

SECTION 1: BASIC PLAN

FORREST COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Promulgation Statement

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

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

This plan is in accordance with existing state and federal statutes, in coordination with the National Response Framework and is National Incident Management System compliant. It will be revised and updated at least biennially, or more frequently as warranted. This plan is written and will be updated in compliance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's *Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101*, Version 2.0, November 2010.

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

David Hogan, President

Date

Forrest County Board of Supervisors

Johnny L. DuPree, Mayor

Date

City of Hattiesburg

Approval and Implementation

This plan will be effective upon submission by the Forrest County Emergency Management Agency's Director and approval by the President of the County Board of Supervisors.

This plan will be executed upon order of the President of the County Board of Supervisors, or his authorized representative.

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

SUBMITTED:

APPROVED:

Glen Moore **Date**
Director
The Emergency Management District

David Hogan **Date**
President
Forrest County Board of Supervisors

Johnny L. Dupree **Date**
Mayor
City of Hattiesburg

FORREST COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Record of Changes

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

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

Change Number	Date	Page and Section	Brief Description	Initials

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Personnel and organizations on the secondary distribution list are those identified as essential to knowing the framework of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), but with certain information excluded pursuant to MS Code Ann. § 33-15-11 (b) (12)(1972).

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FORREST COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is to describe Forrest County's approach to response and recovery activities related to emergencies and major disasters. This plan establishes the policies and procedures by which Forrest County shall coordinate local response to disasters. Furthermore, this plan utilizes the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept to marshal and apply county resources and describes the responsibilities of local agencies in executing effective response and recovery operations.

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

This document embraces the National Response Framework (NRF), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2.0, the Presidential Policy Directive PPD/8, the National Preparedness Goal, "A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes and Pathways for Action FDOC 104-008-1/December 2011," the National Preparedness System, the Stafford Act and Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA), along with federal civil rights laws as fundamental guidance for the state's emergency management program. To reflect evolving guidance and requirements of these documents, the CEMP is amended and updated every two years and rewritten every five years. The structure of this CEMP mirrors that outlined in the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, the NRF and relevant Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance. The plan is developed under the concept of community-based planning. The premise is that all sectors of a community play a critical role and shared responsibility to protect life and property.

The Forrest County CEMP consists of four components: (1) Basic Plan, (2) Emergency Support Function Annexes, (3) Support Annexes and (4) Incident Annexes for Specific Incidents.

Basic Plan - Establishes fundamental policies and assumptions for countywide emergency management, outlines the county's vulnerabilities to potential hazards, establishes a comprehensive emergency management concept of operations and outlines local and state relationships and responsibilities. The basic plan includes planning assumptions, roles and responsibilities, a concept of operations, incident management actions and plan maintenance instructions. The incident management actions incorporate the updated requirements of the NIMS.

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Emergency Support Function Annexes - Identifies the specific activities required to support each numbered function and specifies the agencies and organizations that are responsible for performing those activities. While the ESFs name and describe the specific tasks, they do not describe the detailed procedures to perform them. The detailed procedures shall be developed by the coordinating ESF and support agencies in the form of Interagency Coordination Procedures, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and Standard Operating Guides (SOGs).

Emergency Support Functions include:

ESF #1	Transportation
ESF #2	Communications
ESF #3	Public Works and Engineering
ESF #4	Firefighting
ESF #5	Emergency Management
ESF #6	Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
ESF #7	Logistics and Resource Support
ESF #8	Public Health and Medical Services
ESF #9	Search and Rescue
ESF #10	Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
ESF #11	Animals, Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF #12	Energy
ESF #13	Public Safety and Security
ESF #14	Long-Term Community Recovery
ESF #15	External Affairs
ESF #16	Military Support to Civilian Authorities

Support Annexes - Describes the framework through which local and tribal entities, along with volunteer and non-governmental organizations coordinate and execute the common functional processes and administrative requirements necessary for efficient and effective incident management.

Incident Annexes - Deals with specific catastrophic and unique hazards. These annexes address special considerations and priorities generated by particular hazards affecting the county and the corresponding actions required to cope with them.

B. Scope

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

This CEMP is intended to accelerate and make more disciplined the county's capacity to rapidly assess and respond to incidents that require local resources. In practice, many incidents require virtually spontaneous activation of interagency coordination protocols to prevent the incident from becoming worse or to surge more aggressively to contain it. A county department or agency acting on independent authority may be the initial and the primary local responder, but incidents that require more systematic county response efforts are now actively coordinated through the appropriate mechanisms described in this document and in its supporting annexes.

Initial coordination of local incident assessment and response efforts is intended to occur seamlessly, without need for any formal trigger mechanism such as a written declaration by the County Board of Supervisors. This will support a more nimble, scalable and coordinated response by the entire emergency management community.

Major components of this plan include disaster information and situational awareness, concept of operations, and direction and control, supported by automatic activation.

C. Situation Overview

Forrest County is composed of two cities and municipalities and consisting of a total population of approximately 77,059 as of 2016 census updates. Of the county's population approximately 8,768 or 16.3% are disabled. Disability characteristics include (1) hearing difficulty, (2) vision difficulty, (3) cognitive difficulty, (4) ambulatory difficulty, (5) self-care difficulty, and (6) independent living difficulty. (Note: visit www.factfinder.census.gov for disability statistics)

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

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

Forrest County conducts emergency preparedness awareness campaigns through The Emergency Management District. Awareness campaigns include earthquake awareness, severe weather awareness, flood awareness, hurricane awareness, mitigation campaigns for children and adults and tornado awareness. Forrest County utilizes a variety of social networking venues, translators and broadcasting methods, such as radio, television and newspaper, to ensure that diverse populations are appropriately advised.

D. Hazard and Threat Analysis Summary

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

Hazard Categories

Natural Hazards - Natural incidents related to environmental conditions including dam and levee failure, drought and extreme heat, earthquakes, flooding, major fires (including grass, timber and urban), hurricanes, tornadoes and winter/ice storms.

Further information related to these hazards is found under separate cover in *The Forrest County Hazard Mitigation Plan* and as incident annexes of this document.

Man-made Hazards - Intentional acts including civil disorder, enemy attacks, sabotage, terrorism, cyber-attack, or other incidents involving the use of weapons of mass destruction.

Technological Hazards - Technological failures or accidents including, but not limited to: industrial hazards, structural collapse, power outages, fires, explosions, transportation accidents, water supply failure and hazardous materials such as: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear.

Natural Hazards

Hurricane/Tropical Storm

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

The Gulf Coast of Mississippi is one of the more densely populated areas of the state. It is comprised of Hancock, Harrison and Jackson counties and the second-tier counties located immediately upland from the coastal counties of George, Pearl River, and Stone. According to the 2014 U.S. Census, more than 395,276 residents reside in the coastal counties, while 97,855 residents make up the population in the second tier counties.

Not only are these counties densely populated with residents, but in recent years this area has experienced significant growth of the gaming industry which has increased planning requirements for the local population and tourists during hurricane warnings and evacuations. Furthermore,

Harrison County is home to Gulfport, the major site for import commodities such as bananas for the nation, limonite ore and limestone, hardwood lumber, and other agricultural products.

Over the years, both residents and industry along the Mississippi Gulf Coast have felt significant and damaging impacts from hurricanes and tropical storms. Two historical hurricanes which have had the most impact were Hurricane Camille in 1969 and Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Combined these hurricanes resulted in the loss of approximately 387 lives and more than \$80 billion in property and crop damage. The impact was so great during Hurricane Katrina that a total of 49 counties were declared eligible for Individual Assistance; all 82 counties and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MBCI) were eligible for Public Assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act yielding a total of almost \$4.9 billion in federal disaster funding.

Earthquake

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

Although the NMSZ is the primary seismic activity source for the Southeastern United States, there are other potential earthquake sources in Mississippi. The USGS has recorded more than 43 earthquakes originating within the boundaries of Mississippi since 1911. On June 29, 2015 a 3.2 magnitude earthquake with a depth of three miles, centered just 4 miles southwest of Canton, Miss., struck at 8:23 a.m. Residents in the area reported feeling the rumbling in their homes. This same area experienced two similar quakes on May 2, 2015 with magnitudes of 3.2 and 3.0 respectively. After those earthquakes the USGS said there is not a major fault line in the area but that plates do shift from time to time. Earthquakes are ranked in magnitude of 1.0 to 7.0 or higher.

