF#7 (Logistics and Resource Management) and ESF#15 (External Affairs).
- b) Coordinating Agency for ESF#9 Search and Rescue in coordination with the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWFP).
 - a. Coordinate the medical hand-off of rescued victims with ESF#8 (Public Health and Medical Services) and ensure medical coverage for responders performing rescue services.
 - b. Coordinate with ESF#7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) for the acquisition of ESF#9 SAR Coordinators identified logistical needs for search and rescue efforts.
 - c. Coordinate the provision of mental health services with ESF#8 (Public Health and Medical Services) for those performing SAR missions.
 - d. Coordinate with other Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) states and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to identify the availability of possible SAR resources.
- c) Staff the State Warning Point 24 hours a day.
- d) Provides for the activation and staffing of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- e) Alert applicable state and local government agencies through established warning procedures.
- f) Convene Crisis Action Team (CAT) meetings to establish initial priorities.
- g) Implement the Incident Action Planning Cycle for development of response objectives.
- h) Receive and disseminate signed State of Emergency (SOE) and Executive Order (EO).
- i) Establish State Emergency Response Team (SERT) at the Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC) in Gulfport, MS.
- j) Provides for adequate emergency communications.

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- k) Assists local governments in the development and maintenance of hurricane evacuation plans and procedures.
- l) Provides for the collection and dissemination of public information in coordination with local government, neighboring states, and other agencies.
- m) Provides personnel for the Joint Information Center.
- n) Develops, conducts and participates in exercises and drills.
- o) Provides continuity of technical, administrative and material resources during response operations.
- p) Coordinates the allocation and use of resources during a Hurricane or threat of hurricane making landfall.
- q) Deploys the SERT to potentially impacted counties prior to landfall.
- r) Provides a representative to the incident command post with Communications and decision-making authority as necessary.

3. Mississippi Department of Transportation

- a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF#1 (Transportation).
- b) Provides transportation assets to support the movement of supplies, equipment, and disaster workers.
- c) Assess damage to rail and port facilities.
- d) Assess damage to commercial airports immediately affected in the impacted area.
- e) Immediately evaluate availability of transportation routes capable for use by response personnel.
- f) Manage transportation resources to support response requirements.
- g) Prioritize the use of existing or available transportation assets.
- h) Erect appropriate road/bridge closure signage for all roads and bridges deemed unsafe for travel.
- i) Perform expedient repairs of roads and bridges where deemed appropriate.
- j) Assist in the designation of safe evacuation routes.
- k) Assist ESF#6 (Mass Care) in the movement of emergency supplies into selected shelters or distribution areas (PODs) that have been identified as safe and that are on cleared, secured routes.
- l) Make contact with United States Coastguard (USCG) and request permission to close drawbridge operations to navigation when sustained winds at the draw reach 35 MPH.
- m) Provides liaison for the SERT if necessary or requested.
- n) Assist ESF#8 (Public Health and Medical Services) with transportation requirements for access and functional needs populations.

4. Mississippi Department of Education

- a) Primary agency for ESF#6 (Mass Care).
- b) Assist ESF#6 (Mass Care) with sheltering and meals.
- c) Implement public school closure as directed by the Board of Education.
- d) Assist local school districts with getting schools back open.
- e) Coordinate with local school districts for provision of school buses, as feasible, when needed to support emergency evacuation. Note: School district employed bus drivers may not be available in this situation. (In all probability this will be the case in districts that are directly affected by the hurricane).

5. Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce

- a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF#11 (Animals and Agriculture).
- b) Coordinate 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.
- c) Assist local farms and ranchers with the relocation of livestock.
- d) Assist local individuals with damage assessments to crops.
- e) Assist ESF#6 (Mass Care) with shelter needs.

6. Mississippi Military Department

- a) Coordinating agency for ESF#16 (Military Support to Civil Authorities).
- b) Assist with evacuation notifications in lower three counties.
- c) Assist with security of locations as needed.
- d) Assess damage to roads, bridges, and infrastructure.
- e) Conduct structural safety assessment and structural demolition.
- f) Coordinate with ESF#1 (Transportation) for highway, bridge, and runway repair.
- g) In coordination with ESF #1 (Transportation) and ESF#10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response), develop a debris removal plan including the identification of possible disposal sites.
- h) Establish and operate POD for commodities.
- i) Assist with aerial and ground Search and Rescue.
- j) Remove debris from rights of way.
- k) Provides liaison for the SERT if necessary or requested.
- l) Assist local governments and state agencies as directed by the Governor.

7. State Fire Marshal's Office

- a) Coordinating Agency for ESF#4 (Firefighting).
- b) Support law enforcement as needed.
- c) Determine and coordinate resources with local government to suppress fires.
- d) Coordinate debris clearance with ESF#3 (Public Works) to support fire and rescue services.
- e) Assess building and infrastructure for fire hazards.
- f) Support Search and Rescue operations.
- g) Provide damage information on economic damage to public/private forests.
- h) Coordinate with ESF#7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) regarding the procurement of any specialized equipment, including heavy equipment needed for the firefighting effort.

8. Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries & Parks

- a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF#9 (Search and Rescue) in coordination with the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA).
- b) Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF#7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support).
- c) Assist with security at POD sites.
- d) Assist local law enforcement as needed.

9. Mississippi Public Service Commission

- a) Support agency for ESF#12 (Energy).
- b) Coordinate with private companies to restore electrical, water, and communications to the affected areas.

10. Mississippi Department of Human Services

- a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF#6 (Mass Care).
- b) Relocate shelters from facilities determined by ESF#3 (Public Works) to be structurally damaged or otherwise unsafe.
- c) In coordination with ESF#7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support), support the request for resources for established feeding operations (including water, ice, and other basic commodities) at the designated shelter sites and at other fixed sites through mobile feeding units and the bulk distribution of food at PODS.
- d) As safe shelters are identified, coordinate with ESF#1 (Transportation) to determine the status of safe routes to and around the shelter facility.
- e) As necessary, assist in the coordination of improvised emergency shelters.
- f) Assist in the coordination for the reunification of families separated at the time of the disaster.
- g) Coordinate with ESF#14 (Long Term Recovery) on the transition of displaced persons from emergency shelters to short- and possibly long-term housing.
- h) Coordinate the relief efforts with federal relief counterparts.

11. Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration

- a) Primary Agency for ESF#7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support).
- b) Evaluate and monitor long-term public and contractual resources.
- c) Assist in identifying and procuring logistics and supplies to support recovery operations.
- d) Provide timely reports on resource status.
- e) Coordinate needs with the federal ESF#7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support).

12. Mississippi State Department of Health

- a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF#8 (Public Health and Medical Services).
- b) Coordinate and maintain status of emergency medical triage and treatment, casualty collection sites, and transport services in the impacted area.
- c) Coordinate with ESF#1 (Transportation) regarding medical transportation issues as required.
- d) Coordinate with ESF#6 (Mass Care) in the provision of required medical services in emergency shelters using volunteers.
- e) Assist local emergency medical services in the evacuation of non-ambulatory patients to other medical facilities.
- f) Coordinate mass fatality operations.

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- g) Coordinate mortuary services and family assistance centers.
- h) Coordinate the provision of mental health/crisis counseling services for disaster victims, as well as emergency responders.
- i) Coordinate with ESF#7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) regarding supplemental health/medical re-supply issues.

13. Mississippi Office of Homeland Security – Search and Rescue (SAR)

- a) Coordinating and Primary Agency for ESF#9 (Search and Rescue) in coordination with the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWFP) and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA).
- b) Identify logistical needs for search and rescue efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF#7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support).
- c) Coordinate the development, notification, and mobilization of Mississippi Force(s) and the Response Logistical Task Force to support SAR operations.

14. Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality

- a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF#10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials).
- b) Survey impacted areas to assess impact on critical facilities and locations where hazardous chemicals, flammable substances, and explosives are stored and/or used.
- c) Establish exclusion zones around hazardous material release sites and provide technical guidance on areas requiring evacuation.
- d) Provide directives and technical assistance to those removing contaminated materials or injured persons and evacuating people from hazardous areas.
- e) Provide decontamination and substance removal guidance and assistance.
- f) Provides liaison for the SERT if necessary or requested.
- g) Identify logistical needs for hazardous material (HazMat) response efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF#7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support).
- h) Assist ESF#3 (Public Works) by responding to emergency calls from dam owners and emergency response personnel to ensure the safety of dams that may have the potential to breach and impact the public.
- i) Coordinate with ESF#4 (Firefighting) in the identification of fire situations that may threaten HazMat facilities or locations.
- j) Coordinate all HazMat response efforts with the MDEQ field personnel who have responded to the affected areas.
- k) Assist ESF#3 (Public Works) with the assessment, rehabilitation and restoration of public sewage collection and treatment systems.
- l) Develop and implement emergency debris removal and disposal guidance in coordination with ESF#3 (Public Works) and coordinate the siting and operation of emergency debris management sites with local governing authorities and with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) where activated.

15. Mississippi Board of Animal Health

- a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF#11 (Animals and Agriculture).

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- b) Alert/activate any veterinary emergency personnel residing as provided by the current affected counties' Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- c) Coordinate the provision of companion/service animal sheltering with ESF#6 (Mass Care).
- d) If required, identify potential animal carcass disposal sites and methods of collection and disposal in coordination with ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) and ESF#10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials).
- e) In coordination with ESF#15 (External Affairs), issue advisories regarding animal health and care.
- f) Initiate the rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage and treatment of domesticated animals in affected areas.
- g) As soon as possible, coordinate the identification of any supplemental animal health resources that may be needed for the state from the federal level, and provide to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.
- h) Coordinate with the SEOC all domesticated animal response efforts with any MS Board of Animal Health field personnel who may have responded in the affected counties.
- i) Coordinate burial and/or disposal of animal carcasses.
- j) Review and authenticate out-of-state veterinary licenses and certification for in-state use as directed by the state licensing board.
- k) Coordinate emergency medical care for all animals.
- l) Coordinate support for sheltering of pets for persons within medical needs shelters.
- m) Provides liaison for the SERT if necessary or requested.

16. Mississippi Public Utilities Staff

- a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF#12 (Energy).
- b) Determine damage impact and operating capabilities of utilities in the disaster area.
- c) Prioritize resource deployment to critical areas.
- d) Coordinate with private companies to restore electrical, water, and communications to the affected areas.
- e) Coordinate pipeline restoration.
- f) Coordinate logistical support requirements with utility restoration crews.
- g) Coordinate use of state resources to support restoration efforts when applicable.
- h) Coordinate the identification of any supplemental energy resources that may be needed for the state from the federal level and provide to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.
- i) Provides liaison for the SERT if necessary or requested.
- j) Continue to maintain an affected counties energy status report that reflects damage/outage information previously collected, as well as projected power restoration dates.

17. Mississippi Department of Public Safety

- a) Coordinating and Primary agency for ESF#13 (Public Safety).

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- b) In coordination with ESF#1 (Transportation), establish a traffic management/control plan based on damage to primary/secondary roads and bridges.
- c) Provide for security at critical facilities and other locations to include: hospitals, shelters, casualty collection points, major fire or HazMat locations, jails, government facilities, etc.
- d) Support SAR operations and traffic control.
- e) Provide security and property protection.
- f) In coordination with ESF#15 (External Affairs), disseminate critical public safety information.
- g) Provide for 24-hour back-up communications capability.
- h) Serves as secondary state warning point.
- i) Assist the Mississippi Military Department in providing 24-hour protection of critical highway facilities against sabotage.
- j) Provide for identification of any deceased persons with assistance from the Mississippi State Department of Health.

B. Local

1. County

a. County Board of Supervisors

- (1) Responsible for direction and control of the County response to any tropical storm or Hurricane which makes landfall in said county.
- (2) Declares a state of local emergency when conditions warrant such measures.
- (3) Prepares a local resolution to the Governor requesting a declaration of a State of Emergency.
- (4) Impose a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve the public order and safety.
- (5) Order the evacuation of any area subject to tropical storm or hurricane.
- (6) Control or restrict egress, ingress, and movement within the disaster area to the degree necessary to facilitate the protection of life and property.

b. Local Civil Defense/Emergency Management Agencies

- (1) Develop and maintain a local Hurricane Response Plan
- (2) Coordinates with MEMA, MSDH, MDHS, and ARC to implement protective action decisions.
- (3) Activate local Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- (4) Directs the county's response, assigns missions and tasks, and directs the course of action taken which control emergency operations.
- (5) Coordinates with MEMA External Affairs on dissemination of all public information.

c. County Sheriff's Office

- (1) Maintains the 24-hour county warning point, where applicable.
- (2) Maintains communications with county EOC.
- (3) Assists with evacuations.

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- (4) Maintains law and order within jurisdiction.
- (5) Provides a representative to the incident command post with communication and decision-making authority to establish and assume incident command as required.
- (6) Establishes Traffic Control Points at pre-designated locations to limit ingress and control egress from affected areas within the county.

d. County Department of Human Services

- (1) Supports the American Red Cross and other county or volunteer organizations staffing shelter facilities, as needed.
- (2) Provides a central location service to reunite separated family members.

e. County Health Department

- (1) Assists with any health hazard that might arise.
- (2) Maintains coordination with the County Department of Human Services.
- (3) Ensures that first aid and other medical and dental support are available to the shelter facilities.

f. County Road Maintenance/Department

- (1) Provides personnel and equipment for traffic and access control at designated points within county.

g. County Public School District

- (1) Arranges for the termination of school activities due to pending tropical or hurricane threat.
- (2) Assists County Department of Human Services in reuniting families that have been separated during evacuation.

2. City

a. Mayor

- (1) Responsible for the direction and control of the city's evacuation procedures and response to tropical storm or hurricane threat.
- (2) Impose a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve the public order and safety.

b. City Police Department

- (1) Maintains law and order within their jurisdiction.
- (2) Assists with evacuation of residents.
- (3) Maintains communication with the County EOC.

C. Volunteer

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1. American Red Cross (ARC)

- a. Acts as lead agency for shelter facility activities.
- b. Provides personnel and supplies to operate the shelter facilities.
- c. Provides EOC support.
- d. Provides family member location service.
- e. Provides food for evacuees, as needed.

2. Salvation Army (SA)

Provides support to shelter facility operations.

3. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

Provide backup communications capability to state and local EOCs.

D. Federal

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- a. Deploy Liaison to SEOC upon request by state.
- b. Deploy IMAT and collateral duty personnel to SEOC upon request by state.
- c. Process pre-declaration requests.
- d. Deploy FCO upon request by state.
- e. Deploy appropriate Mobile Emergency Response Systems (MERS) resources to state if required/requested.
- f. Order commodities for affected states.
- g. Coordinate with ESF#8 (Health and Medical Services) to identify and pre-stage appropriate National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) capabilities/caches (DMATs, DMORTs,).
- h. Coordinate with ESF#9 (Search and Rescue) to identify and pre-stage appropriate Search and Rescue capabilities/caches.
- i. Coordinate with ESF#3 (Public Works) to identify and pre-stage appropriate Power Response Teams, (PRTs), generators, and other personnel/resources.
- j. As requested, place ambulance/motor coach contract resources on alert (H-96) and mobilize (H-72).
- k. Establish Air Operations Branch.
- l. Determine potentially impacted Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource (CIKR) and lifesaving/sustaining facilities and begin estimating potential support requirements.
- m. Monitor state evacuation status.

2. National Weather Service (NWS)

- a. Receive, evaluate and disseminate to the state Primary Warning Points, forecasts, predictions and other pertinent data regarding the possibility of adverse weather conditions.
- b. Broadcast weather information on a continuous basis and warning as required on the Statewide Weather Broadcast System.
- c. Alert the MEMA Director or the duty officer of all watches and warnings.

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- d. Provides a National Weather Service liaison to support 24-hour SEOC operations for Level 3 Activations and above.
 - e. Issue statements when weather conditions no longer pose a significant threat.
3. US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- a. Carry out all FEMA directed missions
 - i. Debris removal missions
 - ii. Commodities distribution missions
 - iii. Temporary roofing missions
 - iv. Provide emergency power
 - v. Provide temporary public structure

VII. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A. General

State policy for responding to disasters is to support local emergency response efforts. In the case of a major or catastrophic disaster, however, the needs of residents and communities will likely be greater than local resources. In these situations, the state must be capable of providing effective, coordinated and timely support to communities and the public.

The Governor, assisted by the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Director and staff along with the coordinators of state agencies, will exercise direction and control from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Field or mobile command posts will be established as required by the situation.

B. Mississippi Hurricane Timeline

- **Hour 168 (7 Days)**

- 1) MEMA will begin providing situational awareness gathered from the National Hurricane Center (NHC) to Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECOs) and key officials.
- 2) State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will transition to a Level 5 “Monitoring”.
- 3) MEMA’s Office of Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Director will initiate the Hurricane Checklist for Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS) and Waste Isolation Pilot Program (WIPP) which is located on the REP HSIN Portal under Checklist-2019 MEMA Executive Director (Office of REP).

- **Hour 120 (5 Days)**

- 1) Conduct Initial Full Crisis Action Team (CAT) meeting and confirm SEOC staffing.

State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

- 2) Begin conducting a daily State Coordination Conference Call with risk counties, key state agencies, bordering state EMAs, and federal agencies.
 - *Includes coordination of resource availability for evacuation plan.*
- 3) Pre-position transportation assets for access and functional needs populations (ESF#8 Public Health and Medical Services).
- 4) Request FEMA Region IV to deploy FEMA Liaison to the SEOC
 - *Anticipated arrival at 96 Hours*
- 5) SEOC will activate to a Level 4 (Virtual).
- 6) Establish a WebEOC event and monitor for incoming requests.
- 7) Activate MEMA incident situation room.
- 8) Begin posting Tropical Weather Updates and other situational information to assigned incident situation room and via AtHoc to ECOs (Operations).
- 9) Coordinate with Governor's Office for State of Emergency (SOE)/Executive Order.
- 10) Begin publishing daily Executive Summaries.
- 11) Publish Warning Order via AtHoc for the possibility of a SEOC Activation to Level 3 or above.
- 12) Place SAR resources on standby.
- 13) Begin Public Messaging and monitoring media information. (ESF#15 External Affairs)
 - *Include messaging to fill vehicles with fuel and all extra gas cans.*
 - *Include advisory to MEMA and other agencies' employees to prepare themselves and their families.*
- 14) Assist counties with public messaging. (ESF#15 External Affairs)
- 15) Test Emergency Alert System (EAS). (ESF#15 External Affairs)
- 16) Add the event in the EMAC Emergency Operating System (EOS)
 - *Evaluate EMAC needs and post an initial SITREP addressing potential requests for an A-Team, PIO, EOC Management Team, IMT, SAR, etc.*
 - *Notify the National Coordinating State (NCS)*
 - *Identify and activate internal A-Team*
 - *Identify and establish post-event financial support personnel to assist with EMAC reimbursements*
- 17) SEOC prepare FEMA Resource Request Forms (RRF) for Federal USAR task force and Federal IMAT Team
 - *Both RRFs signed by Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and submitted to FEMA LNO at 96 hours.*

Logistics

- 1) Final decision on location of state staging areas (SSA) and estimate of commodities required (decision based on predictions).
- 2) Coordination efforts complete with the Mississippi Forestry Commission.
 - *Confirm total costs for Mission Assignment from MFC.*
- 3) Task National Guard for space for SSA.
- 4) Contact all vendors to confirm availability of commodities.