- General details of magnitude 3.0 earthquakes from the USGS: Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations are similar to the passing of a truck.

Although none of these caused significant damage, they should not be disregarded.

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

Annually, Forrest County participates in “The Great Central U.S. ShakeOut,” an 11 state public earthquake drill which is held the third Thursday of every October. MEMA conducts extensive outreach and education efforts to all populations throughout the state and encourages all individuals, including those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, businesses, community and faith-based groups, nonprofit organizations and all levels of government to participate in this important drill. Information and preparedness guides for all sectors and populations can be found at www.shakeout.org/centralus.

Tornado

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

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

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

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

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

Additionally, on February 10, 2013, the City of Hattiesburg was hit by a violent EF4 multiple-vortex wedge tornado that devastated portions of Hattiesburg and Petal, Mississippi as well as surrounding locations. The Hattiesburg tornado was one of eight tornadoes that touched down in southern Mississippi and southwestern Alabama that day. The tornado reached a maximum path width of 0.75 miles and reached estimated maximum sustained winds of 170 mph in the Oak Grove community of west Hattiesburg. The tornado injured 82 people (see www.noaa.gov) and caused damage amounting to \$15.6 million. This was the first violent tornado to occur in Lamar and Forrest counties since April 24, 1908 in which 143 people were killed. (See www.fema.gov/disaster/4101)

In 2014, Mississippi was hit with a powerful spring storm system (April 27 - 30). The most devastating tornado was the EF-4 which tore a path across NE Leake County on April 28, the corners of Attala/Neshoba counties, and through the heart of Winston County where the city of Louisville was especially hard hit. According to the National Weather Service, this tornado was on ground for 34.3 miles and resulted in 11 fatalities and many injuries. Other hard hit counties were Lowndes, Rankin, Hinds, Scott, Newton, Montgomery, Warren and Jones. Each of these counties experienced at least one tornado, some multiple tornadoes. Overall, 21 tornadoes were confirmed. Of these tornadoes, three were rated EF-3, three rated EF-2, 12 rated EF1 and two rated EF-0.

Flooding

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

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

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

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

Wildfire

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

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

Mississippi traditionally has two wild land fire seasons each year. The first season usually begins in late October with the first frost and hardwood leaf drop and runs through December. The second season usually begins in February and runs to mid-April or until spring green-up. These seasons vary from year to year, depending on rainfall, wind and other weather factors. The southern one-third of the state generally tends to have the most wild land fire activity. According to the MFC 2012 Annual Report, Mississippi averages 3,200 wildfires a year burning more than 55,000 acres. Average wild land fire size is close to 15.9 acres. (See *State of Mississippi Standard Hazard Mitigation Plan*).

Winter Weather

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

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

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

In 2009/2010, NWS characterized Mississippi’s winter as below-normal temperatures across the state. In Jackson, it was the fourth coldest winter since temperature records were first collected in 1896. It was also the ninth snowiest winter in Jackson, with one snowfall of 5.5 inches recorded by the NWS Forecast Office. In January 2010, prolonged sub-freezing temperatures caused massive failure of water mains throughout Jackson and the Central Mississippi region, creating

problems for residents and causing emergency conditions at hospitals, police precincts, businesses, restaurants, communications systems and state facilities.

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

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

In March, moderate sleet fell in portions of Central Mississippi. Certain portions of the Delta experienced significant accumulation. Other areas south and east Mississippi saw sleet, with little or no accumulation. The Natchez Trace corridor received between ½ inch to 1 - 2 inches in the northern parts of the Delta. During both events, schools, state and local government agencies were closed or had delayed openings.

Man-made and Technological Hazards

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

Specific man-made or technological hazards which could occur include:

A virulent strain of pandemic influenza - This type of hazard has the potential to cause casualties in the hundreds of thousands and result in economic loss. Additional human and animal infectious diseases, including those previously undiscovered, may present significant risk.

Dam failures or chemical substance spills or releases - This type of hazard may have the potential to cause extensive fatalities and severe economic impacts and the likelihood of occurrence may increase due to aging infrastructure.

Terrorist organizations or affiliates - These organizations may seek to acquire, build and use weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Conventional terrorist attacks, including those by “lone actors” employing explosives and armed attacks, present a continued risk to the state.

Cyber-attacks - Attacks such as this can have their own catastrophic consequences and can also initiate other hazards, such as power grid failures or financial system failures, which magnify the potential impact of cyber incidents.

For further information regarding Forrest County’s hazards, vulnerabilities and how the county expects to receive (or provide) assistance within its local response structures refer to the *Forrest*

County Standard Mitigation Plan, the Emergency Support Functions, Support and Incident Annexes of this county CEMP and the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security's (MOHS) website at www.homelandsecurity.ms.gov.

E. Capability Assessment

With preparedness as the foundation, the CEMP utilizes the mission areas of protection, prevention, response, recovery and mitigation to implement three core capabilities that span all five mission areas: Planning, Public Information and Warning and Operational Coordination. (Refer to Table 2, pg. 13)

Preparedness - Refers to the actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the state.

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Whole Community is a philosophical approach in how to conduct the business of emergency management

Benefits include:

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

Preparedness is a shared responsibility of the *whole community*. Every member contributes, including individuals, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations and federal, state and local governments. Preparedness also includes children, individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, diverse communities and people with limited English proficiency.

Source: A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes and Pathways for Action - FDOC 104-008-1 / December 2011

Table 1

Mission Areas

Protection - Refers to those capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and man-made or natural disasters. Protection capabilities include, but are not limited to: defense against WMD threats, defense of agriculture and food, critical infrastructure protection, protection of key leadership and events, border security, maritime security, transportation security, immigration security and cyber security.

Prevention - Refers to those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Prevention capabilities include, but are not limited to: information sharing and warning, domestic counterterrorism and preventing the acquisition or use of WMD. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations, heightened inspections, improved surveillance and security operations, investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat, public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes, immunizations, isolation or quarantine and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

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

Recovery - Refers to those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to: rebuilding infrastructure systems, providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors, restoring health, social and community services promoting economic development and restoring natural and cultural resources. Recovery must begin as soon as possible which may be short-term or long-term in duration. The emergency management organization initiates procedures to assess needs and resources, establish priorities, review state and federal aid criteria and coordinate with representatives from both levels of government. Once the extent of the recovery effort is determined, the appointed recovery team members determine how best to manage the specific activities, what resources and personnel will be required and what other actions are needed to return the impacted areas to normal operations

as quickly as possible. (Additional community-based recovery information is available in ESF #14).

Mitigation - Refers to those capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects, efforts to improve lifelines, risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards or acts of terrorism and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to and after an incident and are often influenced by lessons learned from prior incidents. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

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

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

Core Capabilities

Planning - Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.

Public Information and Warning - Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

Operational Coordination - Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

Overview

Core capabilities are essential for the execution of each of the five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery (See Table 2 below). To assess both our capacity and our gaps, each core capability includes capability targets for which measures will be developed. The core capabilities

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and capability targets are not exclusive to any single level of government or organization, but rather require the combined efforts of the whole community.

Table 2: Core Capabilities by Mission Area

Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
Planning				
Public Information and Warning				
Operational Coordination				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forensics and Attribution • Intelligence and Information Sharing • Interdiction and Disruption • Screening, Search and Detection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access Control and Identity Verification • Cyber Security • Intelligence and Information Sharing • Interdiction and Disruption • Physical Protective Measures • Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities • Screening, Search and Detection • Supply Chain Integrity and Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Resilience • Long-term Vulnerability Reduction • Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment • Threats and Hazard Identification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Transportation • Environmental Response/Health and Safety • Fatality Management Services • Infrastructure Systems • Mass Care Services • Mass Search and Rescue Operations • On-scene Security and Protection • Operational Communications • Public and Private Services and Resources • Public Health and Medical Services • Situational Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Recovery • Health and Social Services • Housing • Infrastructure Systems • Natural and Cultural Resources

Table 1: Resource: National Preparedness Goal: First Edition, September 2011, pg. 2

F. Assumptions

- Federal civil rights laws in Section IV of the FEMA Guide “Accommodating Individuals with Disabilities in the Provision of Disaster Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services” require

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- equal access for, and prohibit discrimination against, people with disabilities in all aspects of emergency planning, response, and recovery.
- To comply with Federal law, those involved in emergency management should understand the concepts of accessibility and nondiscrimination and how they apply in emergencies.
 - Incidents mean an occurrence or event (natural, technological, or human-caused), that requires a response to protect life, property, or the environment. Examples include: major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.
 - Incidents may occur at any time with little or no warning in the context of a general or specific threat or hazard and they may involve single or multiple geographic/jurisdictional areas.
 - All incidents begin and end locally and are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational and jurisdictional level.
 - Government at all levels must continue to function under all threats, emergencies and disaster conditions.
 - Executive Order No. 932 designates NIMS as the basis for all incident management in the State of Mississippi. Therefore, incident management activities shall be initiated and conducted using the NIMS Command and Management principles. In accordance with NIMS requirements, the Incident Command System (ICS) will be used as the on-scene management system.
 - Forrest County has adopted a Unified Command (UC) structure for incident management.
 - Local governments possess varying levels of capabilities, plans, procedures and resources to provide for the safety and welfare of their people. They also vary in their capacity to protect property and the environment in times of emergency or disaster.
 - Incidents may cause significant alterations and damage to the environment resulting in numerous casualties and fatalities, displaced individuals, property loss, disruption of normal life support systems, disruption of essential public services and damage to basic infrastructure.
 - Incidents pose a challenge for the whole community but specifically the special needs population which includes children, individuals with disabilities and others with access and

functional needs, diverse communities, the elderly and people with limited English proficiency. These groups may be lacking in resources such as food, shelter and transportation. ESF #6 will coordinate all local efforts to provide sheltering and temporary housing, feeding, and other human needs following a catastrophic disaster requiring mass care assistance. ESF #1 and ESF #8 will assist with transportation requirements for special needs populations.

- Approximately 16 % of Forrest County’s population is disabled. Preparedness, prevention, response, recovery and mitigation efforts will be consistent with federal policy and guidelines. Emergency efforts will enable people with disabilities to evacuate, use emergency transportation, stay in shelters and participate in all emergency and disaster related programs together with their service animals. (Refer to <http://factfinder2.census.gov> for disability statistics).
- Persons with pets may be hesitant to evacuate or seek shelter. ESF #11 will develop strategies for the evacuation and shelter of persons with pets.
- Incidents may attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and supplies and may require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.
- Individuals, community based organizations, and businesses will offer services and support in time of disaster.
- Incidents may overwhelm capabilities of local and tribal governments and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators.
- Mutual aid and other forms of assistance will be rendered when impacted jurisdictions exhaust or anticipate exhausting their resources.
- The Director of Forrest County emergency management agency or their respective representative may request assistance directly from another participating party by contacting that party through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC). The requests may be verbal, in writing, or through the use of the Mississippi State Notification System called WebEOC®
- The greater the complexity, impact and geographic scope of an emergency, the more multiagency coordination will be required.
- Local governments may request state assistance when the local resources for incident management become inadequate. MBCI, which is a sovereign state and has the power to request assistance independently of the, has elected to function in the same manner as the other counties within the state of Mississippi. (“Accord Between the Executive Branches of

the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians and the State of Mississippi,” 24 November 1997
Kept under separate cover)

- When a major emergency or disaster occurs in any locality, an evaluation of the severity and magnitude will be made by MEMA in coordination with local officials and representatives of other state and federal agencies.
- If the situation in Forrest County warrants support from the state, the Forrest county Board of Supervisors and the Cities of Hattiesburg, and Petal will sign a **Resolution Requesting Governor to Proclaim a State of Emergency (DR-4)** and submit to MEMA through e-mail, fax, WEBEOC or the MEMA Area Coordinator (AC).
- If the situation in Forrest County warrants support from the state, the Governor will declare a state of emergency and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be activated at the appropriate level to support a coordinated response.
- If an incident exceeds the capabilities of both the state and local governments, the state will request assistance from other states using the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- The Federal government will provide emergency assistance to Mississippi when requested and in accordance with the NRF. Federal assistance is provided by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act [§Public Law (PL) 93-288, as amended by PL 100-707] through the implementation of the NRF, or by Presidential Declaration of either an “Emergency” or “Major Disaster.”

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Incidents typically begin and end locally and are managed on a daily basis at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional level. This plan takes into account the involvement of the whole community, which includes individuals, communities, the private and non-profit sectors, faith-based organizations, and federal, state and local governments who are mandated or encouraged to develop, exercise, and maintain individual CEMPs.

When local resources become exhausted emergency managers depend on the involvement of multiple jurisdictions for support. Therefore, it is imperative that the whole community be prepared to assist in this effort. This plan will be activated under the direction of the Forrest County Board of Supervisors or by their designee in response to emergency or disaster events which prove to exceed the ability and resources of local emergency management.

A. National Response Framework (NRF)

The NRF is a guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards incident response. The NRF states that the role of a state government during emergency response is to supplement local efforts before,

during and after a disaster or emergency situation. If a state anticipates its needs may exceed its resources, the Governor can request assistance from other states through mutual aid agreements (MAAs), EMAC, and/or the federal government. **If a county in Mississippi anticipates its needs may exceed its resources, the county Board of Supervisors can request assistance from other counties through the SMAC Agreement.**

The NRF emphasizes the concept of resilient communities. Resiliency begins with prepared individuals and depends on the leadership and engagement of local government, civic leaders and private sector businesses and organizations. These entities should work with individuals, families and service providers for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to enhance their awareness of risk levels and specific threats, develop household emergency plans that include household pets and service animals and prepare emergency supply kits.

B. National Incident Management System (NIMS)

NIM provides a consistent framework for incident management, regardless of the cause, size, or complexity of the incident. NIMS provide the nation’s first responders and authorities with the same foundation for incident management for all hazards.

Executive Order No. 932 as signed by the Governor of the State of Mississippi designates the NIMS as the basis for all incident management in the State of Mississippi. NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, tribal and local governments to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. **Forrest County has adopted the Incident Management System by signing a NIMS Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) which implements the Incident Command System in this county.**

The components of NIMS include:

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

C. Incident Command System (ICS)

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

ICS Management includes the following characteristics:

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

D. Unified Command System (UC)

Unified Command is a structure that brings together the Incident Commanders of different organizations/agencies involved in the incident in order to coordinate an effective response while at the same time carrying out their own jurisdictional responsibilities.

The UC links the organizations/agencies responding to the incident and provides a forum for these entities to make consensus decisions. Under the UC, the various jurisdictions and/or agencies and non-government responders are co-located or closely coordinate and communicate throughout the operation to create an integrated response team.

The UC is responsible for overall management of the incident and possesses the decision-making authority. The UC directs incident activities, including development and implementation of overall objectives and strategies and approves ordering and releasing of resources. Members of the UC will work together to develop a common set of incident objectives and strategies, share information, maximize the use of available resources and enhance the efficiency of the individual response organizations.