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- 5) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place for facilities and support at Camp Shelby.

National Guard

- 1) Place ESF#16 Mississippi State National Guard (MSNG) on standby.

MEMA Field Services Bureau (FSB)

- 1) FSB Director notifies all staff and initiates recall (suspension of leave and scheduled absence).
- 2) All FSB personnel monitor WebEOC and virtual SITROOM.
- 3) Monitor county preparation activities.
 - *Submit County Roll-up of Preparedness Activities to FSB Directors.*
- 4) FSB Director reviews potential State Emergency Response Team (SERT) manning roster.
- 5) FSB Director contacts Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC) Emergency Management Office to coordinate access to Building 3.
- 6) FSB Director requests lodging for SERT personnel at CRTC.
- 7) FSB Director Requests Disaster Reservists to support SERT (CRTC).
- 8) FSB Director submits SERT roster to Operations Chief and Planning Cell for ICS 204 and 205A development.

- **Hour 96 (4 Days)**

- 1) Continue activities from previous category.
- 2) Place ambulance/motor coach contract resources on alert (FEMA).
- 3) Receive signed State Declaration of Emergency and Executive Order from Governor's Office.
- 4) Pre-position supplies for general population shelters (ESF#6 Mass Care).
 - *ESF#6 attend State Coordination Conference Call.*
- 5) Support ESF#6 (Mass Care) through State Medical Needs Shelters (SMNSs) (ESF#8 Public Health and Medical Services).
 - *ESF#8 attend State Coordination Conference Call.*
- 6) Open and partially staff Public Health Coordination Center (PHCC) to support SEOC (ESF#8 Public Health and Medical Services).
 - *ESF#8 attend State Coordination Conference Call.*
- 7) Begin public outreach alerting residents of possible tropical system (ESF#15 External Affairs).
- 8) Ensure public outreach considers access and functional needs populations, such as the elderly and non-English speaking citizens (ESF#15 External Affairs).
- 9) Coordinate with State and Federal ESF#15 (External Affairs).
- 10) ESFs #1 (Transportation), #6 (Mass Care), #8 (Public Health and Medical Services), and #13 (Public Safety) to monitor the event and attend State Coordination Conference Call.
 - *All ESFs should be prepared to attend this call.*

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- 11) Coordinate and finalize mission assignment for ESF#9 (Search and Rescue) resources.
 - *Signed SOE/Executive Order required.*
- 12) Prepare/Submit FEMA Resource Request Forms (RRFs) for both Federal IMAT Team and Federal USAR task force.
- 13) Conduct communications and equipment checks (ESF#2 Communications).
- 14) Distribute completed 205 via AtHoc.
- 15) Be prepared to produce initial Incident Action Plan (IAP).
 - *Includes Preparedness tasks assignments (204s) for all ESFs.*
- 16) Broadcast request for an EMAC A-Team for arrival 24-48 hours prior to projected landfall
 - *Sign at 72 hours*
 - *Signed SOE/Executive Order required*

Logistics

- 1) Contact Mississippi Petroleum Marketers Association on current actions and updates on fuel availability within the state.
- 2) Vendors alerted for potential purchase of goods and services.
 - *Ongoing communication with vendors*
 - *Commodities cannot be ordered without a signed SOE.*
- 3) Logistical support finalized for evacuation of residents in lower six counties.
 - *Dependent upon county needs and requests*
 - *Needs identified through coordination calls from SEOC*
- 4) Logistics Chief assigned SERT Command Trailer for Camp Shelby

MEMA Field Service Bureau

- 1) Conduct checks and services of SERT Trailers, vehicles, generators, and communication equipment.
- 2) Ensure fuel levels on all vehicles, generators, and external fuel cans are full.
- 3) Secure Maps, Graphics, and necessary supplies.
- 4) SERT (AC and Trailer) is staged for movement at the SEOC.
- 5) ACs coordinate to support designated County EMAs.

• **Hour 72 (3 Days)**

- 1) Continue activities from previous category.
- 2) Mobilize ambulance/motor coach contract resources (FEMA).
- 3) Determine SEOC activation level and staffing (*Level 3 or above*).
- 4) Daily coordination calls for evacuation planning
- 5) Recommend tourist and voluntary evacuation (*Locals/External Affairs*).
- 6) National Weather Service begins providing briefings to SEOC during Command and General Staff (C&GS) Meetings.
 - *NWS deploys to SEOC at Level 3 Partial Activation.*
- 7) Prepare to deploy SAR advance.

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- 8) Coordinate with Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) to identify permitted non-hazardous disposal sites in impacted areas (ESF#3 Public Works).
- 9) Coordinate with MDEQ to identify industries and similar facilities where hazardous materials are stored and/or used (ESF#10 Oil and Hazardous Materials).
 - *MDEQ brief to State Coordination Conference Call their coordination activities for accountability and security of HAZMAT sites identified in impacted areas.*
- 10) Disseminate State Declaration of Emergency and Executive Order for National Guard.
- 11) Per contraflow plan, stage assets for set-up of contraflow and provide situational awareness on evacuation (ESFs #1 Transportation, #13 Public Safety, MEMA).
 - *ESF#1 and ESF#13 brief activities to C&GS.*
 - *Billeting plan in place with Camp Shelby*
- 12) Finalize scheduling of personnel to support call center.
- 13) Continue communication verifications with counties and state agencies (ESF#2 Communications).
 - *Occurs daily until landfall*
- 14) Coordinate with counties to open general population shelters and begin Volunteer Agency Liaisons (VAL) coordination call (ESF#6 Mass Care).
 - *ESF#6 Brief activities to C&GS.*
 - *ESF#6 ensure shelters are opened as far north as possible first.*
- 15) Monitor hospital and facility decompression plan execution (ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services).
 - *ESF#8 Brief activities to C&GS.*
- 16) Request activation of triage teams, contract ambulances, and others to support bus evacuation plan (ESF#8 Public Health and Medical Services).
 - *ESF#8 Brief activities to C&GS.*
- 17) Place one reinforced Response Task Force and Response Logistical Task Force on alert for possible deployment within 48 hours. Identify pre-landfall staging area for SAR assets (ESF#9 Search and Rescue).
 - *ESF#9 Brief activities to C&GS.*
- 18) Be prepared to publish initial Situation Report (SITREP).
- 19) GIS begins creating maps depending on needs.
- 20) Safety officer briefs on development of rest schedules.
- 21) LA begins contraflow at their **H +50**.

Logistics

- 1) SAR shelf stable meals and water available to support teams' forward deployment
 - *Maintained by Logistics Chief at MEMA warehouse*
- 2) Order commodities to support initial operations based on projections and modeling.
 - *Submit PR to vendor based on projections.*

State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

- 3) Use of stand-by contracts or Resource Request Forms (RRFs) for water, ice, meals, transportation, and generators.
- 4) State Staging Area (SSA) is activated to receive and store commodities.
 - *Initiate movement of Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC)*

MEMA Field Services Bureau (FSB)

1. Deploy SERT (AC and Command Trailer):
 - a) Deploy ACs to designated District 8 and District 9 Counties' EMA.
 - b) SERT convoys to CRTC Gulfport and occupies Building 3.
 - *Command Trailer must be in a secure building.*
 - c) Secure Building 3 keys.
 - d) Setup SERT and establish communication with SEOC.
 - e) Secure lodging keys from CRTC Billeting Office.
 - f) SERT Chief confirms safety of all personnel and equipment. Notify Operations Section Chief upon confirmation.

External Affairs

- 1) Initiate news media contacts to disseminate public information on potential evacuation and shelter operations.
- 2) Evaluate when full Joint Information Center (JIC) operations begin.
 - a) Coordinate contraflow and/or evacuation news releases with other states and federal counterparts.
 - b) Announce and post shelter openings.
 - c) Organize and facilitate all news conferences.
 - d) Begin posting video updates to the MEMA website.

National Guard

- 1) Deploy command and control, engineering augmentation, and law enforcement augmentation.

MEMA Office of Recovery

- 1) Contact applicants with Public Assistance projects open or in progress to document project status.

MEMA Office of Mitigation- Floodplain Management Bureau

- 1) Initiate discussions with the Mississippi Port Authority and the Department of Finance and Administration to make sure Emergency Operations Plans are being activated.
 - *Captain of the Port has, at this time, already issued orders for evacuating vessels and/or prohibiting incoming vessels.*

- **Hour 48 (2 Days)**

State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

- 1) Continue activities from previous category.
- 2) Governor's Office makes determination on closure of public offices.
- 3) Ensure general population evacuation orders given by locals.
- 4) Monitor the evacuation and sheltering of access and functional needs populations (ESF#8 Public Health and Medical Services).
- 5) EMAC and SAR resources in place.
- 6) Operations Section Chief continues holding state coordination conference calls daily.
- 7) Ensure all communications with SERT, ACs and counties are verified and operational and continue testing with every shift.
- 8) Mobilize state evacuation traffic control active and passive resources (traffic lights) (ESFs #1 Transportation and #13 Public Safety).
- 9) Coordinate with ESF#8 (Public Health and Medical Services) for medical transportation/medical services (ESF#6 Mass Care).
 - *ESF#6 Brief activities to C&GS.*
- 10) Evaluate public information needs and media releases during any evacuations and shelter openings, state agency and school closings.
- 11) Continue normal JIC activities and manning public information hotline (ESF#15 External Affairs).
- 12) Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) arrives (**72-48 hours**).
- 13) Verify communications with all licensed health care facilities (ESF#8 Public Health and Medical Services).
 - *ESF#8 Brief activities to C&GS.*
- 14) Request Pre-Declaration for Category B (Office of Support Services).
- 15) Coordinate with local EMAs on closure of schools in risk and impact areas.
- 16) Evacuation Route Status Report in conjunction with MDOT.
 - *ESF#1 Brief activities to C&GS.*
- 17) Establish NLT timeline to initiate contraflow plan through coordination with Louisiana (ESF#1 Transportation and ESF#13 Public Safety).
- 18) Send MDOT Liaison to GOHSEP. (**H +30**).
- 19) Monitor/manage traffic along evacuation routes using live traffic counters and other affected roadways per Contraflow Plan; make necessary modifications to maximize effectiveness and efficiency (ESF#1 Transportation and ESF#13 Public Safety).

Logistics

- 1) Coordinate with ESF#6 (Mass Care) for shelter logistical requirements.
- 2) Continue receipt and staging of supplies at state staging area with final distribution details being worked with counties.
- 3) Begin coordination with counties for anticipated opening of County Staging Areas (CSAs).
- 4) Order base camp for placement at **H +24** if requested.
- 5) Coordinate with forklift vendor for anticipated counties **H+24**.
- 6) Alert vendors for possible generator needs and review list of local generators.

State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

MEMA Office of Mitigation- Floodplain Management Bureau

- 1) Initiate discussions with the Local Floodplain Administrators to make sure Emergency Operations Plans are being activated.

Office of Recovery

- 1) Secure and protect office assets at the Recovery Coastal Office.
- 2) Prepare staff for potential deployment for Public Assistance duties.

- **Hour 24 (1 Day)**

- 1) Continue activities from previous category.
- 2) SEOC activated to Level 1 (Full Activation) and at 24-hour operations.
- 3) Ensure communication with deployed resources and counties are verified and operational (ESF#2 Communications).
- 4) Per Contraflow Plan, Transportation/Evacuation Branch to monitor execution of Contraflow Plan (based on LA timeline) (ESF#1 Transportation).
- 5) Have HAM operators in place.
- 6) Per Contraflow Plan and Louisiana's Timeline, begin the process of shutting down contraflow at **H +20**
 - *ESF#1 and ESF#13 Brief to C&GS.*

National Guard

Downrange commodity plan finalized, and staging sites secured.

- **Hour 12**

- 1) Discontinue pre-landfall missions and shelter all personnel and resources in place for safety of responders at 12 hours or when winds reach tropical storm force (ESF#1 Transportation and ESF#16 National Guard).
- 2) Field Services Bureau Director requests Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Emergency Waiver to conduct Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Operations for post-landfall activity.
- 3) Ensure that stranded motorists are assisted (ESF#1 Transportation).
- 4) LA discontinues contraflow at their **H +6**.
- 5) SERT Trailer is secured under CRTC hanger.
- 6) ACs notify FSB Director when moving to shelter-in-place facility.
- 7) All FSB personnel move to shelter-in-place facility.

- **Hour 0 (Onset of Tropical Storm Force Winds)**

- 1) Seek/remain in shelter and monitor conditions.
- 2) Remain sheltered until dangerous conditions subside.

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- 3) Maintain 24-hour staffing of key positions.
- 4) Maintain communications contact (where possible) with all deployed MEMA SERT personnel.
- 5) Prepare to:
 - a) SERT Chief verify status of deployed SERT personnel.
 - b) Re-establish communications with SEOC.
 - c) Resume SERT Operations.
 - d) ACs resume support to county EMAs and reporting procedures.

C. EVACUATION

1. The Mississippi Emergency Management Law

MS Code Ann. §33-15-17 provides the authority to the chief executive of the county or municipality or the Governor to order the evacuation of any area subject to an impending or existing natural disaster. Furthermore, it authorizes the chief executive of the county or municipality or the Governor to control or restrict egress, ingress and movement within the disaster area to the degree necessary to facilitate the protection of life and property.

2. Local

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

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

Inland counties should consider recommendation of “in-county” evacuation to local shelters for residents who are vulnerable to floods and high winds, such as residents living along rivers or in manufactured housing.

3. State

Mississippi could be asked by the State of Louisiana to assist with the evacuation of New Orleans should that area be threatened by a major hurricane. Such assistance would involve the implementation of the Interstate Contraflow Plan (found in Annex D).

Interstate Contraflow operations will be authorized by the Governor of Mississippi and implemented by the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) upon a request from the state of Louisiana for assistance with New Orleans hurricane evacuation.

Upon a request from Louisiana for Contraflow operations, the MDOT Emergency Services Director (ESD) will dispatch liaisons to the Louisiana State Police (LSP) EOC in Baton Rouge, LA. The liaisons will be two MDOT Law Enforcement Officers from the North Region who will serve as MDOT’s eyes and ears in the LSP EOC.

State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

A major disaster will result in a request from the Governor to the President for Federal assistance.

Population of People with Disabilities

According to the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 statistics, approximately 16.4 percent of Mississippi's population is disabled. Mississippi's two High Risk Coastal Hurricane Impact Zones are Tier 1 Coastal counties and Tier 2 Inland High-Risk counties.

1. Tier 1 is comprised of Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock Counties and is the highest risk area because storm surge and the initial impact of hurricane force winds.
2. Tier 2 is comprised of George, Stone, and Pearl River counties. These inland counties are extremely susceptible to the damage inflicted by hurricane produced winds, precipitation, and tornadoes.

Disability statistics for Tier 1 and Tier 2 counties are outlined in the table below:

COUNTY	Total Civilian Non- Institutionalized Population	Population with a Disability	Percent with a Disability
Hancock	45,882	7,988	17.4
Harrison	191,097	29,210	15.3
Jackson	139,496	24,601	17.6
George	22,860	4,671	20.4
Stone	17,377	3,407	19.6
Pearl River	54,214	10,681	19.7

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates)

Mississippi Department of Transportation (ESF#1) and the Mississippi State Department of Health (ESF#8) will assist with transportation requirements for populations of people with access and functional needs.

MEMA/Mississippi Recovery Office (MSRO)

A partial or complete evacuation of employees should be considered when local government officials make the decision to evacuate the area due to the anticipated magnitude of the storm. MEMA should determine where the employees can be reached following the storm and provide them with instructions for when and where they should return to work. Employees should be given opportunity to make adequate provisions to protect personal property and provide for safety of family members.

VIII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. General

State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

The ultimate responsibility for the state's emergency response to a hurricane or tropical storm belongs to and is directed by the Governor. The MEMA Executive Director serves as the Governor's authorized representative and is responsible for coordinating the emergency response. The MEMA Executive Director makes all routine decisions and advises the Governor on courses of action available for major decisions. During the response, the MEMA Executive Director is responsible for the proper functioning of the SEOC.

The Director also acts as liaison with local, state and federal agencies. If federal assistance is needed, the Governor or the MEMA Executive Director can request through FEMA Region IV, the activation of the National Response Framework (NRF).

B. MEMA/State EOC Personnel

The following positions will be filled by MEMA personnel during activation of the SEOC:

1. Operations Section
 - a) Operations Chief (A and B Shifts)
 - b) Deputy Operations Chief/WebEOC (A shift)
 - c) Deputy Operations Chief/WebEOC (B shift)
 - d) Audio Visual (A shift)
 - e) Audio Visual (B shift)
 - f) Mission Assignment Coordinator/Data Entry (A shift)
 - g) Mission Assignment Coordinator/Data Entry (B shift)
 - h) Intel Analyst (Fusion Center- A shift)
 - i) Intel Analyst (Fusion Center- B shift)
 - j) Request Assignment Coordinator (A shift)
 - k) Request Assignment Coordinator (B shift)
 - l) Request Assignment Tracker (A shift)
 - m) Request Assignment Tracker (B shift)
2. Communications- Call Center/JIC
 - a) Call Center Lead (A shift)
 - b) Call Center Lead (B shift)
 - c) Call Center Operator (A shift)
 - d) Call Center Operator (A shift)
 - e) Call Center Operator (A shift)
 - f) Call Center Operator (A shift)
 - g) Call Center Operator (B shift)
 - h) Call Center Operator (B shift)
 - i) Call Center Operator (B shift)
 - j) Call Center Operator (B shift)
3. Infrastructure Branch
 - a) Branch Director (A shift)
 - b) Branch Director (B shift)
4. Emergency Services Branch
 - a) Branch Director (A shift)
 - b) Branch Director (B shift)

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- c) SAR Coordinator (A and B shifts- Non MEMA Personnel)
- 5. Human Services Branch
 - a) Branch Director (A shift)
 - b) Branch Director (B shift)
- 6. GIS
 - a) GIS Coordinator (A shift)
 - b) GIS Officer (B shift)
- 7. Planning Section
 - a) Planning Section Chief (A shift)
 - b) Planning Section Chief (B shift)
 - c) Deputy Plans Section Chief (A shift)
 - d) Deputy Plans Section Chief (B shift)
 - e) Situation Unit Leader (A shift)
 - f) Situation Unit Leader (B shift)
 - g) Documentation Unit Leader (A shift)
 - h) Documentation Unit Leader (B shift)
 - i) Documentation Unit Leader (Alternate A/B Shift)
- 8. Logistics
 - a) Logistics Chief (A shift)
 - b) Logistics Chief (B shift)
 - c) Logistics Officer (A shift)
 - d) Logistics Officer (B shift)
- 9. SERT
 - a) SERT Chief (A shift)
 - b) SERT Chief (B shift)
 - c) Operations Section (A shift)
 - d) Operations Section (B shift)
 - e) Logistics (A shift)
 - f) Situation Unit (A shift)
 - g) Situation Unit (B shift)
 - h) Communications (A shift)
 - i) Communications (B shift)
 - j) Information Technology Specialist (IT)
 - k) Public Information Officer
 - l) Harrison County Liaison (Area Coordinator)
 - m) Hancock County Liaison (Area Coordinator)
 - n) Jackson County (Area Coordinator)
 - o) Pearl River County (Area Coordinator)
 - p) Stone County (Area Coordinator)
 - q) George County (Area Coordinator)

For a detailed description of the SERT positions refer to Annex C, and Annex C Appendix 1.