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

E. Multi-agency Coordination System (MACS)

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

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

MACS include emergency operations centers, such as the Forrest County Emergency Operations Center and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and, in certain multi-jurisdictional or

complex incidents, multi-agency coordination entities. Multi-agency coordination entities are responsible for:

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

F. Public Information/Interoperable Communications

1. Public Information

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

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

Interpretation for the deaf and hard of hearing is also of critical importance. MEMA PIOs will contact a certified interpreter from the MS Department of Rehabilitation Services to participate in critical MEMA news conferences from the State Emergency Operations Center. Critical news releases and information may also be interpreted and distributed through the use of vendors who specialize in translation into American Sign Language and posted and distributed via the Web. Specific vendor information along with detailed procedures for communicating with special needs populations are found in the MEMA External Affairs SOG (under separate cover). Forrest County utilizes the services offered by the MEMA External Affairs Office

2. Interoperable Communications

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

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

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

G. Local, State and Federal Relationships

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

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

1. Local

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

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

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

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

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

Counties and other localities should implement the State Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) and/or MAAs with each other, as well as with neighboring jurisdictions, local organizations or chapters of volunteer organizations, private industry or others, as appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All requests for resources and assistance from local governments must be documented. WebEOC[®] is designated by MEMA as the primary tool for documentation of all requests (if the electronic connectivity is available during and following the incident). Requests may be

made by e-mail, telephone, or field copy via the MEMA Area Coordinator to the SEOC should connectivity not be available.

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

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

2. State

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

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

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

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

MEMA is authorized to request other State of Mississippi agencies to complete various tasks as appropriate for effective emergency management as defined in [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-11(1972)].

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

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

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

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

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

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

The MEMA Executive Director, unless otherwise directed by the Governor, serves as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) to sign legal documents. The GAR authorizes all state requests for federal assistance and obligates the state for its matching share (25 percent, or less, depending on the federal-state agreement) of total approved costs. The MEMA Executive Director or designee normally serves as both the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to coordinate response and recovery activities and as the alternate GAR.

3. Federal

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

FEMA will coordinate the dispatch of a federal interagency Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) to the SEOC to monitor and evaluate the development and impact of the incident. Depending upon the severity of the incident, representatives of designated ESFs, both state and federal, follow the federal IMAT to coordinate activation of each ESF, as needed. Federal agencies supporting each ESF assume a close working relationship with the

state agency having primary responsibility for that function. The state maintains the primary responsibility for response and recovery functions while federal counterparts coordinate for federal resource support. Federal government representatives assigned the lead of ESFs are requested to be present at the Mississippi SEOC or JFO and to be seated side-by-side with state leaders for corresponding ESFs.

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

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

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

4. Local, State, and Federal Relationship - Special Needs Population

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

Specific members of the population of special interest are:

a. Populations with Access and Functional Needs

According to the 2014 American Community Survey (1-year Estimates) there are approximately 15,500 or 14.2% of Forrest County’s population who are disabled. (Source: <http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

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

- Have disabilities
- Live in institutionalized settings

- Are elderly
- Are children
- Are from diverse cultures
- Have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking
- Are transportation disadvantaged

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

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

- Communications and Public Information - Emergency notification systems must be accessible to ensure effective communication for people who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, or deaf/blind.
- Evacuation and Transportation - Evacuation plans must incorporate disability and older adult transportation providers for the purpose of identifying the movement of people with mobility impairments and those with transportation disadvantages.

During State-declared catastrophic incidents, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) utilizes specialized vehicles such as ambulatory buses and wheelchair vans for affected populations with special medical needs. However, these vehicles can be used for persons with functional needs requirements as well. The vehicles are maintained at the county MSDH offices. Additionally, the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) maintains a fleet of public transit vehicles that are used on a day-to-day basis to transport the elderly and those who have transportation challenges. These vehicles will be called upon to augment ESF #6 requirements for ensuring that affected persons with functional needs and special medical needs are provided for.

- Sheltering - Care and shelter plans must address the access and functional needs of people with disabilities and older adults to allow for sheltering in general population shelters.
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, As Amended -When shelter facilities are activated, the state will work with local officials to ensure they accommodate the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Refer to the ADA

Checklist for Emergency Shelters, July 26, 2007, located at <http://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap7shelterchk.htm>.

- Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) Compliance - FNSS are defined as services that enable individuals to maintain their independence in a general population shelter. All shelters must meet physical and programmatic accessibility requirements as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act. An FNSS designation means that shelters provide a higher level of attendant care than general population shelters. Any facility designated as an approved shelter must meet minimum safety requirements. To ensure consistency with State and Federal standards, guidelines, and best practices, all shelters are required to be American Red Cross (ARC) compliant. FNSS Compliance includes:
 - a. Reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures
 - b. Durable medical equipment
 - c. Consumable medical supplies
 - d. Personal assistance services
 - e. Other goods and services as needed

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

b. At-Risk Individuals

Plans must take into account the at-risk population such as, but not limited to: the homeless, transportation disadvantaged, those without communication systems such as telephones and tourists who may not be in contact with traditional emergency service providers. These individuals may find it difficult to access and use standard resources to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. Local government and its political subdivisions must include provisions in their emergency response plans that address the specific needs of these individuals during response and recovery.

As the coordinating agency for ESF #6, it is the responsibility of the MDHS local office to coordinate the facilitating of additional services in FNSS shelters. Examples of these services include but are not limited to:

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

- Communications aids (i.e. brail, hearing aids, etc.)

Additional information regarding FNSS in shelters can be found in ESF #6.

III. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

Forrest County is organized into two levels of government: municipality and county. After the occurrence of emergencies or disasters, the Forrest County Board of Supervisors will assume Executive Emergency Powers of the Governor as provided under MS Code Ann. § 33-15-11(1972) and MS Code Ann. § 33-15-13(1972), otherwise cited as the *MS Emergency Management Act of 1995*.

B. Responsibilities

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

C. Local

1. It is the responsibility of Forrest County through its elected officials to establish and provide for the necessary organizational structure that will alleviate human distress and return the community to normal as soon as possible after a major emergency or disaster. To accomplish these goals, it is imperative that effective planning be accomplished.
2. Powers, rights, duties, functions, and privileges are exercised by the County Board of Supervisors and by the Mayors and governing boards of all municipalities.
3. *The Emergency Management Act of 1995* requires each county operating individually or jointly, to establish and maintain a local emergency management organization. Local officials will appoint a local Emergency Management Coordinator or official who will have direct responsibility for the organization, administration and operation of a local organization for emergency management, subject to the direction and control of local officials.

4. **As stated in Title 33, Chapter 15 Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated**, each county will develop an emergency management plan and program that is coordinated and consistent with Mississippi's CEMP.
5. Incident management activities shall be initiated and conducted using the NIMS command and management principles. In accordance with NIMS requirements, the ICS will be used as the on-scene incident management system.
6. Local CEMPs should be prepared and revised annually to reflect any local, tribal, State, or Federal changes. MEMA will schedule a two-year review and assist the counties in a rewrite every five years. (See § 33-15-14 of the MS Emergency Management Law Preparation and maintenance of state comprehensive emergency management plan.)
7. Local plans should be tested and exercised annually to ensure they are adequate and represent the current level of local capability to respond to and recover from a disaster or emergency. These plans must also be compatible with the State's CEMP and provide guidance and operating procedures to apply for supplemental state and federal assistance after local resources are committed or exhausted.
8. **All local personnel that are funded through the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) must participate in at least three exercises annually. Additionally, completion of certain NIMS and professional development courses is required (or must meet current FEMA guidelines).**
9. Agencies of local governments are assigned responsibilities and specific tasks by the local governing body according to their capabilities. They are responsible for initial response and relief efforts and for advising their government officials when assistance is needed.
10. The President of the Board of Supervisors is the primary official responsible for action of county government. The Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer responsible for actions of municipal government. County and city governing authorities are authorized to:
 - Assign and make available employees, property, and equipment for emergency operations
 - Establish a local EOC and secondary control centers to serve as emergency command posts
 - If warranted, proclaim a local emergency to exist upon the occurrence or imminent threat of a natural disaster
 - Activate local plans and appropriate MAAs

- Prepare and submit requests for state assistance through the counties
- Accept services, equipment, supplies, or funds by gifts, grant, or loan from the State or Federal government or any person, firm, or corporation
- Organize and staff emergency preparedness entities for the purpose of coordinating and managing disaster response and recovery

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

- Coordinating the emergency response effort within their political jurisdictions (county and municipalities)
- Providing regular situational updates to MEMA
- Directing local evacuations, coordinating shelter activation and requesting outside assistance when necessary
- Activating MAAs and/or SMAC with neighboring counties and among municipalities within the county
- Proclaiming a local state of emergency and making a formal request for state assistance
- Designating local public information officers (PIOs) for coordination with the Joint Information Center (JIC)
- Documenting all requests for resources and assistance using WebEOC[®] (if the electronic connectivity is available during and following the incident)

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

12. Section 17-7-1 of the Mississippi Code provides for relocation of the center of local government in an emergency.

The Forrest County Emergency Management Director, along with elected officials, is responsible for all policy level decisions in disaster situations. (In the absence of an appointed Emergency Management Director, responsibility for this function will revert to the Deputy Director or County Administrator.)