C. Incident Action Planning Process

The MEMA Crisis Action Team (CAT) will convene to gain a full understanding of the situation, establish an initial operational period, initial priorities and initial objectives. Incident priorities will be initially established by the Governor or the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and will be reviewed and modified as required during each operational period. While priorities help to determine incident objectives, they are not listed on the ICS Form 202.

The MEMA Office of Preparedness will fill the Plans Section Chief and Plans Section Unit positions.

Upon SEOC activation to a level 3 (partial activation) or higher, the CAT will stand down and the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) will convene. The Plans Section Chief will coordinate and schedule all UCG, Command & General Staff (C&GS), and Planning meetings.

The UCG will formulate incident objectives for each operational period based on incident priorities and direction from higher authorities and will establish an operational rhythm for all meetings and briefings. The Planning Section Chief (PSC) will ensure objectives are documented and ready for review at the Command & General Staff (C&GS) meeting.

Incident Action Plan (IAP)

The IAP is a written plan which defines the incident objectives and reflects the tactics necessary to manage an incident during an operational period. Incident objectives are numbered sequentially in the IAP from the beginning of the incident to its conclusion and are not renumbered for each operational period.

The written IAP will provide essential information regarding incident organization, resource allocation, work assignments, safety and weather for each operational period. The PSC will ensure an IAP is completed and published for each operational period during the duration of the event.

D. Joint Information Center

The Joint Information Center, located at the SEOC, is responsible for providing concise and coordinated public messaging from all agencies during a hurricane. The JIC will be activated and staffed based on the level of the State Emergency Operations Center, ESFs activated and the scope of the hurricane response. The JIC will include state agency Public Information Officers and if federal assistance has been requested, federal representatives will be located in the JIC.

The MEMA Public Information Officer (PIO) will head the JIC and other agency PIOs will follow the directorate of the MEMA PIO and the Governor's Communications Staff. All essential resources will be available at the JIC to carry out necessary activities.

IX. RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

A. General

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

There are usually no clear distinctions between when the response phase ends and the recovery phase begins. There is typically a period after the hurricane in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The recovery phase begins a few days after the hurricane and can last for more than a year, even several years. During the recovery phase the Federal Government provides disaster relief upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

B. Search and Rescue (SAR)

1. Local

Local governments have the primary responsibility for search and rescue operations within their legally established jurisdictions. If and when additional SAR capability is necessary, the local government can request additional assistance from the state.

Upon such request, the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks (MDWFP) in coordination with the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will assume the lead for coordination of all state SAR operations and resources. (See Annex A- Search and Rescue).

The search for, and recovery of, human remains will be conducted only after the rescue of survivors has been completed and the environment will allow for safe operation by SAR personnel.

2. State

The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks (MDWF&P) are assigned coordinating roles for the state's Search and Rescue Operations.

The state SAR Response System assists and augments county and municipal SAR capabilities. The Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) may be utilized if SAR operations overextend the resources and capabilities of local government officials. Requests for assistance from the Mississippi Urban Search and Rescue Teams (see Annex A) must be made through the State Emergency Operations Center for rotating to the ESF#9 Search and Rescue coordinator.

Mississippi Military Department (MMD)

MMD personnel can assist with SAR; however, 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 already be in a duty status before Immediate

State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

Response Authority may be used, otherwise they must be put on State Active Duty by Executive Order of the Governor.

3. Federal

At no point will state or local assets be considered 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.

C. Damage Assessment

During emergency situations, the County Emergency Management Agency Director will provide direction to County and City Engineering Departments operating from the county EOC. The County and City Engineering departments in conjunction with County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate all damage assessment activities. Summary reports will be forwarded to the SEOC.

Public Works Departments will dispatch personnel to survey the disaster- affected areas and report back their findings to the Public Works personnel stationed at the county EOC.

Information regarding private utility damages will be collected by the utility liaison located at the county EOC. Repairs to public facilities will begin as soon as possible. Priority will be given to facilities crucial to emergency response operations, such as roads and bridges.

Local government resources will be relied upon for most repair work with support from the State and Federal government. Immediately following a disaster, the county will conduct damage assessment to public and private property to estimate the extent of damage based upon actual observation and inspection.

Damage assessment usually takes place in two phases:

Phase I: Initial Assessment- The initial assessment, to determine general impact and damage to vital facilities and resources and provide a brief overview of impact on citizens and businesses.

Phase II: Secondary Assessment- Subsequent, in-depth assessments to determine the full extent of damage and the financial implications for disaster declarations and disaster assistance. Priorities in the initial assessment should be the restoration of emergency response and direction and control capability, and the saving of lives.

Initial Assessment

An aerial survey of the county should be performed as soon as possible after the incident. The results of this survey will facilitate further damage assessment on the ground. Local building officials should direct damage assessment on vital facilities according to their assigned branch.

State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

The initial damage assessment should be augmented by "windshield" surveys and citizen reports, in order to provide an estimate of numbers of private homes and businesses affected.

This survey should be completed as soon as possible, since it will provide the supporting documentation for a disaster declaration and establish a base for the secondary assessment process.

An assessment of damage to utilities, and evaluation of the immediate needs of the population, especially water and sanitation services, should be accomplished as soon as possible.

Potable water is a major concern following some emergencies. Power and gas for heating may also be extremely important, depending upon the season.

Secondary Assessment

The EOC Finance Section should begin gathering dollar figures associated with the damage to support requests for disaster declarations and assistance. Resources and facilities vital to the economic recovery of the county should be surveyed. These include all hospitals, schools, financial institutions, and major employers. Some buildings or structures may require further engineering evaluation, to be performed by a consultant hired by the owner.

Damage Assessment Forms

Damage Assessment forms to be used for recording and reporting damage are found on the MEMA Website <http://www.msema.org/library-forms/> along with instructions for completing each form (See Annex F, Appendix 2). Completed forms shall be sent to MEMA via fax (601-933-6800), email (msemareports@mema.ms.gov), or WebEOC on the Damage Report board with assistance from the MEMA Area Coordinators as needed.

Following local damage assessment, if the County Emergency Management Director and Chief Executives detect a vast amount of damage, they should contact MEMA and request State/ Federal damage assessment teams. These teams would work with local officials in a reassessment of the damage to see if there is enough damage to determine if the county is eligible for state or federal funds.

If state and federal teams are requested to assist with damage assessment, various staging areas would be designated by the County Board of Supervisors through the County Emergency Management Agency Director. Damage assessment teams would include, at a minimum, one local, one State, and one Federal official.

Debris Removal

Removal of debris from public roads/highways is the responsibility of the agency responsible for its maintenance. Debris clearing and removal along state and federal re-entry routes will be the primary responsibility of the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT). Care should be taken to ensure debris removal efforts are coordinated with other agencies that may have an associated responsibility.

State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

Typically, MDOT will only remove debris from state/US/interstate routes. Debris deposited on private property is the responsibility of the property owner. Information regarding pick-up times and locations for private property owners shall be distributed, so that debris removal activities proceed efficiently.

MDOT cannot encroach on private property to remove debris without special authority (i.e. legislative or some agreement after an emergency declaration) and only then if the debris is considered an immediate threat to the life, health, and safety. **Ultimately, removal of debris from private property is the responsibility of the property owner.**

Detailed Debris Management protocols are defined in the MDOT Debris Management Plan found under separate cover in the Office of Recovery Public Assistance Bureau.

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State of Mississippi Hurricane Plan

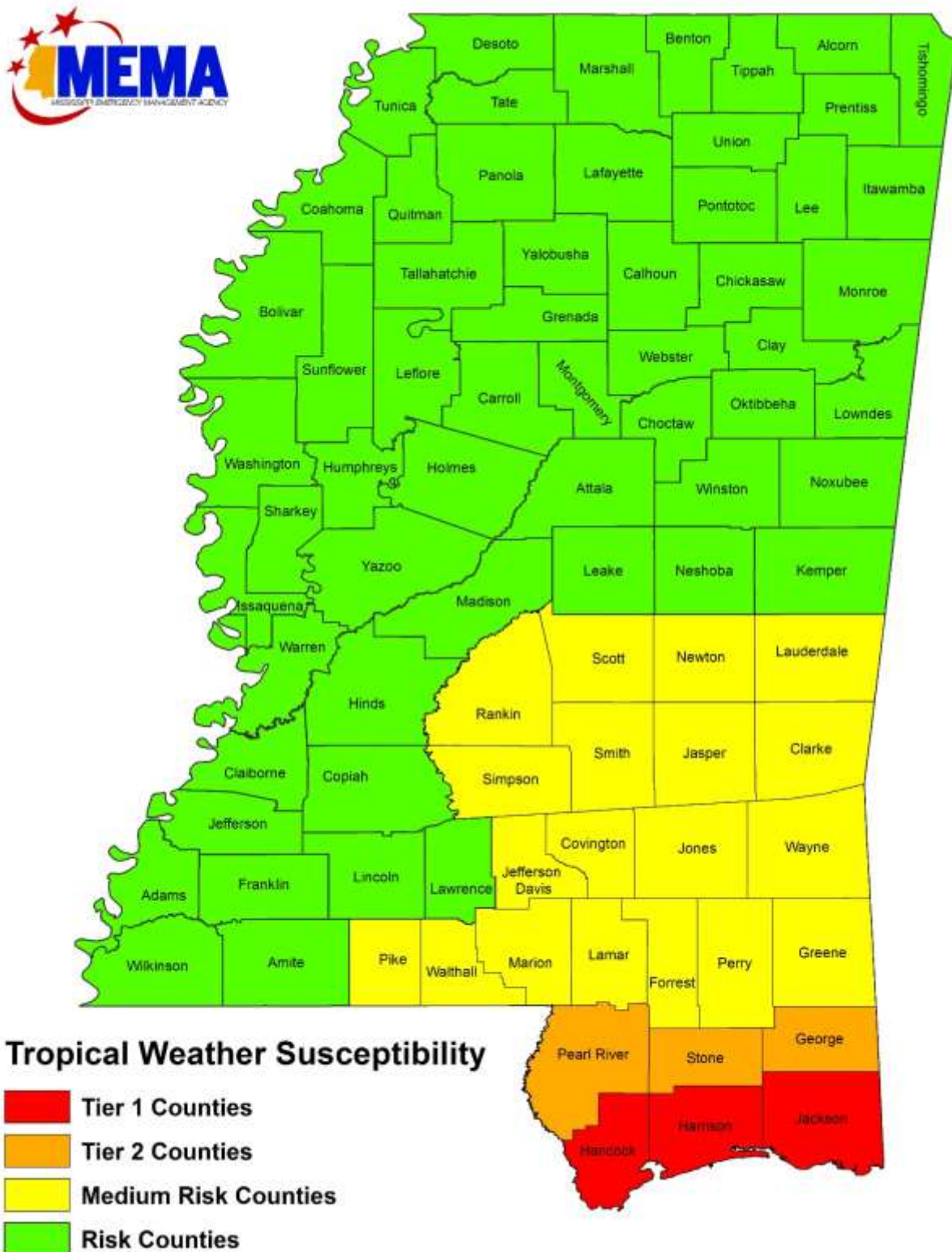
Basic Plan Appendix 1- Abbreviations

AC	Area Coordinator
ARC	American Red Cross
A-Team	Advanced Team
BEOC	Business Emergency Operations Center
C&GS	Command and General Staff
CAT	Crisis Action Team
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource
CRTC	Combat Readiness Training Center
CSA	County Staging Areas
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams
DR	Damage Report
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECO	Emergency Control Officer
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FSB	Field Services Bureau
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GIS	Geospatial/Geographic Information Systems
GOHSEP	Governor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
hr.	hour
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
Hwy	Highway
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIC	Joint Information Center
km	kilometer
kt.	knot
LA	Louisiana
LSP	Louisiana State Police
MDEQ	Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
MDHS	Mississippi Department of Human Services
MDOT	Mississippi Department of Transportation
MDWF&P	Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks
MEMA	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Systems
MMD	Mississippi Military Department
mph	miles per hour
MS	Mississippi

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MS-START	Mississippi's Statewide Technical Advance Rescue Teams
MSDH	Mississippi State Department of Health
MSRO	Mississippi Recovery Office
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NRF	National Response Framework
NWS	National Weather Service
PERSTAT	Personnel Status
PHCC	Public Health Coordination Center
PIO	Public Information Officer
PODs	Points of Distribution
PRT	Power Response Teams
PSC	Planning Section Chief
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness
RRF	Resource Request Forms
SA	Salvation Army
SAR	Search and Rescue
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SITROOM	Situation Room
SMAC	State Mutual Aid Compact
SMNS	State Medical Needs Shelter
SOE	State of Emergency
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSA	State Staging Area
SSHWS	Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale
UAS	Unmanned Aerial Systems
UCG	Unified Command Group
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VMRC	Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps

Basic Plan Appendix 2- Mississippi Tropical Weather Susceptible Counties Map



ANNEX A

SEARCH and RESCUE

I. PURPOSE

To provide search and rescue resources for the whole community during a tropical storm and/or hurricane event while emphasizing support of the preidentified SAR needs of the three Mississippi Coastal Counties.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The State of Mississippi Comprehensive Hurricane Plan Annex A – Search and Rescue (SAR) is based on the anticipated needs of Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock Counties with consideration for supporting SAR requirements for the whole community during a catastrophic hurricane event. This approach allows the pre-assignment of SAR assets to a specific county or counties, which in return allows the SAR Teams to plan, train, and conduct exercises on a routine basis with their assigned jurisdictions while identifying capabilities and resources to support event SAR efforts statewide.

B. Assumptions

1. Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock Counties will be heavily impacted by storm surge, heavy precipitation, and hurricane force winds.
2. Hurricanes will produce severe weather to include flash flooding and tornadoes well inland of the Mississippi Gulf Coast.
3. Local Emergency Management Directors know the historic search and rescue assets typically needed to address gaps in County SAR resources.
4. Local Emergency Management Directors know the types of search and rescue resources required at various categories and storm surge levels of tropical storms/hurricanes.
5. Full or partial deployment of Mississippi US&R-Task Forces will meet the resource gaps identified for tropical storms and lower category hurricanes.
6. The state Emergency Support Function #9 (ESF #9) SAR Coordinators will deploy SAR and MDWFP assets in sufficient time to arrive at staging areas prior to the arrival of tropical storm force winds. (See Appendix 4 for pre-identified staging areas)
7. The state ESF #9 Coordinators will coordinate deployment, re-assignment, and demobilization of all SAR assets.
8. SAR teams will be assigned a specific county or counties and conduct planning, training, and exercises with the assigned county to facilitate a rapid response.
9. SAR teams will work directly with the local Emergency Management Director and local ESF #9 coordinators for assignments to local jurisdictions or local Incident Commander.

10. SAR teams will be managed by an appropriate Incident Command System Structure requiring minimal assistance with planning and logistics from the local jurisdiction.
11. SAR teams and/or crew will be assigned to work directly with the local Incident Commander and/or other state or federal assets.
12. SAR requirements will exceed existing State resource capabilities.

C. ESF #9 Timeline

The following timeline provides guidance of the expected actions of the State Emergency Operations Center ESF #9 SAR Coordinator and identified SAR resources and leadership assigned under this plan, with the understanding that in fast moving events, actions outlined under a specific timeframe will be accelerated.

Hour 120+

1. SAR resources on standby per MEMA SEOC
2. Notification of the situation and briefing of expectations.
3. SAR coordinators, MDWFP and ESF #9 Desk personnel placed on stand-by and requested to conduct readiness checks.
4. Provide conference call information for senior Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel to participate in weather and state/local conference calls.
5. Regional coordinators begin personnel deployment documentation.
6. Teams assure communications equipment are charged and readied for deployment.
7. Identify and place Advance Team on stand-by for deployment.
8. Submit request for Federal US&R task force to FEMA.

Hour 96

1. Receive update from Local and State Officials for Situational Awareness of all Search and Rescue personnel.
2. Distribute State IAP and Communications Plan/List (ICS-205/205A)
3. Finalize personnel list and Mission Assignment documentation to be provided to state SAR coordinator & ESF #9 Coordinator.
4. Conduct communication and equipment check for Advanced Team. Advance Team will deploy within 24-48 hours, if required.

Hour 84

1. Coordinate with State Mutual Aid Coordinator and prepare mission assignment for ESF #9 SAR resources, as needed.
2. SAR Leadership reviews deployment checklist with SAR personnel to identify any shortfalls for deployment.
3. ESF #9 Coordinator coordinates with ESF #13 for security if needed for deployment.
4. ESF #9 Coordinator coordinates with ESF #8 to determine the need for Forward Assessment Teams (FAST) to be integrated with SAR Teams.
5. Place SAR Team personnel, SAR Logistics Team, MDWFP, and SEOC ESF #9 personnel on ALERT for deployment within 48 hours.
6. Review pre-landfall Staging Areas for SAR assets.

7. SAR conference call to identify outstanding issue within SAR Teams.

Hour 72

1. Inspection of all personal gear, SAR equipment, and communications equipment for deployment.
2. Communications systems check across team personnel, state personnel, and to local deployment locations.
3. SAR Teams arrive at MEMA to pick up logistical shortfalls previously identified. (As needed)
4. Advanced Team staff meets with local Emergency/Incident Management Personnel in assigned areas for situation awareness and begin final preparations for SAR Team arrival to assigned areas.

Hour 48

1. Final inspections for SAR Teams in preparation for deployment.
2. Finalize arrangements with ESF #8 and ESF #13 if personnel are being embedded with SAR Teams.
3. SAR Teams deploy to arrive at pre-landfall staging areas no later than 24-36 hours prior to expected tropical force winds impacting the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Hours 36-24

1. Arrive at pre-landfall staging area.
2. SAR Leadership makes contact with the ESF #9 desk lead upon arrival at the pre-landfall staging area regarding information sharing and reporting requirements.
3. Conduct SAR operations as required under the direction of the local Incident Commander.

Hour 12

1. Discontinue pre-landfall operations
2. Shelter all personnel and resources in place for safety

III. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. SEOC ESF #9 SAR Coordination

The Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) and the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks (MDWFP) in coordination with the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will coordinate statewide SAR resources to support the needs of the whole community during a tropical storm and/or hurricane event.

The MOHS and MDWFP will provide an ESF #9 Co-Coordinator to the SEOC to oversee the tactical coordination and deployment of SAR resources. The Co-Coordinators will assist in the evaluation of State SAR resource needs and capabilities in order to make recommendations to SEOC Command Staff on request

of additional resources through SMAC, EMAC, and/or FEMA Request for Assistance (RFA).

The MEMA will provide ESF #9 SAR coordination and mission assignment, if required, of SAR resources and/or support resources. MEMA Operations will assist ESF #9 SAR in the evaluation of the State's search and rescue capability needs to identify additional resources required through SMAC, EMAC, and/or FEMA Request for Assistance.

B. SAR Regional Pre-Deployment Hurricane Assignment Estimates

The following pre-assignments were defined during the preplanning process and are subject to change based off anticipated needs determined as an event unfolds.

1. Hancock County- SAR Resources (see Appendix 1)
2. Harrison County- SAR Resources (see Appendix 2)
3. Jackson County- SAR Resources (see Appendix 3)

C. Advance Team Deployment

An Advance Team will be identified as soon as possible when a tropical storm or hurricane threatens the Mississippi Gulf Coast. This team will consist of SAR Leadership and ESF #9 Coordinators, as determined by the SEOC ESF #9 Coordinator. The Advance Team will deploy to the local jurisdiction 72 hours prior to tropical storm force winds arriving on the coast.

The Advance Team will meet with the local Emergency Management Personnel in the assigned areas for situational awareness and begin final preparations for the arrival of the SAR resources.

D. Single Resource Deployments during Minor Storms

Tropical storms to a category 1 hurricane require a limited number of SAR resources to assist local jurisdictions. Resources for minor storms will be deployed as a single resource to the assigned county or resources will be deployed as a team with a minimal Incident Support Team. In such case, the SAR resource must be self-sufficient and will integrate directly into the local jurisdiction's response system under the Incident Commander of the local jurisdiction and coordinated through the local Emergency Management Agency.

Typically, SAR resources will include a Team Leader and/or a Liaison Officer (LNO) which will be assigned to the local Emergency Operations Center as an Agency Representative. As the Agency Representative, these assigned personnel will represent the resource in the local EOC assuring that the resource is utilized to the best of and within the capabilities of the resource. Such resources will report to the local EOC LNO or the county's ESF #9 Coordinator. SAR Leadership will determine the appropriate staffing level of the Incident Support Team and make assignments accordingly.

Single resources must follow the notification process outlined in the "Arrival at the Mississippi Gulf Coast" section below.

E. Multiple Resource Deployment during Major Storms

Major storms are storms with a predicted surge in excess of 10 feet and/or a category 2 hurricane. The anticipated resource needs are greater in number and require a higher level of support. Resources deployed during major storms will be deployed as a Task Force along with an appropriate Incident Support Team as outlined in the SAR Program Manual (under separate cover). The Task Force Leader is responsible for the management of the team while deployed. The Task Force Leader will ensure that check-in procedures are followed as described below. The Task Force Leader, or the Task Force Liaison as assigned, will represent the Task Force in the local EOC as an Agency Representative, reporting to the local EOC LNO or local ESF #9 Coordinator as requested by the local Emergency Manager. The SAR Regional Coordinator will determine the appropriate staffing level of the Incident Support Team and make assignments accordingly.

F. Emergency Support Function -13- Law Enforcement Resources

The established plan for deployment to the Mississippi Gulf Coast includes the assignment of ESF #13 (Law Enforcement Officers) resources to the SAR Teams when the tropical storm is categorized at a level 1 hurricane or above. The basic law enforcement teams that will be deployed with the SAR Teams is a two-man team which will provide security, escort, or other related law enforcement functions in support of SAR Team operations.

Law Enforcement resources to provide security and protection (Force Protection) of SAR equipment, personnel, and mission will be coordinated through the SEOC ESF #13 Coordinator and mission assigned as requested through WebEOC and/or required. ESF #13 resources will be informed to contact the SAR Team Leader to coordinate mobilization and demobilization.

G. Arrival at the Mississippi Gulf Coast

1. Local Jurisdiction Staging Area or Assignment Location

Providing the local jurisdiction has a safe staging area, the SAR resources shall proceed to the local jurisdiction for assignment and/or integration into the local response system. The Team Leader is to obtain a briefing about assignments, dispatching procedures, response procedures and reporting requirements.

When assigned directly to a local incident, the Team Leader will check-in with the local Incident Commander and receive an incident briefing and assignments. The Team Leader is responsible for integrating the team seamlessly into the local Incident Command System and notifying SEOC ESF #9 Coordinator of arrival.

H. Reassignment/Demobilization

The SAR Resource Leader or Team Leader will confirm with their assigned jurisdiction that SAR resources are no longer required and coordinate the teams next course of action with the SEOC ESF #9 Coordinator.

The SEOC ESF #9 Coordinator will confer with other jurisdictions to determine existence of any unmet needs in the region requiring support of SAR resource(s) being considered for demobilization. If no unmet needs exist, the SAR Resource Leader or Team Leader will begin the demobilization process. The SAR Resource Leader or Team Leader is responsible for making all notifications to home agencies.

The SAR Resource Leader or Team Leader will coordinate with SEOC ESF #9 Coordinator to finalize check-out procedures and return any necessary equipment prior to departing the coast.

I. Logistics Support

Logistical support for SAR Teams deployed under this plan is a staggered response based on the predicted storm impacts and Category.

1. Tropical Storm and Category 1 Hurricane Logistics

The SAR Logistics Team will provide minimal support during Tropical and Category 1 Hurricane deployments. SAR resources deployed will be responsible for coordinating with the assigned local jurisdiction for logistical support while deployed. Logistical support requests from the SAR assets should be limited to a safe staging area and/or base of operations.

For planning purposes, the SAR Teams assigned to local jurisdictions should be self-sufficient for 72 hours. The SAR Logistics Team may be requested to provide support through the local jurisdiction and will be coordinated with the SEOC ESF #9 Coordinator or State Emergency Response Team (SERT) ESF #9 Coordinator, if deployed.

2. Category 2 or Greater Hurricanes

For category 2 hurricanes or greater the level of search and rescue increases, meaning greater logistical support will be needed and potentially spread throughout the coastal region. Other SAR resources will be required to support statewide SAR contingency coverage efforts.

The MS Task Force 4 Logistics Team will be expected to provide a higher level of response to support the search and rescue efforts. When a strong category 2 hurricane or greater is predicted, the MS Task Force 4 Logistical Team will be placed on standby and prepared to deploy along with search and rescue teams in accordance with the established hurricane guidelines.

Additional logistical resources will be coordinated through the SEOC ESF #7 Logistics Coordinator to support impacted area SAR resources.

ANNEX A, Appendix 1

HANCOCK COUNTY RESOURCE REQUESTS

Hancock County SAR Resources	Tropical Storm	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Water Rescue Boat Crew (4 Personnel)	2	2				
Type III SAR Team with water rescue capabilities. (35 personnel)			1			
Type II SAR Team with water rescue capabilities (70 personnel)				1	1	1
EMAC/Federal SAR Team				(#TBD based on request)	(#TBD based on request)	(#TBD based on request)

ANNEX A, Appendix 2

HARRISON COUNTY RESOURCE REQUESTS

Harrison County SAR Resources	Tropical Storm	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Water Rescue Boat Crew (4 Personnel)	1	1				
Type III SAR Team with water rescue capabilities. (35 personnel)			1			
Type II SAR Team with water rescue capabilities (70 personnel)				1	1	1
EMAC/Federal SAR Team				(# TBD based on request)	(# TBD based on request)	(# TBD based on request)

ANNEX A, Appendix 3

JACKSON COUNTY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Jackson County SAR Resources	Tropical Storm	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Water Rescue Boat Crew (4 Personnel)	1	1				
Type III SAR Team with water rescue capabilities. (35 personnel)			1			
Type II SAR Team with water rescue capabilities (70 personnel)				1	1	1
EMAC/Federal SAR Team				(#TBD based on request)	(#TBD based on request)	(#TBD based on request)

Appendix 4

Pre-Identified Staging Areas per Local EMA's

- **Jackson County**
 - **Primary Staging**
 - **361 Shelter on Highway 57 for personnel equipment will be staged at the covered arena in Vancleave, MS.**
 - **Secondary Staging**
 - **Northeast Fire Dept. on Highway 63.**
- **Harrison County**
 - **Primary Staging –**
 - **Harrison County Judicial Complex**
 - **1709 24th Avenue, Gulfport, MS 39501**
 - **Secondary Staging**
 - **North Woolmarket School**
 - **16237 Old Woolmarket Rd, Biloxi, MS 39532**
- **Hancock County**
 - **Primary Staging Area**
 - **Hancock County EOC**
 - **18333 MS-603, Kiln, MS 39556**
 - **Secondary Staging**
 - **Kiln Shelter**
 - **18320 Highway 43, Kiln, MS 39556**
- **Alternate Staging Locations**
 - **CRTC (Combat Readiness Training Center)**
 - **4715 Hewes Ave, Gulfport, MS. 39507**
 - **MS Highway Patrol Troop K District Office**
 - **16741 Highway 67, Biloxi, MS 39532**
 - **McHenry Shooting Range**
 - **1060 E McHenry Rd, Perkinston, MS 39573**
 - **Paul B. Johnson State Park**
 - **319 Geiger Lake Rd, Hattiesburg, MS 39401**

ANNEX B

COMMUNICATIONS

I. PURPOSE

To describe the state's communications system for direction, control and coordination of the local and state agencies response operations, and to provide an alternate means of communications when normal channels become inoperable.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

MEMA, Mississippi Department of Information and Technology Services (ITS), Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission (MWCC), and Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS) will share primary responsibility for maintaining and operating the emergency communications systems and conducting the restoration of the communications infrastructure.

Contact with the Mobile Operations Command Center (MOBOPS) and the Forward Multi-Agency Coordination Center (Forward MACC) will be maintained at all times to coordinate and support operations in the field.

Depending on the scale of events, supplemental communications resources can be requested through the FEMA Initial Response Resources (IRR) package as well as through the National Response Framework (NRF).

B. Organization

The SEOC is the focal point for state direction and control of all emergency response to a tropical storm or hurricane. The primary means of radio communication utilized by MEMA is MSWIN 700 MHz radio.

The MEMA Globalstar satellite phone is the secondary means of radio communications.

Emergency Alert System

MEMA External Affairs (ESF #15) has the primary responsibility for activating the Emergency Alert System (EAS), however, this capability is also located in the Communications Center for back up initiation.

Communications Call Center

Personnel of the SEOC Communications Center are adjusted as needed to provide additional support when a tropical storm or hurricane threatens the Mississippi Gulf Coast. The Communications Call Center is additionally activated to provide support with the increase in call volume.

C. Responsibilities

1. The MEMA Executive Director is responsible for the overall operation of the SEOC and for providing adequate communications to direct and coordinate the response.
2. MEMA serves as the State Warning Point and is responsible for making notifications to include internal, county, state, tribal, and federal partners as required by the event or as instructed by the Executive Director. These notifications are redundant to include telephone, e-mail, and fax at a minimum.
3. The Communications Director is responsible for the supervision of all activities within the Communications Center of the SEOC. The Communications Director is also responsible for providing additional communications support as deemed necessary by the MEMA Executive Director.
4. The MDPS/MHP is responsible for the proper use of their equipment and the proper handling of messages. MHP's mobile field unit will provide support to facilitate effective communications when requested. MHP also serves as MEMA's back-up communication center.
5. Upon arrival at the Forward Emergency Operations Center (FEOC), communication checks of equipment will be performed by Forward MACC communications.
6. Any damage reports received from the coastal counties to the Forward MACC communications will be sent to the SEOC/MEMA Communications. Damage report information will be entered into the WebEOC Daily event log for available viewing by all users logged into WebEOC.

ANNEX B, Appendix 1

BACK UP COMMUNICATIONS

1. COMMUNICATIONS TRAILER Primary Backup

In the event that the MEMA Communications Center becomes inoperable requiring operations to be relocated for extended period of time, a COOP situation, then operations will be shifted to the Response Communications trailer.

The Response Communications trailer is a thirty-seven (37) foot gooseneck trailer. It is equipped with:

High-speed Satellite Internet/VOIP capabilities
Wireless internet
Five (5) workstations
24" plotter with GIS software
Networked scanner/copier/printer/fax machine
Color printer
Cell phone repeater
One (1) Satellite radio
One (1) UHF radio
One (1) VHF radio
One (1) 700 MHz radio
One (1) low band radio
White board walls
"Go-Kits"

2. MHP COMMUNICATIONS

In the event that the MEMA Communications Center is inoperable for an extended period of time, a COOP situation, or if the Communications Trailer is unavailable then operations will be shifted to the designated back-up communications center located at MHP (Mississippi Highway Patrol) Headquarters.

MHP, which serves as the state's secondary warning point, is physically located at 1900 E. Woodrow Wilson Avenue in Jackson, MS. The distance from MEMA to MHP is 4.1 miles. MEMA Personnel will travel by vehicle to secondary location.

In addition to their daily operating equipment, the MHP Communications Center is also equipped with systems used by MEMA Communications, such as, MEDCOM (University Medical Center Communications) phone, Grand Gulf Operational Hotline/INFORM system, Riverbend radio and fax machine, State and Federal Circuit NAWAS, Satellite radios, and MSWIN 700 MHz statewide radio system.

Activation of MHP Communications

The transfer of MEMA Communications to MHP Communications will be exercised annually. Initially, a phone call will be made notifying MHP Communications of our situation and the need to relocate. They will be asked to monitor our communications systems until the arrival of MEMA personnel.

Once MEMA personnel have arrived and set up operations at MHP, then a phone call will be made to inform MEMA Executive personnel that MEMA Communications has been re-established at MHP.

Annex C – State Emergency Response
Team (SERT): *Pending*

ANNEX D

EVACUATIONS

I. PURPOSE

To describe procedures for an organized evacuation of the Mississippi Gulf Coast due to a Hurricane or other tropical system which may threaten the Gulf Coast region.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The Mississippi Emergency Management Law MS Code Ann. §33-15 provides the authority to the County Board of Supervisors or elected authority to request evacuation when deemed necessary to protect lives.

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

B. Organization

1. Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes are identified in the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) Comprehensive Emergency Response Transportation Plan (CERTP) and in Appendix 2 to this annex. For planning purposes it can be assumed that all northbound highways leading out of the threatened area will become evacuation routes as the hurricane threat increases.

Past experience has shown that US 49 North to Hattiesburg quickly becomes the major evacuation route for the Mississippi Gulf Coast. This is due in part to two main factors:

- a) US 49 is a four-lane divided highway accessible to the population concentrated in the Biloxi-Gulfport Metro area.
- b) The two lane secondary roadways quickly become clogged with debris as gale force winds move inland thereby effectively closing many of the evacuation routes.

2. Interstate Contraflow Traffic Control Operations

- a) MDOT has in place an ***Interstate Contraflow Plan for Hurricane Evacuation Traffic Control*** (included in this annex) to respond to a request from the State of Louisiana to meet the needs of the traveling public evacuating the greater New Orleans area for a hurricane tracking towards New Orleans with potential for a high storm surge producing unmanageable traffic congestion.

Implementation of contraflow operations into Mississippi would be by the Governor of Mississippi after consultation with MDOT, MDPS and

MEMA. The Interstate systems are for Fully Controlled Access Routes. By the very nature of their controlled access this makes the control of traffic onto and off-of manageable. (See Annex D, Appendix 1)

C. Responsibilities

1. MEMA

- a. Staff the State Warning Point 24 hours a day.
- b. Alert applicable state and local government agencies through established warning procedures.

2. Mississippi Department of Transportation

- a. Responsible for implementation and operation of contraflow plan on Interstates 59 and 55.
- b. Provide Emergency Coordination Staff liaison to MDOT's District's 6 & 7 in support of contraflow operations and hurricane evacuation.
- c. Provide Traffic control for Interstate Contraflow operations.
- d. Monitor traffic and report on traffic conditions along evacuation routes.
- e. Provide roadway conditions and emergency traffic information to the traveling public.
- f. Work with the Coast Transit Authority to coordinate evacuee needs and services.
- g. Restore MDOT's roadway system in accordance with District established priorities.
- h. Open those routes essential for the delivery of goods, services, and people in support of emergency operations.
- i. Make contact with United States Coast Guard (USCG) and request permission to close drawbridge operations to navigation when sustained winds at the draw reach 35 MPH

3. Mississippi State Department of Health

- a. Coordinate with ESF #1 regarding medical transportation issues.
- b. Assist local emergency medical services in the evacuation of non-ambulatory patients to other medical facilities.

4. Mississippi Department of Public Safety

- a. Disseminate termination of warning in coordination with MEMA.
- b. Monitor traffic and report on traffic conditions along evacuation routes.
- c. Support and assist with Contraflow Plan operations.

5. Mississippi Department of Corrections

- a. Support law enforcement efforts for affected populations.
- b. Support security for key facilities, evacuating prisoners.
- c. Coordinate the evacuation of prisoners, if prison facilities have been affected.

ANNEX D, Appendix 1

Interstate Contraflow Operations (MDOT)

This appendix contains portions of the “*Interstate Contraflow Plan for Hurricane Evacuation Traffic Control*”. This plan can be viewed in its entirety in this Annex.

A. Contraflow Route Operations

The responsibility for the state highway system in Mississippi rests directly with the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT). In order to successfully implement an operation of this type, a well-defined and coordinated effort crossing state and state agency boundaries is essential. Input and assistance is needed from the State of Louisiana, the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), the Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS)/Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP), MDOT and possibly other agencies, state and county / city. There will be a need for a significant amount of additional traffic control devices and considerable manpower resources.