COOP/COG actions at local levels will be initiated and implemented in close collaboration with MEMA. It is the responsibility of every local government to develop a functional COOP/COG plan.

Continuity of Government

1. Forrest County
 - a) President of the Board of Supervisors
 - b) Vice President
 - c) Board Members in order of Seniority
 - d) County Administrator
2. Cities of Hattiesburg and Petal
 - a) Mayor
 - b) Vice-Mayor
 - c) Board of Alderman
3. Forrest County Emergency Management Agency
 - a) Emergency Management Director
 - b) Designee

D. State

1. State Government

- a. The Governor is responsible for declaring that a state of emergency exists and at such time, directs all available state and local resources, as reasonably necessary, to cope with the disaster utilizing NIMS/ICS doctrine. This includes the designation of an “Emergency Impact Area”, transfer and direction of personnel or functions of state agencies or units for the purpose of performing or facilitating disaster services and designation of a state level Incident Commander (IC) as needed.
- b. The State of Mississippi is responsible for providing assistance to any political subdivision within the state that requests emergency or disaster assistance. The MEMA Executive Director shall coordinate and cooperate with the President and other federal officials as well as review and execute intrastate and interstate MAAs and compacts (EMAC/SMAC).
- c. During a declared emergency period, the state may take any action authorized under the provisions of the law without regard to a particular order, rule, or regulation of a state agency, if such action is necessary to protect the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this state.

- d. Protection, prevention, response, and recovery efforts for all threats or acts of terrorism within the state, regardless of whether they are deemed credible and/or whether they escalate to a higher level, are coordinated with the Mississippi Department of Public Safety (DPS) and Mississippi Office of Homeland Security (MOHS) as referenced in the Terrorism Incident Annex of the Mississippi CEMP.

2. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

- a. MEMA, with its Executive Director and staff, is authorized by MS Code Ann. § 33-15-7(1972). MEMA has responsibility for the coordination of all state emergency management activities.
- b. MEMA operates as the 24-hour state warning point. (Refer to ESF #2 - Communications and the MEMA Communications Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) for additional information).
- c. In the event an emergency or disaster situation develops within the state, the MEMA Executive Director shall activate the SEOC which will be staffed at the appropriate level throughout the duration of the situation.
- d. MEMA will coordinate resources in the field.
- e. MEMA can serve as liaison between local government and other State of Mississippi agencies.

3. Other State Agencies

- a. Per the Emergency Management Law, responsibilities have been assigned to various state agencies listed in this plan's ESFs and Support and Incident Annexes. Agencies assigned the primary role are responsible for performing special emergency support functions.
- b. These agencies have been determined to have the appropriate resources and day-to-day operational expertise to provide guidance and leadership for supporting MEMA and local units of government. Agencies assigned supporting roles are responsible for supporting primary agencies with resources and personnel.
- c. State agencies assigned primary and supporting roles in this plan are responsible for planning and preparing in the pre-emergency period to ensure capabilities exist to effectively carry out their emergency responsibilities and for ensuring rapid response should their assistance be required elsewhere in the state. Planning and preparation responsibilities include, but are not limited to: annual revisions and updates as required of their respective ESFs, developing detailed SOPs, checklists, and an alert

and notification system for key personnel whose services will be required immediately upon implementation of this plan [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-14(2)(a)(viii)(1972)].

- d. In addition to primary and support duties, other additional tasks may be assigned by MEMA to state agencies based on the existing need. As provided in [MS Code Ann. § 33-15-11(1972)], all departments, agencies, offices and institutions of the state not assigned emergency responsibilities shall make their resources available in support of the emergency management program.
- e. Chief executives of the agencies shall designate agency representatives and key decision makers to be present at the county EOC until emergency operations return to manageable levels.
- f. Chief executives of the agencies shall designate PIOs to the JIC.

4. Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)/Continuity of Government (COG)

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

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

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

COOP actions at the state level will be initiated and implemented in close collaboration with the Office of the Governor. It is the responsibility of every state government to develop a functional continuity plan.

a. Lines of Succession

Formally defined lines of succession are of primary importance to protecting and preserving constitutional government. Interim successors are authorized to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties of their office during an emergency in which they become successor. A minimum of three successors is recommended for each branch. Lines of succession are found in each agency's continuity plan. Both documents found under separate cover.

To ensure rapid response to any emergency situation or disaster requiring COOP implementation, pre-delegated authorities for making policy determinations and decisions are given to the Executive Director/designee of MEMA.

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

E. Federal

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

F. Tribal

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

The MBCI maintains a CEMP for their tribe that provides a framework for responding to incidents that occur within their borders and on their properties.

G. Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

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

1. Personal Preparedness

The residents of Forrest County are the primary beneficiaries of the county's emergency management system. At the same time, residents play an important role in emergency management by ensuring that they and their families are prepared for disasters.

Before an emergency, residents can assist the emergency management effort by taking first aid training, maintaining supplies and being prepared to evacuate or shelter in-place for several days. Many residents join disaster volunteer programs and remain ready to volunteer or support emergency response and recovery efforts. During an emergency, residents should monitor emergency communications and carefully follow directions from authorities. By being prepared, residents can better serve their family, their community and reduce demands on first responders.

Many local government agencies, particularly county offices of emergency services, have individual, family and community preparedness initiatives. At the county level, Forrest County promotes individual and community preparedness and offers information for preparing for various disasters. Information can be found at <http://forresteoc.com/>, and various social media outlets. Other agencies in the county also provide information and tools to support individual and community emergency planning and matching volunteers to volunteer opportunities they are American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Volunteer Hattiesburg, and the R3SM community based recovery group.

2. Public - Private Partnerships

The private sector provides valuable assistance and resources to support emergency response and recovery activities. To support coordination and response between government and the private sector, Forrest County is currently working to secure agreements between local agencies and nonprofit and private sector resources that can be called upon during an emergency.

Much of the private sector includes businesses. The majority of the county's critical infrastructure is owned or maintained by businesses and must be protected during a response to ensure a quick and complete recovery from an emergency. These same businesses provide valuable resources before, during and after an emergency and play a critical role in meeting the needs of those impacted by an emergency. Businesses are encouraged to develop a comprehensive business emergency plan which can assist the business and the community at-large to better ensure the protection of vital resources.

3. Voluntary Organizations

Forrest County recognizes the value and importance of organizations which perform voluntary services in the community. When a disaster threatens or strikes, these organizations are often among the first on the scene. They have resources that augment emergency response and recovery efforts. Many are trained in various areas of emergency

management. Services which they provide most often address basic human needs which enable affected individuals to resume normal daily activities. These services include, but are not limited to: shelter, food, clothing, spiritual support, health, and mental health services. Refer to the Volunteer Support Annex, ESF #6, ESF #11, and ESF #14 for more information.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL and COORDINATION

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

A. Forrest County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

1. The Forrest County EOC is located at 4080 Hwy 11 Hattiesburg, MS 39442. Alternate EOC location is The Emergency Management District Training Facility
2. Whenever the Forrest County EOC is activated at a Level III or higher, Forrest county staff is assigned the lead of ESF #2, ESF #5, ESF #9, ESF #14 and ESF #15 activities and to support other ESFs that have been activated. The staff in the EOC is comprised as specified in the EOC's SOG located under separate cover.
3. Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECOs) from the local agencies/departments involved in the response will join the Forrest county staff in the EOC until emergency operations return to manageable levels. ECOs from local agencies, private volunteer agencies and private nonprofit organizations are assigned to ESFs.
4. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the emergency, the EOC may be activated either partially or fully to support the accomplishment of the activities needed, at the appropriate level described below:

- a. LEVEL-I - Any disaster or emergency that requires full county response where the local governments clearly are overwhelmed. The EOC shall be fully operational with 24-hour staffing by all county ESFs. The MS IMAT could be deployed forward to the area of operations with resource support, direction and control from the SEOC.

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

- b. LEVEL-II - Involves an emergency or disaster that requires full county response and possible state response and recovery assistance. The EOC shall be fully

operational on a continual 24-hour basis with staffing from all county ESFs. The MS IMAT could be deployed forward to the area of operations with resource support, direction and control from the SEOC.

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

- c. LEVEL-III - Involves any emergency or pending disaster that is likely to require the involvement of several ESFs. All primary and support agencies shall be alerted and the EOC staffed with Forrest County and essential ESF personnel.

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

- d. LEVEL-IV - Normal day-to-day operational activities. Involves any incident that does not exceed the capabilities of local government or results in minimal requirements for state level assistance. Only those agencies or ESFs with normal day-to-day emergency service responsibilities or regulatory requirements for the incident will be notified by Forrest County EMA. Full SEOC activation is not expected.

B. Mississippi Incident Management Assistance Team (MS IMAT) Operations

- 1. If conditions warrant mobilization and deployment of the MS IMAT, the MEMA Bureau of Field Services Director or designee will serve as the MS IMAT Leader.
 - a. The MS IMAT is composed of representatives from MEMA, other state agencies and local personnel as needed for incident response and liaison. MS IMAT members and deployment guidelines are located in the MS IMAT SOG under separate cover.
 - b. For earthquake response, the MS IMAT will deploy to the State Earthquake Support Center (SESC) at the Mississippi National Guard facility at Camp McCain, Elliott, MS (Grenada County).
 - c. For hurricane operations, the MS IMAT will deploy to the State Hurricane Support Center (SHSC) at the Air National Guard Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC), Gulfport, MS. Camp Shelby may be used as a staging area prior to final deployment to the CRTC.

2. The MS IMAT mission includes, but is not limited to, the following tasks:

- a. Equip the SHSC or SESC for operational readiness.
- b. Establish a capable state response presence in the disaster area.
- c. Become local government's point of contact for state assistance.
- d. Provide disaster intelligence to SEOC and ESF counterparts.
- e. Coordinate the use of available disaster area resources.
- f. Prioritize specific action to reduce life-threatening conditions.
- g. Channel local unmet resource needs to the SEOC.

C. Mobile Operations Center (Command Trailer)

1. The Command Trailer is our self-contained response/communications motor vehicle that may be deployed with ESF personnel to support local operations at or near a forward site.
2. The Command Trailer is equipped with mobile data connectivity, radio, and satellite communications services.
3. Other Local agencies possess mobile equipment similar to the Command Trailer that may also be utilized in field operations.

D. Joint Field Office (JFO) Operations

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

3. During or following disasters, additional personnel will be required to conduct damage assessments and to provide public assistance (PA) and individual assistance (IA) to the state and local governments and other qualified applicants.

E. Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)

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

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

F. Recovery Operations

1. The recovery process will be implemented from two different locations: the Forrest County EOC and DRCs. The latter is a field location.
2. The President of the Board of Supervisors is responsible for the commitment of all county resources and for coordinating all disaster recovery efforts between the municipalities and the County.
 - a. Short-term recovery goals should allow for:
 - Identifying essential records, vital systems, and operations
 - Establishing priorities for reinstatement of systems and operations
 - Establishing maximum acceptable downtime before reinstatement to an acceptable system and operational level
 - Identifying minimum resources needed to recover business operations.

b. Long-term recovery goals should consider:

- Strategic planning, to include budgeting for structural and non-structural repairs
- Development and implementation of mitigation goals and activities
- Management and coordination of recovery activities
- Management of fiscal operations and recovery funding
- Management of volunteer, contractual, mutual aid, and agency resources.

G. Alert, Notification and Warning

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

1. Alert

- a. Involves procedures within an organization for advising key personnel and emergency operating staff of situations that may require future actions.
- b. All agencies/departments involved in emergency and disaster response will maintain call lists and procedures for alerting officials within the organization of potential or actual situations in which assistance may be required. The call lists shall be reviewed and updated biannually.

2. Notification

- a. Notification procedures are contained in the The Emergency Management SOP included in the Support Annexes
- b. Emergency notification systems must be accessible to ensure effective communication for people who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, or deaf/blind.

3. Warning

- a. Involves forecasting or predicting natural, technological, or man-made incidents that could result in loss of life, hardship and suffering, or extensive property damage.

- b. Natural hazards, such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, severe storms, and winter storms, usually allow more timely warning. But some natural, technological, and man-made hazards strike with little or no warning. These include earthquakes, accidents at fixed nuclear facilities, hazardous materials incidents, transportation accidents, enemy attack, and terrorism.
- c. Local authorities disseminate warnings of potential or actual disasters to the general public.
- d. Forrest County EMA will coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure timely warning readiness in case of a man-made, natural disaster, or emergency and will initiate actions to warn citizens by all means necessary.
- e. Forrest County will prepare plans and procedures for activation of local warnings utilizing all available systems and networks. Personnel and facilities shall be trained and organized to provide warning capability on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

H. Evacuation

1. Evacuation is an action that is implemented by local government. It is an organized, phased and supervised dispersal of residents and others from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.
2. Where lives are endangered, protective action recommendations are issued by the appropriate local government officials. County evacuation plans must be coordinated by county government and must be in accordance with state plans.
3. Some disasters provide enough time for warning to allow for an orderly, well-planned evacuation. Other disasters do not allow for sufficient warning or preparation for evacuation.
4. Evacuation plans must consider the movement of residents and others with mobility impairments and those with transportation disadvantages.
5. Shelters and mass feeding sites will be available for evacuees working in conjunction with local government and volunteer organizations. When shelter facilities are activated, the county will work with state officials to ensure they accommodate the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and are compliant with Functional Needs Support Services. Care and shelter plans will address the access and functional needs of people with disabilities and older adults to allow for sheltering in general population shelters, which includes household pets and service animals.

6. ESF #6 will coordinate all local efforts to provide sheltering and temporary housing, feeding, and other human needs following a catastrophic earthquake, hurricane, or other significant disaster requiring state mass care assistance. Specific types of shelters and shelter resource requirements are outlined in this ESF.
7. Evacuation and shelter instructions will be issued to the broadcast media through the Public Broadcasting System. Hurricane evacuation routes are marked with transportation route signs. These signs may contain radio frequencies for Mississippi Public Broadcasting's radio stations.
8. Local government will coordinate the evacuation requirements with MEMA prior to, during, and following a disaster. This includes, but is not limited to: timeliness of evacuation, initiating evacuation procedures, issuing joint public information statements, and determining evacuation routes and shelter locations. Types of evacuations include:
 - a. Spontaneous Evacuation

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

This is a warning to residents or others within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or orders are not required to evacuate; however, it would be to their advantage to do so.
 - c. Mandatory or Directed Evacuation

This is a warning to residents or others within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals must evacuate in accordance with the instructions of local officials.
9. It will be the responsibility of the individual to make arrangements for transporting family and personal belongings whenever evacuation is performed. Persons who are physically or financially unable to carry out the recommendations of local governments should inform the appropriate authorities in order to take advantage of local operating procedures and plans for persons with special needs.
10. The Forrest County EOC shall be prepared to assist cities and municipalities, as requested, with resources to effectively and timely evacuate residents and others with special needs

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from harm's way. The following local and state agencies will support the evacuation process as outlined

- a. Forrest County Board of Supervisors/ County Road Department/ MDOT - The Forrest County Board of Supervisors and County Road Department will work in conjunction with the Mississippi Department of Transportation to ensure routes are prepared in advance of the notification/warning for safe and efficient flow. Position message boards and resources to help facilitate warnings on routes and exchanges.
 - b. Forrest County Sheriff's Office/MDPS - Forrest County Sheriff's Office working in conjunction with the Mississippi Department of Public Safety, will utilize resources from all local and state agencies with law enforcement responsibilities to provide law enforcement personnel to assist with route patrol, security and escort of buses for mass evacuation (i.e. public transit buses).
 - c. Forrest County School Board/MDE - Forrest County School Board working in conjunction with the Mississippi Department of Education will coordinate with local school districts outside the disaster area to provide school bus equipment, as feasible, to support emergency transportation to reception centers and shelter sites.
11. Following a disaster, state and local authorities will jointly decide when it is safe for residents and others to return to their homes and businesses. Information will be broadcast to the public to facilitate and control the re-entry.