I-59 and I-55 have been selected as the practical candidates for implementation of the contraflow strategy. The method of contraflow MDOT has elected to use to accomplish this strategy is a full lane reversal of the selected interstate segment.

Two levels of operation are possible:

1. Louisiana Contraflow To State Line

Contraflow operations *only within the borders of Louisiana* that does not enter Mississippi. MDOT would barricade southbound interstate lanes at the Louisiana state line and uncover previously mounted permanent signs advising the traveling public that the Interstate is closed southbound at the Louisiana state line.

2. Mississippi Contraflow

Full lane reversal of the selected Interstate segment into Mississippi from the Louisiana state line to I-59 mile marker 55, south of Hattiesburg and to I-55 mile marker 31, south of Brookhaven. These operations would require MDOT to implement contraflow traffic control operations within Mississippi.

Louisiana Contraflow

If the State of Louisiana implements contraflow, but does not require Mississippi to do the same, the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LDOTD) will notify MDOT of their plans to contraflow in Louisiana to the Mississippi state line. The MDOT Director, or his/her authorized representative, will authorize Louisiana Contraflow implementation. This operation is MDOT's responsibility and involves uncovering Interstate traffic control signs and placement of barricades to effect closure of the Interstate southbound lanes at the Louisiana state line on I-59 and I-55.

Mississippi Contraflow

Upon request from the Louisiana Governor to the Mississippi Governor for assistance with New Orleans hurricane evacuation, the Governor of Mississippi will implement Mississippi Contraflow.

This operation will require MDOT to fully implement I-59 and I-55 contraflow in Mississippi. Mississippi Contraflow operations will travel no further than Hattiesburg on I-59 and Brookhaven on I-55.

Further Interstate Contraflow Operations are outlined in the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) Comprehensive Emergency Transportation Response Plan (CETRP) dated January 2017, Annex H.

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ANNEX D, Appendix 2 Hurricane Evacuation Routes



ANNEX E

SHELTER OPERATIONS

I. PURPOSE

To outline the coordination of sheltering, temporary housing, feeding, and other human needs following a hurricane.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The local government has the primary responsibility of sheltering citizens. When local government becomes overwhelmed, Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS) will act in conjunction with the American Red Cross to meet victims' needs.

B. Organization

1. General Population Shelters

Local governments under the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. §33-15 (1972) have authority to direct municipalities and counties to assist in staffing emergency shelters.

Once local government and local voluntary agencies have exceeded local assets, assistance can be requested from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) by the local Emergency Operations Center/Emergency Management Agency.

MDHS has coordinating responsibility to provide shelters with the assistance of primary, support, and non-governmental agencies.

Mississippi Department of Education/Office of Child Nutrition (MDE/OCN) will serve on the task force/committee to ensure that the efficient and timely forecasting of all food commodities to be used as part of shelter resources or congregate feeding sites is implemented.

The Office of Child Nutrition serves as the state distributing agency and has the authority to release United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) commodities from their warehouses within the state based on a Presidential Declaration or situation of distress.

2. Medical Needs Shelters

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) has lead responsibility for identifying staffing resources needed at regional and State Medical Needs Shelters.

3. Pet and Animal Shelters

Mississippi Board of Animal Health serves as the lead agency for sheltering requirements for pet and animal shelters during a Hurricane.

C. Responsibilities

Mississippi Department of Human Services

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

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

1. Coordinate with mass care organizations to ensure operational coordination in disaster response of mass care service and support to local government.
2. Keep public informed of available mass care assistance programs in coordination with mass care support agencies and organizations.

Mississippi Division of Medicaid

1. Designate, train, and provide general population shelter managers and support staff from regional offices of the Division of Medicaid operations.
2. Coordinate with MDHS to assign personnel to staff and monitor shelter operations.

Mississippi Department of Education (Office of Child Nutrition)

1. Assist in identifying schools with available USDA donated foods in their school kitchens and school district warehouses.
2. Identify available supplies of USDA donated foods in state-contracted warehouses that can be shipped to mass feeding sites.
3. Request additional USDA Foods from other state inventories through the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Regional Office and FNS Headquarters if the school's three-day supply runs low or out. FNS may acquire food from other

state inventories, redirect shipments en route, or purchase additional foods to meet long term disaster needs.

4. As feasible, assist other ESF #6 support agencies and local officials with food needs and delivery.
5. Assist with providing daily information on the amount of food used and the determination of types of food needed.

Mississippi State Department of Health

1. Will activate the Public Health Command/Coordination Center (PHCC) as needed to support the State Emergency Operations Center.
2. Provide emergency medical services (ambulance on site), health care services and supplies needed for people in Medical Needs shelters.
3. Develop procedures for inspecting conditions at emergency shelters to ensure sanitary conditions with respect to food preparation, waste disposal, potable water supplies, etc.
4. Coordinate with ESF #6 in the provision of required medical services in emergency shelters using volunteers.
5. Assist local emergency medical services in the evacuation of non-ambulatory patients to other medical facilities.

Mississippi Board of Animal Health

1. Identify pre-designated locations to use as animal only, collocated or cohabitated shelters.
2. Assist local authorities and animal organizations in setting up temporary animal only, collocated or cohabitated shelters as needed.
3. Coordinate veterinary-related services as needed during a hurricane.

American Red Cross

1. Develop procedures for assessing local shelter capabilities with respect to soundness of the structure, availability of water and food, utility and sewer services, sanitation services, etc. and for requesting assistance from local, state, or national offices.
2. Coordinate sheltering operations, mass feeding, and Red Cross volunteer organization activities with other ESF #6 agencies involved in mass care operations.
3. Coordinate bulk distribution of emergency relief supplies, food, clothing, etc.
4. Assist individuals and families in shelters with care for unaccompanied children, persons with disabilities or access and functional needs, and persons requiring specialized care.
5. Monitor the number of mass feeding sites, soup kitchens, and pantries providing food to disaster victims and coordinate resource needs with other ESF #6 support agencies.
6. Estimate functional needs support resources for shelter residents.
7. Obtain functional needs support resources when shortfalls exist.

The Salvation Army

1. Determine mass feeding needs in coordination with other ESF #6 agencies and local officials.
2. Provide and assign personnel and equipment resources to Salvation Army feeding operations.
3. Provide Emotional & Spiritual Care for first responders and survivors.

Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster

1. Provide support staff for shelters and mass feeding sites.
2. Assist with the evacuation and sheltering of displaced animals.
3. Supply and provide mobile and church feeding and serving facilities.
4. Provide emergency feeding services in facilities.
5. Provide for fixed food preparation.
6. Ensure staffing is available to assist in the adequate forecasting and distribution of food commodities to congregate feeding sites and shelters.

Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning

1. Establish emergency shelters at institutions of higher learning.
2. Ensure staffing is available to assist in the adequate forecasting and distribution of food commodities to congregate feeding sites and shelters.
3. Provide multilingual support.

Mississippi Community College Board

1. Provide medical needs shelters as deemed appropriate by ESF #8 Public Health Command/Control Center (PHCC).
2. Open, mobilize, and support the operation of medical needs shelters as needed in coordination with the ESF #8 PHCC.
3. Provide personnel and necessary logistical support including security, healthcare providers, ancillary service, and transportation as needed for medical needs shelters.
4. Ensure staffing is available to assist in the adequate forecasting and distribution of food commodities to congregate feeding sites and shelters.
5. Establish stocked and equipped emergency shelters at community college facilities.
6. Provide facilities to shelter victims and medical needs population.

Mississippi State University

1. Assist with providing age appropriate education-based activities for children in general population shelters affected by disasters.

Mississippi Department of Public Safety

1. Provide personnel to facilitate security requirements at designated shelter sites.

Mississippi Military Department

1. Provide transportation of additional equipment, supplies, and augmentation personnel as needed to support evacuation to shelter sites.
2. Assist in construction and/or rehabilitation of shelters.
3. Provide personnel and equipment to transport water and other life-sustaining resources.
4. Provide military facilities as shelters contingent on availability and use to support military operations. This includes availability of Camp Shelby for massive coastal evacuations.

Mississippi Department of Mental Health

1. Provide personnel and resources as needed or requested for ESF #6 operations to include Crisis Counseling Teams for shelters operations.

ANNEX F

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

I. PURPOSE

To ensure that Local governments provide timely and adequate damage reports to the state in order to determine whether Local resources are adequate to handle the event. The state is then better able to evaluate the potential need for requesting Federal assistance.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

It is the policy of local governments/jurisdictions that each jurisdiction develop the capability to ascertain after a disaster or other major event what has happened to departmental personnel, facilities, equipment, and service delivery capability, what can be done about the situation with existing resources, and what specific needs exist to maintain or re-establish agency capabilities or to respond to the situation. This information should be relayed to the appropriate county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as soon as possible after an event.

It is further the policy that each department document costs of emergency operations and damages to government property and facilities in anticipation of potential Federal reimbursement under established disaster relief and recovery programs.

Local officials have the authority to condemn buildings as unsafe to occupy.

State, county, or city law enforcement agencies working in conjunction with the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) and County Road Departments can enforce the closure of roads and rerouting of traffic if necessary.

B. Organization

Immediately following a disaster, initial disaster reports (DRs) need to be relayed to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) on possible damages and needs. This reporting activity should be handled by the County Emergency Management Agency with assistance from the MEMA Area Coordinators (ACs) as needed, before any structured damage assessment takes place. (See Appendix 1 for Sequence of Events).

There are diverse groups, both public and private that may assess damage following a disaster. These groups include the American Red Cross, City & County Public Works and Building departments, law enforcement, fire departments, utilities companies, and the Civil Air Patrol.

The damage assessment process should be conducted separately from life- saving and property protection operations.

Local pre- identified damage assessment teams will be notified by the County Emergency Management Director to report to an identified location. County Emergency Management personnel will brief every member on specific damage locations and will

instruct team members to utilize the Collector Application to perform mobile damage assessments. In the event of a significant loss of mobile device ability team members will be provided a packet of damage assessment forms to complete along with maps of the county outlining damaged areas. Teams will then proceed to their assigned locations.

American Red Cross

A separate damage assessment survey will be conducted simultaneously by the local chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) as per their internal policies for determining Red Cross Support. The ARC will conduct a windshield survey and will tally up their damage counts on ARC specific forms. Once completed, ARC officials will contact the County EMA Director and provide a summary of their overall findings.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Damage Estimates are a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). If a community participates in the NFIP, part of the responsibility of the local participating community is to perform damage estimates. The Substantial Damage Estimate (SDE) program is used by Mississippi Emergency Management Agency's (MEMA) Office of Mitigation Floodplain Management (FPM) Bureau for helping local communities determine damage estimates as it relates to the NFIP. The MEMA FPM Bureau will assist local communities with training and deployment of the SDE program. However, it is the local community's responsibility to perform and document the damage estimates for compliance with the NFIP.

Public Assistance Damage Assessments

The purpose of the State Public Assistance Damage Assessment is to validate the damages and estimated costs reported by the local government.

C. Responsibilities

1. Local

a. County Emergency Management Agency

- i. Maintain sufficient quantities of damage assessment forms to satisfy any requirements created by a disaster. (see appendix 2)
- ii. Ensure damage assessment reports are submitted to the State EOC/MEMA in a timely manner (WebEOC is the primary mechanism for submitting damage reports).
- iii. Escort state and federal damage survey officials during inspection of damaged areas.
- iv. Compile completed numbers and forms and report all findings to MEMA via DR-1 or DR-2.
- v. Identify all historic property damaged by the disaster.

b. County and City Public Works Departments

- i. Provide damage information within their respective jurisdictions.

- ii. Repair public facilities and utilities in accordance with priority restoration lists (ESF #3).
- c. County and City Engineering Departments
 - i. Provide engineering advice for all aspects of emergency management.
 - ii. Conduct technical damage assessment on structures, bridges, and overpasses, etc.
- d. County and City Emergency Fire and Law Enforcement Agencies

While responding to events during a disaster, make note of damaged areas and report information to the county EOC.

- e. Utility Companies
 - i. Provide damage information to the county EOC concerning restoration operations.
 - ii. Repair facilities in accordance with priority restoration list (ESF #3).
- f. American Red Cross
 - i. Conduct separate damage assessment surveys from county EMA to fulfill ARC requirements.
 - ii. Provide a summary of final damage assessment information to the county EMA Director.
 - iii. Enact agreements with unaffected in-state building officials to assist with damage assessment.
- g. Civil Air Patrol

Provide information based on pre-and post-disaster aerial reconnaissance and photography.

2. State

- a. MEMA Office of Recovery-Public Assistance Bureau
 - i. Conduct damage assessments with counties reporting significant damages
 - ii. Validate the damages and estimated repair costs for all governmental entities within the affected counties
 - iii. Determine if Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (JPDA) are warranted.
 - iv. Report final assessment numbers and costs to the State Coordinating Officer
- b. MEMA Office of Mitigation- Floodplain Management Bureau
 - i. Assist local communities with conducting Substantial Damage Estimates (SDEs).

c. MEMA Office of Response- Field Services Bureau

i. Area Coordinators –

- a) Work with county and local Emergency managers to ensure assessment criteria and documentation is complete and consistent with assessment criteria.
- b) Oversee damage assessment, verification, and validation activities to include ensuring damage assessments are appropriately supported.
- c) Be prepared to act as the Damage Assessment Team Leader: organize and deploy Damage Assessment Teams in support of county and local Emergency Managers.
- d) Be prepared to act as a Damage Assessment Team Member: support the collection, review, and submission of assessments.

ii. Technical and Subject Matter Expertise support –

- a) Oversee technical programmatic support to local or county assessment efforts (i.e. WebEOC, Collector App).
- b) Ensure collected information is transmitted to SEOC.
- c) Conduct aerial damage assessment support: capture photo and video imagery, live-feed video broadcast to SEOC via HSIN Sitroom.

d. MEMA Office of Outreach Services

The individual assistance bureau conducts damage assessments for an impacted area to determine the following:

- i. Number of homes impacted by the event
- ii. Extent of damage inflicted to a home
- iii. The approximate dollar amount of damage to the structure
- iv. The status of the occupants as either:
 - a. Owner
 - b. Renter
 - c. Insured
 - d. Uninsured
- v. The structure's ability to continue to shelter the inhabitants or not:
 - a. Occupants Remain in the dwelling
 - b. Occupants become displaced

Either category above in Item v.) creates the potential for the generation of the initial:

- a. Unmet needs list
- b. Case Management list
- c. Work Order List

Individual Assistance utilizes a single spreadsheet document to collect damage assessment information, and subsequently breaks the information out into

Subcategories to begin processing all categories of unmet needs and ensure each impacted resident is provided those services which restore as much as possible a level of pre-event normalcy to their lives.

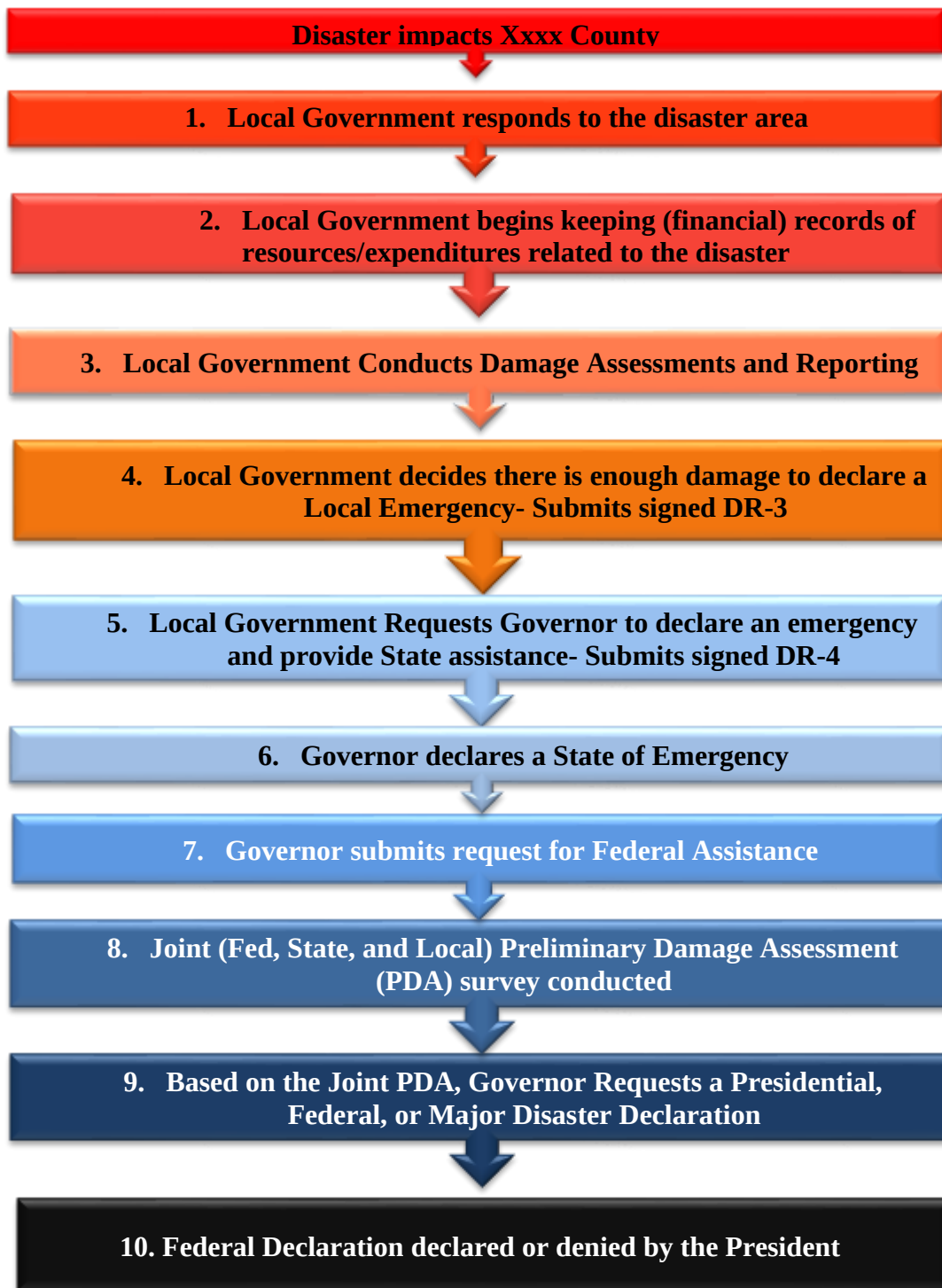
D. Critical Facilities

The following critical facilities should have priority when conducting damage assessments:

1. Healthcare and Public Health
 - a. Hospitals
 - b. Urgent Care Facilities
 - c. Long Term Care/Nursing Homes
 - d. Mental Health Facilities
 - e. Renal Care Facilities
 - f. Assisted Living Facilities
2. Emergency Services
 - a. Fire Departments
 - b. Law Enforcement
 - c. City Hall
 - d. Local EMA Offices
 - e. EMS Facilities
3. Schools
 - a. K-12 Status
 - b. IHL Status
4. Water and Wastewater Supplies
 - a. Drinking Water
 - b. Waste Water Treatment Plants
5. Fuel
 - a. Commercial Providers (Gas Stations)
 - b. Bulk Providers (Commercial re-supply)
 - c. Refineries (Operational/National Implications)
6. Communications & Information Technology
 - a. Landline Telephone
 - b. Cellular Telephone
 - c. Internet
 - d. Radio
 - e. Radio Stations
 - f. Television Stations

7. Transportation
 - a. Roads
 - b. Bridges
 - c. Mass Transit, Passenger & Freight Railways
 - d. Airports
 - e. Airways
8. Power
 - a. Electrical Power Grid
 - i. Status
 - b. Non-Nuclear Power Stations
 - i. Operational Status
 - ii. Fuel Supply Status
 - iii. Fuel Resupply Status
 - c. Nuclear Power Stations
 - i. Grand Gulf Operational Status
 - ii. River Bend Operational Status
9. Hazmat Storage Sites
 - a. Chemical Companies
 - b. Energy facilities/sites
 - c. Industrial Plant sites
10. Other areas of Critical Infrastructure that will warrant inclusion in Damage Assessments:
 - a. Chemical Sector
 - b. Commercial Facilities
 - c. Critical Manufacturing Facilities
 - d. Defense Industrial Sector
 - e. Financial Services Sector
 - f. Food and Agriculture Sector

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS



ANNEX F, Appendix 2

DISASTER REPORTING AND DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FORMS

Disaster Reporting Forms	Reference
1. State of Mississippi Initial Disaster Report Form (MEMA DR-1)	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab A
2. State of Mississippi Situation Report (MEMA DR-2)	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab B
3. Proclamation of Existence of a Local Emergency (MEMA DR-3)	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab C
4. Resolution Requesting Governor to Proclaim a State of Emergency (MEMA DR-4)	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab D
Damage Assessment Forms	Reference
1. Disaster “Damage Assessment” Package	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab E
2. Individual Assistance Damage Assessment Guidelines	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab F
3. Individual Assistance Damage Assessment Report DA-1	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab G
4. Instructions for “Individual Assistance” Damage Assessment Report	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab H
5. Business and Agriculture Damage Assessment Report DA-2	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab I
6. Instructions for Business and Agriculture Damage Assessment Report	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab J
7. Public Assistance Damage Assessment Report DA-3	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab K
8. Instructions for Public Assistance Damage Assessment Reports	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab L
9. Debris Removal Damage Assessment Report DA-4	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab M
10. Damage Assessment Summary Report DA-5	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab N
11. Instructions for completing “Damage Assessment Summary Report”	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab O
12. State of Mississippi budget Summary for Public Assistance	Annex F, Appendix 2, Tab P

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab A

State of Mississippi

INITIAL DISASTER REPORT (Submit within 4-hours-see NOTE below)

1. Name of County impacted by this event:			
2. Cause of emergency / disaster / damage (check as many as applies): ☐ tornado ☐ straight line winds ☐ down burst winds ☐ flash flooding ☐ riverine flooding ☐ hurricane ☐ tropical storm ☐ earthquake ☐ Other (explain):			
3. When did it happen? Day:		Date:	Time: am/pm
4. Identify the area(s) within the County impacted by this event:			

5. Estimated number of homes/mobile homes uninhabitable:
6. Estimated number of apartment units uninhabitable:
7. Estimated number of roads closed due to debris/flooding:
8. Estimated number of roads closed due to damage:
9. Facilities damaged and affecting public services (list):

10. Casualties? Injured:	Hospitalized:	Dead:	Missing:
11. Number of persons displaced		Are shelters open? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not required	
12. If sheltering required, request MEMA notify American Red Cross / Dept. of Human Services		☐ Yes ☐ No	
13. If shelters are open, are they operated by American Red Cross		☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure	
14. If shelters open, list name of shelter, location, address (if known) and approximate number of people sheltered below:			
15. Describe type of state assistance / resources needed:			
16. List immediate priorities:			

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY:		SUBMIT INFORMATION TO:	
Name:	Title:	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	
Agency:		Attn: Communications Section / Operations Officer	
Address:		P. O. Box 5644 Pearl, MS 39288-5644	
City / Zip:		Telephone Number: 1-800-222-6362 (24-hours)	
Telephone:	Fax:	Fax Number: 601-933-6800 (24-hours)	

NOTE: This INITIAL DISASTER REPORT (DR-1) is your first report of an incident. Use it only one time to record the initial impact, and then use the SITUATION REPORT (DR-2) forms for updating as more information becomes available. This and other DR forms can be used for local internal reporting and documentation in addition to forwarding to MEMA.	Internal Actions If the above report was obtained from information received over the telephone, person making report sign below: Signature: _____ Date: _____
--	--

MEMA DR-1 (Revised 5/08)

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab B

State of Mississippi

SITUATION REPORT # _____

(Send within 24-hours - see "NOTE" below)

1. Name of County impacted by this event:
2. Cause of emergency / disaster / damage (check as many as applies): ☐ tornado ☐ straight line winds ☐ down burst winds ☐ flash flooding ☐ riverine flooding ☐ hurricane ☐ tropical storm ☐ earthquake ☐ Other (explain):
3. Change from INITIAL DISASTER REPORT (DR-1) ☐ Major ☐ Minor ☐ Routine

4. EXTENT OF INDIVIDUAL/FAMILY DAMAGE (Enter the # by insurance category, HO=Home Owner, FL=Flood, N/A= None or Not known)	HOMES				MOBILE HOMES				APARTMENTS (# of Units)			
	HO	FL	Both	N/A	HO	FL	Both	N/A	Rental	FL	Both	N/A
Destroyed: Structure is permanently uninhabitable and cannot be repaired. Structure gone, only foundation remains; Major sections of walls missing or collapsed; Entire roof gone with noticeable distortion of the walls; Structure shifted off of its foundation; More than 4 feet of water, over 12" for mobile homes.												
Major: Structure is currently uninhabitable and extensive repair is required to make it habitable; Portions of the roof, including decking, missing; Twisted, bowed or cracked walls; Penetration of structure by trees or cars, etc.; 2 to 4 feet of water, 6" to 12" for mobile homes.												
Minor: Structure is habitable with minor repairs; Many missing shingles, broken windows and doors; Siding loose, missing or damaged; Minor shifting or settling of foundation; Damaged septic systems (flood); 6" to 2 feet of water, less than 6" for mobile homes.												
Affected: Structure is habitable. Some minor damage may be eligible for assistance; A few missing shingles; Some broken windows; Damage to cars; Less than 6" of water. Inaccessible.												
Totals:												

5. EXTENT OF DAMAGE TO BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE	Destroyed	Major Damage	Minor Damage	Estimated Repair/ Replacement Cost (if available)
Business Buildings				
Farm Buildings				

6. EXTENT OF DAMAGE TO PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE	Destroyed	Major Damage	Minor Damage	Estimated Repair/ Replacement Cost (if available)
Public Roads				
Public Bridges				
Publicly Owned Buildings				
Nonprofit Utilities				

Tab 2 cont.

8.	Casualties ?	Injured:	Hospitalized :	Dead:	Missing:
9.	Number of persons displaced:	Are Shelters Open? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Required			
10.	If shelters open, list name of shelter, location, address (if known) and approximate number of people sheltered below:				
11.	State and Local Government Response Actions:				
12.	Volunteer Agencies / Community Response Actions:				
13.	Describe type of assistance / resources needed:				
14.	List immediate priorities:				

[illegible]

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY:		SUBMIT INFORMATION TO:	
Name:	Title:	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	
Agency:		Attn: Communications Section / Operations Officer	
Address:		P. O. Box 5644	Pearl, MS 39288-5644
City / Zip:		Telephone Number: 1-800-222-6362 (24-hours)	
Telephone:	Fax:	Fax Number: 601-933-6800 (24-hours)	

NOTE: This Situation Report (SITREP) follows the "INITIAL DISASTER REPORT" (DR-1). It is to be marked "# 1"; the next marked "# 2"; and etc. Continue sending in SITREP's as long as disaster information changes. Each submitted SITREP includes all damage to date.	Internal Actions If the above report was obtained from information received over the telephone, person making report sign below: Signature: _____ Date: _____
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ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab C

PROCLAMATION OF EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY

(by City Council or County Board of Supervisors)

WHEREAS, _____ the City Council /or Board of Supervisors does hereby find that conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within said City /County, caused by

(Severe storm, tornado, damaging winds, flash flooding, river flooding

drought, wildland fire, structural fire, hail, hazardous material incident, epidemic, hurricane, earthquake, other)

commencing on or about _____AM/PM on the _____ day of _____, 20____; and

WHEREAS, the aforesaid conditions of extreme peril warrant and necessitate the proclamation of the existence of a local emergency in order to provide for the health and safety of the citizens and the protection of their property within the affected jurisdiction;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED that in accordance with Section 33-15-17(d), Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, a local emergency now exists throughout said City /County; and shall be reviewed every thirty (30) days until such local emergency is no longer in effect and proclaimed terminated by the City Council / Board of Supervisors of the City / County of _____, State of Mississippi.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that all City / County agencies and departments shall render all possible assistance and discharge their emergency responsibilities as set forth in the City / County Emergency Operations Plan.

DATE: _____

Mayor / President of Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

Clerk of City / Chancery
Clerk for Board of Supervisors

Councilperson / Supervisor

Councilperson / Supervisor

Councilperson / Supervisor

City / or County, State of MS

Councilperson / Supervisor

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab D

**RESOLUTION REQUESTING GOVERNOR TO PROCLAIM
A STATE OF EMERGENCY**

WHEREAS, on _____, 20____, the Board of Supervisors (City Council)
of the County of _____ found that due to the impact (or imminent threat)
of _____ a condition of extreme peril
(earthquake, flood, hazard, hurricane, severe storm, other)
to life and property did exist in _____ County; and

WHEREAS, on _____, 20____, in accordance with State Law 33-15-17(d) the
Board of Supervisors declared that an emergency does exist throughout said county; and

WHEREAS, it has now been found that local resources are unable to cope with the
effects of said emergency;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY DECLARED AND ORDERED that a copy of
this declaration be forwarded to the Governor of Mississippi with the request that he proclaim
the County (City) of _____ to be in a State of Emergency; and

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that _____,
(Person) (Title)
is thereby designated as the authorized representative of the County (City) of
_____ for the purpose of receipt, processing, and coordination of all inquiries
and requirements necessary to obtain available State and Federal assistance.

DATE: _____
Mayor (Board President)

ATTEST: _____
Board Member

Clerk of the Board of
Supervisors (or City),
County of _____ Board Member

Board Member
State of Mississippi Board Member

MEMA DR-4 (Rev. 12/01)

DISASTER “DAMAGE ASSESSMENT” PACKAGE

After completing the “Damage Report” (“DR”) series, the proper use and timely submission of the attached “Damage Assessment” (“DA”) forms by affected interests will help to better evaluate and document the damage and provide you, the State, and/ or Federal officials more specific damage information. This information will support the State’s request for a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) to request a Major Disaster Declaration.

The comments below, combined with instructions on the back of most of the forms, should assist you in completing them. Call MEMA if you have any questions or need additional clarification.

1. The first four reports are extremely important to help you "sort out" the damage by itemizing where, how much, and what kind(s) of damage has occurred. These reports normally follow the "DR" series which should have already been submitted. They will help you to (1) Confirm what was surveyed in the first reports (DR-1 and DR-2); (2) Identify the individual(s) and/or location(s) for certification or follow-up as needed, and (3) Provide the details you need to prepare the Summary Report (DA-5):
 - A. “INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE” (MEMA DA-1).
 - B. “BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE” (MEMA DA-2).
 - C. “PUBLIC ASSISTANCE” (MEMA DA-3).
 - D. “DEBRIS REMOVAL” (MEMA DA-4).
2. “DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SUMMARY REPORT” (MEMA DA-5) - This report "puts together" the overall summary from all the preceding reports. It also groups and categorizes the damages. The first DA-5 is due within **48-hrs** and should be updated at least every 24-hours as long as the numbers are changing. [This report normally follows DA-4, but it may follow DR-1 and DR-2 (in the absence of the DA-1 thru DA-4) if State and/or Federal assistance is not being requested.]
3. “BUDGET SUMMARY” (MEMA DA-6) - This is a required document if you are requesting State or Federal Assistance (grants or loans). The County Chancery Clerk or the City Clerk usually has the records to provide this information.

NOTE: In addition to the MEMA DA-6 (“Budget Summary”), the MEMA DR-3 (“Proclamation of Local Emergency”) & DR-4 (“Resolution Requesting Assistance”) are also prerequisites to receiving State or Federal Assistance.

Refer to the following for further guidance and assistance:

1. “Damage Reports” (“DR”) Package which precedes this package.
2. FEMA-322 “Public Assistance Guide”
3. FEMA-323 “Applicants Handbook”

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab F



MEMA
Mississippi Emergency
Management Agency

Individual Assistance Damage Assessment Level Guidelines

Damage Definitions	General Description	Things to Look For	Water Levels
DESTROYED	DESTROYED	DESTROYED	DESTROYED
Structure is a total loss. <u>Not economically feasible to rebuild.</u>	Structure leveled above the foundation or second floor is gone. Foundation or basement is significantly damaged.	Structure leveled or has major shifting off its foundation or only the foundation remains. Roof is gone, with noticeable distortion to walls.	More than 4 feet in first floor. More than 2 feet in <i>mobile home</i> .
MAJOR	MAJOR	MAJOR	MAJOR
Structure is currently uninhabitable. Extensive repairs are necessary to make habitable. <u>Will take more than 30 days to repair.</u>	Walls collapsed. Exterior frame damaged. Roof off or collapsed. Major damage to utilities; furnace, water heater, well, septic system.	Portions of the roof and decking are missing. Twisted, bowed, cracked, or collapsed walls. Structure penetrated by large foreign object, such as a tree. Damaged foundation.	2 to 4 feet in first floor without basement. 1 foot or more in first floor with basement. 6 inches to 2 feet in <i>mobile home</i> with plywood floors. 1 inch in <i>mobile home</i> with particle board floors.
MINOR	MINOR	MINOR	MINOR
Structure is damaged and uninhabitable. Minor repairs are necessary to make habitable. <u>Will take less than 30 days to repair.</u>	Interior flooring / exterior walls with minor damage. Tree(s) fallen on structure. Smoke damage. Shingles / roof ties moved or missing.	Many missing shingles, broken windows and doors. Loose or missing siding. Minor shifting or settling of foundation. Minor damage to septic system.	2 inches to 2 feet in first floor without basement. 1 foot or more in basement. <u>Crawl space</u> - reached insulation. <u>Sewage</u> - in basement. <u>Mobile home</u> , "Belly Board" to 6 inches.
AFFECTED HABITABLE	AFFECTED HABITABLE	AFFECTED HABITABLE	AFFECTED HABITABLE
Structure has received minimal damage and is <u>habitable without repairs.</u>	Chimney or porch damaged. Carpet on first floor soaked. Broken windows.	Few missing shingles, some broken windows. Damage to air conditioning units / etc. Some minor basement flooding.	Less than 2 inches in first floor. Minor basement flooding. <u>Mobile home</u> , no water in "Belly Board."

IDA Tips: Estimating Water Depths

Brick - 2 1/2 inches per course

Concrete or cinder block - 8 inches per course

Additional Information: www.msema.org

Lap or aluminum siding - 4 inches or 8 inches per course

Door knobs - 36 inches above floor

Adapted from FEMA 9327.1-PR April 2005

Stair risers - 7 inches

Standard doors - 6 feet 8 inches

Revised 6-23-08 MEMA

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab G



MEMA Individual Assistance
Damage Assessment Report

Form DA-1

City/County _____ Disaster _____

Date _____ Team _____

Access	Address and GPS Coordinates	*Use form DAG-1 to Determining Damage Level					Status		Name and Contact Number	
1. Yes		Damage*				Own	Rent			
No		Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected					
Type					Insurance					
		SF	MF	MH	HO	Flood	Persons in Family			
2. Yes		Damage*				Own	Rent			
No		Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected					
Type					Insurance					
		SF	MF	MH	HO	Flood	Persons in Family			
3. Yes		Damage*				Own	Rent			
No		Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected					
Type					Insurance					
		SF	MF	MH	HO	Flood	Persons in Family			
4. Yes		Damage*				Own	Rent			
No		Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected					
Type					Insurance					
		SF	MF	MH	HO	Flood	Persons in Family			
5. Yes		Damage*				Own	Rent			
No		Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected					
Type					Insurance					
		SF	MF	MH	HO	Flood	Persons in Family			
TOTALS:										
Access _____		Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected	Own	Rent	Persons Affected		
No access _____										
		SF	MF	MH	HO	Flood				

DA-1 August 2011

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab H

INSTRUCTIONS FOR "INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE" DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

NOTE: Columns (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) can be completed with a check mark only. **DO NOT WRITE IN THESE COLUMNS.** The check marks are counted and the total inserted at the bottom of the page. Any writing in these spaces will interfere with the count.

General Instructions: Complete the heading for each page used.

- Enter name of county and / or city.
- Enter type of disaster; hurricane, tornado, flood, etc.
- Enter date incident occurred.
- Enter last names of individuals on the Damage Assessment Team.
- Enter date survey conducted.

Specific Instructions:

SECTION A - Information Required

Column (1) Address: Enter house number, street or road name, name of apartment building or mobile home park. Do not list Post Office Number or Route Numbers. For rural areas, distances from readily identifiable features may be used.

Column (2) Type: Enter type of living unit:

SF - Single Family MF - Multi Family MH - Mobile Home

Columns (3), (4), and (5) Damage: (Check One)

(3) Destroyed: A total loss or damaged to such an extent that repairs are not feasible.

(4) Major Damage: Extensive repairs required that would take a long period of time to accomplish.

(5) Minor Damage: Minimal repairs can be made in a relatively short period of time.

Columns (6) and (7) Status: (Check One) Own or rent.

Columns (8) Access: Mark "Y" or "N". (Y = Yes; or N = No) A living unit in this category may or may not have sustained damage. Mark N if the home is inaccessible because of standing water, destroyed roads or bridges, etc. Also, if the area has been ordered evacuated.