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

Information collection, analysis, and dissemination are essential to avoid or minimize loss of life and property. The Forrest County E-911PSAPS located at the Forrest County Sheriff's Office, Hattiesburg Police Department, Petal Police Department, The University of Southern Mississippi, and AAA Ambulance (Medical Calls) are the designated 24 hour warning points for Forrest County operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The Emergency Management District of Forrest County monitors, collects, and analyzes essential disaster information specifically as it relates to natural and man-made incidents throughout the county from various sources such as MEMA, NWS and MDPS. This information is utilized to alert citizens and local officials if a disaster is imminent or has occurred.

The information can be disseminated and communicated both manually and electronically through the following mechanisms:

- WebEOC[®] - Forrest County utilizes an electronic web based means of communication between Forrest County EMA and the SEOC. WebEOC[®] allows for continual communication of the ongoing situation and provides a means for the affected counties to request resources and monitor events taking place outside of their jurisdiction.

- Disaster Reports (DR) - Initial disaster reports (DR) provide initial damage assessments or current situations. DRs may be forwarded to the SEOC via WebEOC[®], e-mail, facsimile, the assigned MEMA Area Coordinator or the MS IMAT as a hardcopy.
- Facsimile - Allows copies of current situational status to be forwarded for collection by the Plans Section.
- Situation Reports (SITREPs) - May be forwarded via WebEOC[®], e-mail, facsimile, the assigned MEMA Area Coordinator or the MS IMAT.

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

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

In the event the SEOC is not activated at the time of the disaster, information will be received from sources throughout the state via the SWP. The communications staff, in accordance with its internal SOG notifies the operational officer on duty. The Office of Response will notify state agencies, ESFs, and volunteer groups as required for further actions.

MEMA will activate the JIC to facilitate the flow of information and will utilize PIOs from other state agencies to support this function. Specific public information functions and program detail are outlined in ESF #15 and External Affairs SOG.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

A. Local Warning Point

Forrest County operates several 24-hour emergency communication centers located at Forrest County Sheriff's Office, Hattiesburg Police Department, Petal Police Department, The University of Southern Mississippi, and AAA Ambulance (Medical Calls). They serve as the points to receive and disseminate information and warnings to governmental officials at all levels that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health, safety and/or property of the county's population.

B. **Specialized Warning Point Communications Capabilities**

Specialized warning point communication capabilities include:

- EOC telephone system
- Mississippi Wireless Integrated Network (MSWIN)
- Satellite phones
- Cellular phones
- National Alert Warning System (NAWAS)
- Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- WebEOC®

C. **Information Flow**

At the Forrest County EOC disaster and non-disaster information will flow internally among various sources. Information received is disseminated and acted upon in accordance with the Communications SOG and ESF #2 guidance.

D. **Communications Within A Disaster Area**

Communications within the disaster area will require re-establishment or augmentation to provide verbal exchange between the local and state disaster officials. Assistance can be provided with the deployment of MEMA's MOBOPS.

E. **Other Communications Augmentation Capabilities**

Virtual-public activities, industry, commercial firms and amateur radio operators are capable of augmenting established communications systems.

F. **Communications Maintenance**

Agreements and contracts will be made to ensure equipment and system maintenance on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Alternate warning systems will be maintained and tested for use in the event that the existing primary system is damaged and rendered inoperable. Maintenance and testing of all warning equipment is the responsibility of The Emergency Management District.

G. **Back-up Communications Centers**

- Mobile Command
- Forrest County SO
- Hattiesburg PD
- Petal PD
- AAA Ambulance Service

VII. **ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, and LOGISTICS**

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

A. **Administration**

County and city department heads as well as local elected officials are responsible for submission of reports involving their agency's response to an incident to the Xxxx County Emergency Management Agency.

Records and reports will be handled in the following manner:

- Heads of local agencies are responsible for submission of reports involving their agencies' response to an incident to the Forrest County EOC.
- Standard approved and accepted records of expenditures and obligations in emergency operations must be maintained by all local and state government entities employing their own bookkeeping procedures.
- All local and state government entities must meet all applicable local, state, federal, and special audit requirements.

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- To supplement written records, local and State government entities are encouraged to maintain narrative and log type records of response actions as well as photographs and videos of “untouched damage.”
- MEMA will request reports from private relief agencies and other non-governmental organizations, when deemed necessary.
- Responsibility of submitting local government reports to the SEOC rests with the local chief executive through the local emergency management director who may delegate this function to the local government administrative or operations group.
- Local governments and state agencies will make reports to the SEOC by the most practical means, which include but are not limited to: Internet, telephone, or facsimile. Delivery of required reports will be supported by mail or hand delivered copy as needed.
- Damage reports (Initial, Situation, Damage Impact and Assessment and other follow-up reports as prescribed) are to be submitted to MEMA in accordance with the schedule of requirements for disaster reports.
- Other reports, either required or requested, will be submitted in accordance with established procedures for specific reports (Refer to ESF #5 for general reporting).
- Each agency or department is responsible for maintaining and recording documents affecting the organization and legal administration of emergency management functions. It is further the responsibility of local officials to ensure that all records are secure and protected from damage or destruction at all times.
- Local emergency operations plans must include provisions for protecting and preserving all legal documents of both a public and private nature in accordance with applicable state and local laws. This responsibility lies with county chancery clerk’s offices and all other city and/ or town clerks as applicable.
- The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) will be notified when the Governor declares that a state of emergency exists as the result of a disaster. The State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will consult with the SHPO concerning existing historic properties within the designated disaster area.

B. Finance

It is imperative that all jurisdictions or agencies receiving state or federal funding maintain adequate records, documentation, and accounting procedures due to the fact that all Public Assistance funding provided is subject to both state and federal audits.

C. Logistics

Forrest County is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing the resource support needed in ESF #7. Equipment, supplies and personnel will first be addressed through existing

support agencies' resources and local sources outside the impacted area. Additional support will be obtained through commercial sources. Resources outside disaster areas will be directed to fulfill unmet needs of local governments. Resources potentially could include staff, emergency relief supplies, shelters, office space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications support, space for warehousing, mobilization center, staging area (SA), forward MS IMAT, and contracting services required to support immediate response activities. Resources are managed through the use of WebEOC[®] software maintained by MEMA.

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

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

1. Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) - Intrastate

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

The Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) began in 1995 by MEMA to provide more effective use of resources in times of disaster. It provides a way for municipalities and counties to request and receive help from each other when local resources are exhausted. Most counties already have some type of MAA with their neighboring counties to provide assistance during emergencies. However, these local agreements may not be sufficient when a disaster strikes a large area. Neighboring jurisdictions may all need assistance. The SMAC provides a mechanism for assistance to come from different parts of the state. It addresses the issues of liability, compensation, direction and control in a uniform manner. SMAC allows members of the compact to have an MAA with both the state and other compact members.

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

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

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

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

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

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

A. Plan Development

The process for developing the 2016 version of this document was initiated and managed by Forrest County, as stipulated by law and was based on the existing CEMP, with updates reflecting state and federal requirements, as well as other germane state and federal guidance on emergency operations planning, particularly as it relates to homeland security issues.

This plan was developed based on state and federal guidance provided through NIMS, NRF, the FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2.0, the Presidential Policy Directive – 8 (PPD/8), the Homeland Security National Preparedness Goal, The Stafford Act and the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA).