SECTION B - Obtain If Available

Column (9) Dollar Damage: The estimated dollar amount of damage, separate if possible building and contents.

Column (10) Insurance: If insured, Mark "X" in the applicable column: "X" in "HO" for Homeowners General Hazard; "X" in "FL" for Flood Ins. If no insurance, Mark "X" in the "NO" column. If Unknown, leave blank. If coverage amounts are available, (building and/or contents) put in Column (13) under Remarks.

Column (11) & (12) Temporary Housing: NOTE: If temporary housing is not required, disregard. If needed put as much information about the family composition, e.g., ages, sexes and relationships as can be obtained, enter in Column (13) under remarks. Enter numbers in Column (11) number in family, and Column (12) number of bedrooms required.

Column (13) Name of Family, Telephone Number and Remarks: enter the victim's name, and their telephone number and/or a number where they can be reached if their telephone is out of service. List other information on separate sheet of paper & use reference numbers.

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab I

BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT (Instructions on Back)				COUNTY/CITY: _____				Page _____ of _____			
				TYPE DISASTER: _____				Date of Occurrence: _____			
				DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAM: _____				Date: _____			

ADDRESS (1)	NAME & PHONE (2)	BUSINESS					AGRICULTURE				REMARKS: (14)
		DAMAGE	DAMAGE	%	#	HOW	BLDG	EQUIP	CROPS	LIVESTOCK	
		MIN (3)	ESTIMATE	INS	UNEMP	LONG					
			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)					
		MAJ (4)									
		DEST (5)									

ADDRESS (1)	NAME & PHONE (2)	BUSINESS					AGRICULTURE				REMARKS: (14)
		DAMAGE	DAMAGE	%	#	HOW	BLDG	EQUIP	CROPS	LIVESTOCK	
		MIN (3)	ESTIMATE	INS	UNEMP	LONG					
			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)					
		MAJ (4)									
		DEST (5)									

ADDRESS (1)	NAME & PHONE (2)	BUSINESS					AGRICULTURE				REMARKS: (14)
		DAMAGE	DAMAGE	%	#	HOW	BLDG	EQUIP	CROPS	LIVESTOCK	
		MIN (3)	ESTIMATE	INS	UNEMP	LONG					
			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)					
		MAJ (4)									
		DEST (5)									

ADDRESS (1)	NAME & PHONE (2)	BUSINESS					AGRICULTURE				REMARKS: (14)
		DAMAGE	DAMAGE	%	#	HOW	BLDG	EQUIP	CROPS	LIVESTOCK	
		MIN (3)	ESTIMATE	INS	UNEMP	LONG					
			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)					
		MAJ (4)									
		DEST (5)									

ADDRESS (1)	NAME & PHONE (2)	BUSINESS					AGRICULTURE				REMARKS: (14)
		DAMAGE	DAMAGE	%	#	HOW	BLDG	EQUIP	CROPS	LIVESTOCK	
		MIN (3)	ESTIMATE	INS	UNEMP	LONG					
			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)					
		MAJ (4)									
		DEST (5)									

ADDRESS (1)	NAME & PHONE (2)	BUSINESS					AGRICULTURE				REMARKS: (14)
		DAMAGE	DAMAGE	%	#	HOW	BLDG	EQUIP	CROPS	LIVESTOCK	
		MIN (3)	ESTIMATE	INS	UNEMP	LONG					
			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)					
		MAJ (4)									
		DEST (5)									

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab J

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BUSINESS & AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

NOTE: Columns (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) can be completed with a check mark only. **DO NOT WRITE THESE COLUMNS.** The check marks are counted and the total inserted at the bottom of the page. Any writing in these spaces will interfere with the count.

General Instructions: Complete the heading for each page used.

- Enter name of county and / or city.
- Enter type of disaster; hurricane, tornado, flood, etc.
- Enter date incident occurred.
- Enter last names of individuals on the Damage Assessment Team.
- Enter date survey conducted.

Specific Instructions:

BUSINESS SECTION

- Column (1) Address: Enter the business number, street or road name, name of apartment building or mobile home park. Do not list Post Office Number or Route Numbers. For rural areas, distances from readily identifiable features may be used.
- Column (2) Name and Telephone No.: Enter the individuals name and/or business name, and telephone number where they can be reached.
- Column (3), (4), and (5) Damage: (Check One)
- Minor Damage: Minimal repairs can be made in a relatively short period of time.
 - Major Damage: Extensive repairs required that would take a long period of time accomplish.
 - Destroyed: A total loss or damaged to such an extent that repairs are not feasible.
- Column (6) Damage Estimate: The estimated cost of repairs or replacement, including building and contents, if possible separate these costs.
- Column (7) % Insurance: The estimated amount of insurance coverage (Building and contents).
- Column (8) Number Unemployed: Enter the number of people unemployed as the result of the damages sustained.
- Column (9) How Long: An estimate of the length of time the persons identified in (8) will be unemployed.
- Column (14) Remarks: List any other pertinent information by Reference Numbers (Note #1, Note #2, Note #3, etc.) on a separate sheet.

AGRICULTURE SECTION

- Column (1) Address: Same as (1) in the business section.
- Column (2) Name and Telephone No.: Same as (2) in the business section. Note: Homes and personal property damaged or destroyed should be identified on the Individual Assistance Damage Assessment Report.
- Column (10) Buildings: The estimated cost of repairs or replacement of barns, sheds, silos, etc. This should include fences and levees for fishponds.
- Column (11) Equipment: The estimated cost of repairs or replacement of tractors, combines, and other machinery used in agriculture.
- Column (12) Crops: The estimated damage to crops that have been planted but not harvested.
- Column (13) Livestock Lost: The number and type of livestock or poultry lost.
- Column (14) Remarks: Same as (14) in the business section.

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab K

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT (Instructions on Back)	COUNTY/CITY: _____ TYPE DISASTER: _____ DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAM: _____	Page ____ of ____ Date of Occurrence: _____ Date: _____
--	---	---

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION (Additional Comments add separate sheet)	CATEGORY (Figures in Dollars)							
	(A) Debris Removal	(B) Protective Measures	(C) Road Systems	(D) Water Control	(E) Public Building & Equipment	(F) Public Utilities	(G) Recreation Facilities	INS Coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION (Additional Comments add separate sheet)	CATEGORY (Figures in Dollars)							
	(A) Debris Removal	(B) Protective Measures	(C) Road Systems	(D) Water Control	(E) Public Building & Equipment	(F) Public Utilities	(G) Recreation Facilities	INS Coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION (Additional Comments add separate sheet)	CATEGORY (Figures in Dollars)							
	(A) Debris Removal	(B) Protective Measures	(C) Road Systems	(D) Water Control	(E) Public Building & Equipment	(F) Public Utilities	(G) Recreation Facilities	INS Coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION (Additional Comments add separate sheet)	CATEGORY (Figures in Dollars)							
	(A) Debris Removal	(B) Protective Measures	(C) Road Systems	(D) Water Control	(E) Public Building & Equipment	(F) Public Utilities	(G) Recreation Facilities	INS Coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION (Additional Comments add separate sheet)	CATEGORY (Figures in Dollars)							
	(A) Debris Removal	(B) Protective Measures	(C) Road Systems	(D) Water Control	(E) Public Building & Equipment	(F) Public Utilities	(G) Recreation Facilities	INS Coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION (Additional Comments add separate sheet)	CATEGORY (Figures in Dollars)							
	(A) Debris Removal	(B) Protective Measures	(C) Road Systems	(D) Water Control	(E) Public Building & Equipment	(F) Public Utilities	(G) Recreation Facilities	INS Coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

MEMA DA-3 (02/12)



MEMA

Mississippi Emergency
Management Agency

Public Assistance Damage Assessment Guidelines

Category	Purpose	Eligible Activities
A: Debris Removal	Clearance of trees and woody debris; building wreckage; sand, mud, silt, and gravel; vehicles; and other disaster-related material deposited on public and, in very limited cases, private property.	- Debris removal from a street or highway to allow the safe passage of emergency vehicles. - Debris removal from public property to eliminate health and safety hazards.
B: Emergency Protective Measures	Measures taken before, during, and after a disaster to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect public and private property.	- Emergency Operations Center activation - Warning devices (barricades, signs, and announcements). - Search and rescue. - Security forces (police and guards). - Construction of temporary levees. - Provision of shelters or emergency care. - Sandbagging. • Bracing/shoring damaged structures. - Provision of food, water, ice and other essential needs. - Emergency repairs. • Emergency demolition. - Removal of health and safety hazards.
C: Roads and Bridges	Repair of roads, bridges, and associated features, such as shoulders, ditches, culverts, lighting and signs.	Eligible work includes: repair to surfaces, bases, shoulders, ditches, culverts, low water crossings, and other features, such as guardrails.
D: Water Control Facilities	Repair of irrigation systems, drainage channels, and pumping facilities. Repair of levees, dams, and flood control channels fall under Category D, but the eligibility of these facilities is restricted.	- Channel alignment • Recreation - Navigation • Land reclamation - Fish and wildlife habitat - Interior drainage • Irrigation - Erosion prevention • Flood control
E: Buildings and Equipment	Repair or replacement of buildings, including their contents and systems; heavy equipment; and vehicles.	- Buildings, including contents such as furnishings and interior systems such as electrical work. - Replacement of pre-disaster quantities of consumable supplies and inventory. Replacement of library books and publications. - Removal of mud, silt, or other accumulated debris is eligible, along with any cleaning and painting necessary to restore the building. - All types of equipment, including vehicles, may be eligible for repair or replacement when damaged as a result of the declared event.
F: Utilities	Repair of water treatment and delivery systems; power generation facilities and distribution lines; and sewage collection and treatment facilities.	- Restoration of damaged utilities. - Temporary as well as permanent repair costs can be reimbursed.
G: Parks, Recreational Facilities, and Other Items	Repair and restoration of parks, playgrounds, pools, cemeteries, and beaches. This category also is used for any work or facility that cannot be characterized adequately by Categories A-F.	- Roads, buildings, and utilities within those areas and other features, such as playground equipment, ball fields, swimming pools, tennis courts, boat docks and ramps, piers, and golf courses. - Grass and sod are eligible only when necessary to stabilize slopes and minimize sediment runoff. - Repairs to maintained public beaches may be eligible in limited circumstances.

Only states, local government agencies and authorities, public utilities, and certain non-profit organization may be eligible for Public Assistance grants.

Eligibility Criteria: State Population per latest US Census x annual multiplier for state eligibility:
Locality population per latest US Census x annual local multiplier for local eligibility

Adapted from the Public Assistance Guide, FEMA 322

Additional policy information is available at <http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/policy.shtml>

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab M

DEBRIS REMOVAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT (Instructions on Back)			COUNTY/CITY: _____ TYPE DISASTER: _____ DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAM: _____				Page ____ of ____ Date of Occurrence: _____ Date: _____			
LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION (Facility affected, roads, bridges, drainage, water, sewer and building access)	AMOUNT		PROPERTY AFFECTED ()				TYPE ()		Estimated Amount in Cubic Yards	For State Use Only
	Concentrated	Disbursed	Public	Private	Agriculture	Building Materials	Trees/ Vegetation	Rock, Silt, Gravel		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

MFMA DA-4 (02/17)

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab N

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SUMMARY REPORT
(Within 48-Hours & Each 24-Hours Afterward)

Report From: _____ Date: _____
NAME: _____ Time: _____
TITLE: _____
ADDRESS: _____ Report For: _____
CITY/ZIP: _____ (Name of County, City, Town, Special Dist.)
PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

1. Casualties: Dead: _____ Injured: _____ Missing: _____ Homeless: _____

2. Damage to Private Property (Notes a, b, & c on back):

	# Of Homes (Note a)	Mobile Homes (Note a)	Busi- nesses (Note a)	Other (Note a)	Dollar Value (Note b)	Avg % Ins Per Unit (Note c)
Destroyed	_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____	_____ %
Major Damage	_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____	_____ %
Minor Damage	_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____	_____ %
SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE PROPERTY (# 2).....					\$ _____	

3. Agriculture Damage (Note d):

Farm Buildings.....d. \$ _____
Machinery & Equipment.....d. \$ _____
Crop Losses.....d. \$ _____
Livestock Losses.....d. \$ _____

SUB-TOTAL AGRICULTURE (# 3).....\$ _____

4. Damage to Public Property (Note e):

A. Debris Removal.....e. \$ _____
B. Protective Measures.....e. \$ _____
C. Road Systems.....e. \$ _____
(1) NON FAS/FAP.....e. \$ _____
(2) FAS/FAP.....e. \$ _____
D. Water Control Facilities.....e. \$ _____
E. Public Buildings & Equipment.....e. \$ _____
F. Public Utility Systems.....e. \$ _____
G. Other (Parks, Recreation, PNP,
Etc. not in A-F above).....e. \$ _____

SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC PROPERTY (# 4).....\$ _____

5. **TOTAL DAMAGE (Add Sub-Totals: #'s 2 + 3 + 4 Above).....\$ _____**

6. **Remarks (Attach on separate sheet as needed):**

NOTE: Append Maps; Photographs; Damage Assessment forms for Individual Assistance, Business and Agriculture, Public Assistance, and Debris Removal; and any other supplemental material desired.

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab O

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING "DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SUMMARY REPORT"

Casualties: Self Explanatory

Damage to Private Property:

- a. Report number of units in each category that are destroyed or damaged.
Destroyed: Self Explanatory
Major Damage: Extensive repairs required, structure couldn't be utilized for its intended purpose.
Minor Damage: Repairs required, structure could be utilized for its intended purposes.
- b. Report the total dollar value of damage in each category.
- c. Report the Average percent of insurance coverage per unit.

Agricultural Damage:

- d. Agricultural damage assessment should be obtained from the County Food and Agricultural Council. Attach copy of Natural Disaster Damage Assessment Report, if available.

Damage to Public Property:

- e. Report dollar value of damage to public property in each category, this includes eligible private non-profit organizations.
Categories are explained below.

Debris Clearance – Removal of trees, limbs, building rubble, etc. from roads and streets to permit orderly flow of traffic; from drainage ditches to allow adequate runoff or flow; from reservoirs to prevent clogging of intake or damage to structures; and from any area when considered in the public interest for health and safety.

Protective Measures – Measures taken to protect public health and safety and to prevent damage to public or private property. Includes: construction of emergency levees, pumping and sandbagging; warning signs and barricades; extra personnel hired for the emergency; regular and overtime for regular employees.

Road Systems – Damage includes but not limited to bridges, drainage structures, travelled way, shoulders and safety features.

Water Control Facilities – Damage to dikes levees, drainage channels, irrigation channels and debris catch basins.

Buildings and Equipment – Damages to public buildings to the extent not covered by insurance, include the physical plant and equipment in hospitals, libraries, penal and welfare institutions, police and fire stations, public office buildings and recreational buildings. Includes vehicles damaged or destroyed by the disaster (not as a result of operations).

Public Utility Systems – Damage to publicly owned facilities, including water, electric, gas and sewerage facilities to the extent not covered by insurance.

Other – (Not In The Above) Damage to parks & recreational facilities.

ANNEX F, Appendix 2, Tab P

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI BUDGET SUMMARY FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	1. ENTITY NAME _____ 2. POPULATION _____ 3. DATE _____
4. TOTAL BUDGET * \$ _____ 5. TOTAL EXPENDITURES * \$ _____ AS OF _____ 6. TOTAL GENERAL FUND BUDGET ** \$ _____ 7. TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES ** \$ _____ AS OF _____ 8. MAINTENANCE BUDGET *** \$ _____ 9. MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES *** \$ _____ AS OF _____ 10. DATE BUDGET YEAR BEGINS _____ 11. OTHER AVAILABLE ASSETS NOT REFLECTED IN BUDGET (EXPLAIN) A. LOANS _____ \$ _____ B. GRANTS _____ \$ _____ C. INVESTMENTS _____ \$ _____ D. CONTINGENCY FUNDS _____ \$ _____ E. COMMENTS _____ _____ _____ * INCLUDES ALL FUNDS ** INCLUDES ONLY THE GENERAL FUN, WHICH CAN BE REALLOCATED OR IS SUBJECT TO REALLOCATION. *** INCLUDES ONLY FUNDS WHERE DAMAGES OCCURRED OR DEPARTMENT THAT WILL INCUR COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE REPAIR OF DAMAGED FACILITIES OR STRUCTURES. LIST THE DEPARTMENTS OR FUNDING AREA UNDER "COMMENTS".	
12. INDIVIDUAL SUBMITTING INFORMATION A. NAME _____ B. ADDRESS _____ _____ C. TELEPHONE _____	13. VERIFIED BY A. _____ CHANCERY CLERK/ CITY CLERK B. ADDRESS _____ _____ C. TELEPHONE _____
14. REMARKS	

MEMA DA-6 (12/01)

ANNEX G

RE-ENTRY

I. PURPOSE

To facilitate a cohesive and well-coordinated approach to evacuation and re-entry procedures statewide in the event of a catastrophic event where an official Emergency Declaration and Mandatory Evacuation Order has been issued.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Disaster area re-entry is typically undertaken in the aftermath of large scale evacuations for hurricanes and tropical storms. Disaster re-entry operations are typically ground operations, but may be supported by aircraft and/or watercraft where these resources are available and appropriate. All re-entry requirements are under the authority of the local governing body and are coordinated between local government, MEMA, and other state agencies.

B. Organization

Re-entry is coordinated in three phases. The phased approach is intended to get emergency resources into disaster areas quickly, minimize public exposure to dangerous conditions that may prevail in disaster areas, and provide timely entry to affected areas for local residents, businesses and industry when conditions permit.

1. Phase 1- State and local Authorized Re-entry

This phase is generally expected to occur during the first hours after it is safe to re-enter the disaster area. This phase requires a response from MEMA, MDPS, and the MDOT, unless other agencies are requested or required. During this phase only critical work force personnel will be allowed back into the impacted communities to assess damages and begin repairs. Critical workforce personnel and agencies may include:

- a) Search and Rescue teams to locate and remove disaster victims.
- b) Utility company employees engaged in eliminating life safety hazards, such as gas leaks or downed power lines.
- c) Medical teams to treat or evacuate disaster victims with health and medical needs.
- d) Fire service units to control or prevent fires in damaged areas.
- e) Public works teams to remove debris from primary roads and provide access for other emergency responders.
- f) Law Enforcement and other security personnel.
- g) State agency emergency response teams identifying hazardous materials, containers and spills.
- h) Mass care organizations providing emergency food and water to disaster victims.

- i) Marked state and local mobile command posts and communications vehicles.
- j) Media (escorted only; dependent on level of damages).
- k) Medical personnel for all hospitals and clinics to include pharmacy personnel, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, ambulatory surgical centers, doctor's offices/groups, home health care agencies and compressed gas providers.

Appropriate Identification and Credentials for Phase 1 Organizations includes:

- a) Marked state or local response vehicles, uniformed emergency responders, and responder badges or photo ID card for law enforcement, fire and EMS personnel.
- b) Marked military vehicles, uniformed personnel, and military ID card for military personnel.
- c) State agency or local response team vehicles, distinctive clothing, and agency or team ID card.
- d) Marked utility response vehicles and corporate photo ID cards indicating bearer is a member of their organization.
- e) Marked vehicles and/or government issued identification cards for public works teams, emergency management personnel, and certain specialized response units.
- f) Photo ID for medical personnel indicating the bearer is a member of their organization.
- g) Marked media vehicles and appropriate media credentials.
- h) Regional or local government responder credentials.

2. Phase 2- Limited Re-entry

In Phase 2, access to the disaster area is expanded to allow essential business owners and operators to return to portions of the disaster area where major life safety hazards have been eliminated, but essential services such as electricity, water, and fuel may be limited or unavailable.

It is generally inadvisable to permit the return of residents to a disaster area until provisions are in place to provide at least emergency medical services and some basic fire protection. This does not mean that medical facilities and fire stations in the disaster area need to be restored, but rather the expedient capabilities are available.

Local officials may consider establishing a curfew during the limited re-entry phase to curtail night movement until some lighting and traffic signals can be restored.

Access in Phase 2 should generally be limited to:

- a) Local business owners and operators to assess damages to their businesses and make expedient repairs.
- b) Insurance agents/adjusters with state licensing/credentials and/or company ID.
- c) Banking institutions, fuel distributors and food distributors.

- d) Commercial vehicles delivering food, ice, other essential supplies, fuel, generators, construction supplies and related material.
- e) Debris removal contractors.
- f) Utility repair contractors.
- g) Construction contractors.
- h) Volunteer groups and state and federal agencies providing assistance to disaster victims.

The intent of allowing certain essential personnel access in Phase 2 is to ensure at least minimum private and public sector services are available before allowing the general population to return to a disaster area. Appropriate Identification and Credentials for Phase 2 Organizations include:

- a) Marked state or local response vehicles, uniformed emergency responders, and responder badges or photo ID card for law enforcement, fire and EMS personnel.
- b) Marked military vehicles, uniformed personnel and military ID card for military personnel.
- c) For state agency and local government or volunteer groups, marked emergency response team vehicles, distinctive clothing and agency or team photo ID card.
- d) Marked utility response vehicles and corporate photo ID identifying bearer as an emergency response team member.
- e) Marked vehicles and /or government issued ID cards for public works teams, emergency management personnel and certain specialized response units.
- f) Photo ID for medical personnel indicating bearer is member of their organization.
- g) Marked media vehicles and appropriate media credentials.
- h) Regional or local government responder credentials.
- i) For *business owners*, photo ID and business card showing a business address in the disaster area.
- j) For contractors, corporate photo ID and work order for an address in the disaster area.

3. Phase 3- General Return

Phase 3 of re-entry involves re-opening most or all of the disaster area to local residents and businesses. Major life safety threats have been eliminated, but many hazards remain and some vital services, such as electricity, water and fuel may be limited or unavailable. A curfew may still be in effect in the disaster for specific periods, typically at night.

Before announcing the decision to authorize a general return of residents to a damaged area, local officials should notify law enforcement officials in those areas that may be affected by the return traffic flow in order that traffic control resources can be deployed.

In the early stages of Phase 3, local officials may allow residents and business owners/operators to enter the disaster area, but prohibit visitors if visitor traffic would delay delivery of essential supplies and equipment to the impacted area,

impede debris removal or draw down scarce fuel supplies. Restrictions on visitors entering disaster areas are normally lifted as soon as is reasonably feasible.

ANNEX H – RECOVERY

Transmitted here within is the Recovery Annex to the 2019 Mississippi Hurricane Plan. This annex identifies recovery strategies to be implemented utilizing a joint state/federal recovery structure.

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Annex H – Recovery

I. SITUATION

A. Purpose

This plan outlines State and Federal recovery strategies for a tropical weather event affecting MS that includes Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA), Hazard Mitigation program delivery, and supports Human Services activities for Unmet Needs through local voluntary agencies and long-term recovery committees, as well as metrics to measure the progress towards survivor-centric outcomes.

B. Background

The state of Mississippi is susceptible to all levels of tropical storms, from tropical depressions to category 5 hurricanes. These tropical cyclones produce three major hazards: (1) storm surge, (2) high winds, and (3) rainfall-induced flooding. Mississippi's two High Risk Coastal Hurricane Impact Zones are Tier 1- Coastal counties of Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock Counties, and Tier 2- Inland High Risk counties of George, Stone, and Pearl River counties.

Hurricanes also significantly impact the medium-risk Gulf Coast counties of Clarke, Covington, Forrest, Greene, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lauderdale, Marion, Newton, Perry, Pike, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Walthall, and Wayne counties. Each of these counties can all receive the effects of high winds, rain damage, severe storms, and flooding.

C. Authorities

- a) State CEMP
- b) National Disaster Recovery Framework
- c) Mississippi Code of 1972
- d) National Response Framework

II. MISSION

MEMA and FEMA will support appropriate applicant agencies by providing Stafford Act Public Assistance and Individual Assistance in the designated counties and Hazard Mitigation throughout the State.

The State has identified four survivor-centric outcomes.

1. Housing- Implement financial assistance and housing solutions that effectively support the needs of each survivor and their communities while also contributing to future community sustainability and resilience.
2. Infrastructure Systems – Restored and more resilient to future risk.
3. Mitigation – Reduce community vulnerability to disasters and their effects and their effects, promote individual and community safety and resilience and promote community vitality.
4. Human Services – Support unmet needs through local voluntary agencies and long term recovery committees.

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operation

1. To attain the outcomes, overall management will be accomplished through MEMA and FEMA Command and General Staff (C&GS) located at the Joint Field Office (JFO), until the operation transitions to the State and FEMA Region IV offices. All sections shall complete their missions in a professional and timely manner and maintain the appropriate staffing levels to accomplish established program goals.
2. The JFO transition will be conditional based upon PA programs entering 100% of Project Worksheets (PWs) into the Emergency Management Mission Integration Environment (EMMIE) and obligating 95% of PWs. MEMA and FEMA leadership will determine if staff will remain at the JFO located at the MEMA Office to continue to support the State.
3. All policy issues not resolved at the JFO will be addressed through coordination with Regional leadership and appropriate Division Directors.
4. Staffing will remain at the JFO to complete the mission in a timely manner and attain milestones outlined in the strategic plan until the JFO is closed. Once JFO operations have been transferred to the Region, the Regional branch/division/program areas will take on the function of assisting the State.
5. An emphasis will be placed on utilizing local business contracts to the extent feasible.
6. This plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary. These milestones will be reached once the overarching goals within Annex I are completed. The final revision will initiate the production of the JFO Transition Plan.

B. Metrics for Survivor-Centric Outcomes (Goals to Accomplish Milestones)

1. IA Registration ends and financial assistance to all FEMA qualified disaster survivors have been maximized.
2. Public utility services restored.
3. Support unmet needs in impacted areas through local voluntary agencies and long term recovery committees.
4. Continuity of Government and Community Services post-incident.
5. Preventative measures implemented to decrease incident impact on critical infrastructure.
6. Debris operations completed.
7. Preventative measures implemented to decrease incident impact on critical infrastructure.
8. Permanent Work (Category C-G) restored to or new construction built to improved building standards.
9. Mitigation measures implemented on permanent work for Categories A-G.
10. Develop public and private partnerships to advance education, outreach and community resilience, in support of, the Hazard Mitigation Strategy and by providing hazard mitigation public information and advice.
11. Work completed for HM Grants.

C. Individual Assistance Program Delivery

Region IV IA will provide technical assistance to the State for IA related issues.

1. Disaster survivors will contact the NPSC hotline (1-800-631-3362) for matters related to federal disaster assistance.
2. The registration period will be determined upon receipt of IA declaration.

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3. Regional Housing Authority under HUD and other local housing agencies have a number of programs and resources which will be explored to assist survivors with affordable housing options.
4. Programmatic decisions will be consistent with provisions of the Stafford Act; CFR 44, and FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) policies and procedures.

Other Needs Assistance (ONA)

All coordination with the NPSC on ONA issues will be reviewed by FEMA Region IV IA Program Manager.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Region IV IA Program Manager will review DUA issues and issue closeout documents

Disaster Legal Services (DLS)

Region IV IA Program Manager will monitor the need for Disaster Legal Services

D. Public Assistance Program Delivery

1. Programmatic decisions will be consistent with the provisions of the Stafford Act; Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 44.
2. The Public Assistance strategies will be implemented to meet PA strategic goals and objectives during JFO operations and continue following transition to FEMA Region IV upon JFO closure if needed.
 - a. Program delivery will be conducted by MEMA and FEMA PA staff.
 - b. Customer service to the State and Sub-Recipients will be achieved through timely Applicant Briefings, Kick-Off Meetings, Sub-Recipient Project Work Sheets development, review and obligation.
 - c. The PA Metrics provide an overview of the current status of the PA program.

E. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Program Delivery

This plan outlines a strategy to identify and implement Hazard Mitigation operations following the cessation of the Incident Action Planning (IAP) process for a catastrophic tropical event along the Mississippi coastal region and affected regions beyond.

The Hazard Mitigation Implementation and Administrative Plans contain additional information. The strategy below has been designed to be congruent with the State Hazard Mitigation Plan resulting in a coordinated effort between the State Hazard Mitigation Officer and the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Group Supervisor for the following areas:

1. The development and approval of State and local hazard mitigation plans are an on-going process. Each locality is updated or amended as needed throughout their cycle and then adopted by local officials.
2. Public Assistance (PA) staff with 406 experience have been identified. PA staff will identify projects with potential 406 merit. If the project falls within Appendix J, Cost Effective Hazard Mitigation Measures, PA staff will notify State and Regional Hazard Mitigation (HM) staff

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and write the project, requesting any needed technical assistance from Hazard Mitigation 406 specialists in FEMA Region IV. PA staff identifying potential projects that are not in Appendix J will contact Hazard Mitigation Specialists for Benefit/Cost Analysis and technical assistance in Mitigation measures and writing the proposal. Completed Project Worksheets with Hazard Mitigation proposals will be reviewed in the EMMIE QA/QC and Hazard Mitigation queues. If Public Assistance staff encounters a project potentially eligible under 404 they will refer the project to State and Regional HM staff.

3. As changes or modifications are needed, the State Hazard Mitigation Plan is amended throughout its cycle to ensure it reflects current conditions.
4. Conduct outreach for Local Floodplain Administrators in designated areas within Mississippi (This is accomplished by the NFIP Lead for the State)
 - a. Support the State with inspections of repetitive loss properties, document success stories and update the repetitive loss database to support the inclusion of these properties in Mitigation projects
 - b. Provide technical assistance to the State regarding permitting issues.
 - c. Provide support to the State on the National Flood Insurance Program, to include public meetings and flood insurance specific information as necessary.

Programmatic decisions will be consistent with the provisions of the Stafford Act; CFR 44 and FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) policies and procedures.

1. Region IV HM will provide technical assistance to the State HM lead regarding National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and permitting issues.
2. Region IV HM will support the State with data collection and evaluation in preparation for HMGP opportunities and provide technical assistance for development of projects Statewide.

F. Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) Program Delivery

This plan outlines a strategy to identify and implement VAL operations following a catastrophic event in Mississippi.

Every effort will be made to reflect and respect the State's priorities and laws and provide safe and sustainable solutions for the future. Information will be obtained through unmet needs assessments, evaluation of the information received through the home inspection process, verification of construction and voluntary agency resources, meetings with State and local governments, and "call-outs" to disaster survivors to clarify what will be necessary to enable the continued recovery of disaster survivors.

As response activities recede, interim and long-term recovery needs will take on a more critical role. The recovery continuum is best described as a sequence of interdependent and often concurrent activities that progressively advance a community towards a successful recovery. Decisions made and priorities set early by local leadership in consultation and participation from the community will have a cascading effect on the nature and speed of the long term recovery.

The State of Mississippi, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, voluntary agencies at the State and national levels, and a tremendous number of faith-based and community organizations

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are deeply committed to stand together, and support each community and household in their recovery efforts.

G. Environmental and Historic Preservation Program Delivery

This plan outlines a strategy to identify and implement Environmental and Historic Preservation operations following the cessation of the Incident Action Planning (IAP) process for a catastrophic event in the State of MS.

1. FEMA Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) focuses on supporting the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation programs during disaster recovery activities.
2. Program execution will be in accordance with relevant law, regulation and policy. Early EHP involvement ensures that projects are compliant with all federal laws and executive orders and also comply with state assumed federal regulations.
 - a. EHP will provide technical assistance to local, state and federal program partners during project formulation.
 - b. EHP staff will consult as necessary with regulatory agencies to ensure that all projects are compliant with federal and state laws.
 - c. A Historic Preservation Programmatic Agreement is in effect which outlines processes, coordination, review and determinations between the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), MEMA and FEMA. This partnership expedites funding for local communities by anticipating challenges and managing priorities.

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Identify EHP issues prior to data entry:

1. Partner with Public Assistance to develop projects for the restoration and mitigation of publicly owned facilities in the local communities.
2. Through attendance at site inspections and meetings, EHP will identify potential complex projects early in project formulation. Through partnership with program and the State, EHP will manage expectations and reduce review timelines by proactively providing technical assistance and outreach to local communities.
3. EHP will form partnerships with federal and State agencies to streamline processes and reduce consultation timelines.
4. EHP will monitor Emergency Management Information System (EMIS) daily to ensure that non- complex projects are reviewed within 24 hours. Should a project require consultation, EHP leadership will communicate with program to ensure accurate information flow.

H. External Affairs Program Delivery

1. Coordinate with the State and local communities, the External Affairs team provides external stakeholders and the general public unified, timely, information on the recovery operation.
2. External Affairs responds to media inquiries in a timely, accurate and concise manner. EA monitors and reports on media for public comment and interpretations of FEMA messages for possible need to respond/correct public information. EA produces and distributes daily news clips.
3. Congressional Affairs staff establishes and maintains contact with Congressional offices representing affected areas to provide information on disaster assistance and respond to and resolve constituent and other disaster-related inquiries in a timely manner as needed.
4. Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) staff partners with State EA and Operations to provide disaster assistance updates to local officials throughout declared jurisdictions as needed. Provides program information updates and coordinates with EA Program Liaison to facilitate responses to all disaster-related inquiries in a timely manner.
5. In coordination with State EA and Operations, Planning & Products develops strategic communications plans and develops products such as news releases, talking points, backgrounders, fact sheets and all other documents to update internal and external stakeholders on disaster activities, recovery projects as necessary. Planning & Products also establishes a program liaison manager to serve as EA's single point of contact with program areas to facilitate information and data requests, program updates and other information to ensure close coordination with program areas on strategic messaging.

I. Planning Management Strategy

This plan outlines a strategy to identify and implement Planning Section operations following the cessation of the Incident Action Planning (IAP) process for a tropical weather event in Mississippi.

Provide Situational Awareness

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1. Maintain accountability.
2. Monitor weather and alert staff of potential danger.
3. Publish Spot Reports, as the situation dictates.
4. Maintain and display incident status information.
5. Analyze, collect, evaluate and disseminate information as requested.
6. Coordinate with Region IV GIS on mapping products as requested.

Meetings

1. Coordinate meetings and publish the meeting schedule (ICS 230) as required.
2. Facilitate UCG and C&GS meetings as required.
3. Establish reporting schedules.

Plans and Reports

1. Prepare and maintain the JFO Strategic Management Plan.
2. Maintain Chronology and Strategic Timeline.
3. Maintain the COOP.
4. Draft Transition Plan and briefing.
5. Update/Close-out incident/event.

Communicate with internal and External Partners

1. Coordinate with State counterparts to obtain information on incident/event where and when necessary.
2. Keep FEMA HQ, FCO, State Partners, Region IV Office and JFO Staff informed of incident status.

IV. Administration, Resources and Funding

A. Administrative Requirements

1. The State and FEMA will manage administrative and financial activities consistent with their own established procedures and processes.
2. FEMA personnel requirements and assignments will be managed by FEMA JFO Human Resources within the Finance and Administration Section.
3. State personnel requirements and assignments will be managed by the SCO and staff consistent with their policy and plans.
4. The FEMA Finance and Administration Section Chief will provide fiscal oversight and management of all administrative and program costs up through obligation.
5. JFO staff will execute prudent fiscal management including the control of administrative overhead costs. A report will be prepared for the Regional Administrator prior to JFO closure indicating the effectiveness of the approach used to minimize administrative overhead.
6. In addition to responsible cost controls, emphasis will be placed on using local business contracts to the extent possible.
7. The FEMA Finance and Administration Section Chief will work closely with the program areas to ensure accurate projections for the monthly spend plan, with a goal of 90-110% obligation rate of projections.

B. Logistics

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1. Logistics and resource requirements will be centrally managed and supported from the JFO.
2. The primary facility for the JFO is located at 1 MEMA Drive, Pearl, MS 39208, USNG: 15S YR 73731 71484,

V. OVERSIGHT, COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

A. Coordination

1. The SCO and FCO provide overall management and direction for this incident through the Unified Coordination Group and Command and General Staff.
2. The JFO will be organized and business conducted consistent with the concepts and principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS), including the following specific actions and activities:
 - a) Using the ICS organizational structure.
 - b) Maintain unity of command, a manageable span of control, compliant position titles and use of common terminology.
 - c) Conduct weekly Unified Coordination Group and Command and General Staff meetings.

B. Communication

1. JFO leadership will coordinate with State and Regional leadership to ensure appropriate program implementation and resolution of policy issues.
2. The JFO will utilize individual and joint meetings, telephone, email and other electronic systems to facilitate coordination, collaboration and staff interactions. Voice conference bridges and Video Tele-Conferencing (VTC) will be used to conduct meetings between the VJFO and external customer's to the extent possible.

C. Reporting

1. General overall plan progress and/or changes to objectives and milestones will be coordinated with personnel from each of the program areas as well as guidance provided by the State and Senior Leadership.
2. Functional Sections and program areas will report recovery objectives to their Section Chiefs for inclusion in the update.
3. Functional Sections and program areas will ensure that the FEMA Operations Section Chief is informed of completed assignments to facilitate Planning Section reporting requirements.
4. Distribution will conform to standard incident reporting protocols.

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