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

Figure 1: This “preparedness cycle” is one element of a broader National Preparedness System to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against natural disasters, acts of terrorism,

1. Plan

Planning makes it possible to manage the entire life cycle of a potential crisis, determine capability requirements and help stakeholders learn their roles.

2. Organize

Organizing to execute response activities



includes developing an overall organizational structure, strengthening leadership at each level and assembling well-qualified teams of paid and volunteer staff for essential response and recovery tasks. This includes utilizing the whole community and individual resources, emergency support functions, pre-scripted mission assignments, advanced readiness contracting and pre-positioned resources.

3. Train

Building essential response capabilities requires a systematic program to train individual teams and organizations - to include governmental, nongovernmental, private-sector, individuals, communities, faith-based organizations and federal, state and local governments.

4. Equip

Local, tribal, state and federal jurisdictions need to establish a common understanding of the capabilities of distinct types of response equipment.

5. Exercise

Exercises provide opportunities to test plans and improve proficiency in a risk-free environment.

6. Evaluate and Improve

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

B. Plan Maintenance

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

This plan will be reviewed by Forrest County on a biennial basis. The review will include testing, review and update of the document and its procedures. This plan will be updated

periodically as required, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents.

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

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

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

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

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

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E.O. 573, March 3, 1987; Mississippi Emergency Response Commission

E.O. 653, November 16, 1990, et.seq; Emergency Management Responsibilities

E.O. 872, January 3, 2003; Establishment of the Homeland Security Council

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E.O. 874, February 5, 2003; Establishment of the State Interoperability Executive Committee (the “SIEC”)

E.O. 916, January 28, 2004; Homeland Security Council Restructuring

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X. APPENDICES

A. List of Acronyms

B. Glossary

Appendix A (List of Acronyms)

FORREST COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

AC	Area Coordinator
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AR	Authorized Representative
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CRTC	Combat Readiness Training Center
CSG	Council of State Governments
DC	Designated Contact
DFA	Department of Finance
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DR	Disaster Reports
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECO	Emergency Coordinating Officers
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response

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ERT	Environmental Response Team (EPA)
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FRC	Federal Resource Coordinator
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
HF	High Frequency
HHS	Health and Human Services
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IAP	Incident Action Report
IC	Incident Command
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IFG	Individual and Family Grant Program
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JUC	Joint Unified Command
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MC	Mobilization Center
MACC	Multi-agency Command Center
MATTS	Mobile Air Transportable Telecommunications System

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MEMA	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
MOBOPS	Mobile Operations Center
MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
MS	Mississippi
MS IMAT	Mississippi Incident Management Assistance Team
NAWAS	National Alert Warning System
NCG	National Coordination Group (EMAC)
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NCT	National Coordinating Team (EMAC)
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Center (EMAC)
NEMA	National Emergency Management Association
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NMSZ	New Madrid Seismic Zone
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NSSE	National Special Security Event
OHL	Operational Hotline
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PA	Public Assistance
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PIO	Public Information Officer
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan

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RCT	Regional Coordination Team
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RRP	Regional Response Plan
RRT	Regional Response Team
SA	Staging Area
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SESC	State Earthquake Support Center
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Areas
SFO	Senior Federal Official
SHPO	State Historical Preservation Officer
SHSC	State Hurricane Support Center
SITREPS	Situation Reports
SLO	State Liaison Officer
SMAC	Statewide Mutual Aid Compact
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SWP	State Warning Point
UC	Unified Command
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Mississippi State Agencies Acronyms

ARC, MS	American Red Cross, Mississippi Chapter
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
MACPA/MARL	Mississippi Animal Control and Protection Association/Mississippi Animal Rescue League

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MBAH	Mississippi Board of Animal Health
MBVME	Mississippi Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners
MCES	Mississippi Cooperative Extension Services
MDA	Mississippi Development Authority
MDA/ED	Mississippi Development Authority/Energy Division
MDAC	Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
MDAH	Mississippi Department of Archives and History
MDE	Mississippi Department of Education
MDEQ	Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
MDEQ/WWD	Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality/Wastewater Division
MDES	Mississippi Department of Employment Security
MDFA	Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration
MDHS	Mississippi Department of Human Services
MDHS/AAS	Mississippi Department of Human Services/Aging and Adult Services
MDITS	Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services
MDMH	Mississippi Department of Mental Health
MDMH/MR	Mississippi Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
MDMR	Mississippi Department of Marine Resources
MDOC	Mississippi Department of Corrections
MDOI	Mississippi Department of Insurance
MDoM	Mississippi Division of Medicaid
MDOT	Mississippi Department of Transportation
MDPS	Mississippi Department of Public Safety
MDPS/MHSP	Mississippi Department of Public Safety/Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol
MDRS	Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services
MDRS/VR	Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services/Vocational Rehabilitation

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MDWF&P	Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks
MEMA	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
MFC	Mississippi Forestry Commission
MGC	Mississippi Gaming Commission
MHSP	Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol
MMD	Mississippi Military Department
MMD-AGO	Mississippi Military Department/Office of the Adjutant General
MMD-CFMO	Mississippi Military Department/Construction and Facilities Management Office
MMD/NG	Mississippi Military Department/National Guard
MPB	Mississippi Public Broadcasting
MPSC	Mississippi Public Service Commission
MPSC/PUS	Mississippi Public Service Commission/Public Utilities Staff
MSBCJC	Mississippi Board of Community and Junior Colleges
MSBML	Mississippi Board of Medical Licensure
MSBN	Mississippi Board of Nursing
MSBP	Mississippi Board of Pharmacy
MSDH	Mississippi Department of Health
MSDH/EMS	Mississippi Department of Health/Emergency Medical Services
MSDH/WSD	Mississippi Department of Health/Water Supply Division
MSFA	Mississippi State Fire Academy
MSFMO	Mississippi Fire Marshall's Office
MSIHL	Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning
MSNG	Mississippi National Guard
MSOGB	Mississippi Oil and Gas Board
MSOHS	Mississippi Office of Homeland Security
MSPB	Mississippi State Personnel Board

FORREST COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

MSU/CVM	Mississippi State University/College of Veterinary Medicine
MSVOAD	Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
MVDL	Mississippi Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
MVMA	Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association
NWS	National Weather Service
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OG	Office of the Governor
OME	Office of the Medical Examiner
OSA/DoA	Office of the State Auditor/Department of Audit
RACES	Radio Amateur Communication Emergency Services
SA	Salvation Army
SOS	Office of the Secretary of State
STC	State Tax Commission
STC/ABC	State Tax Commission/Alcoholic Beverage Control Division
UMMC	University Mississippi Medical Center
UMMC/SH	University Mississippi Medical Center/ and/or other State Hospitals
USGS	United States Geological Society

Appendix B (Glossary)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Catastrophic Incident. Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to state, local, tribal and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic events are Incidents of National Significance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disaster. See **Major Disaster**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Initial Response. Resources initially committed to an incident.

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

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

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

Joint Unified Command (JUC). The JUC links the organizations responding to the incident and provides a forum for these entities to make consensus decisions. Under the JUC, the various jurisdictions

FORREST COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

and/or agencies and non-government responders may blend together throughout the operation to create an integrated response team.

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

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

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

Local Government. A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization or, in Alaska, a Native Village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. (As defined in section 2(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

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

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

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

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

Mitigation. Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC). The NCTC serves as the primary federal organization for analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the U.S. Government pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism, excepting purely domestic counterterrorism information. The NCTC may,

consistent with applicable law, receive, retain and disseminate information from any Federal, State, or local government or other source necessary to fulfill its responsibilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Response Team (NRT). The NRT, comprised of the 16 federal agencies with major environmental and public health responsibilities, is the primary vehicle for coordinating federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination and is the

head of a highly organized federal oil and hazardous substance emergency response network. EPA serves as the NRT Chair and DHS/USCG serves as Vice Chair.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Situation Assessment. The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources (including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, GIS data mapping, remote

sensing sources, ground surveys, etc.) that, when communicated to emergency managers and decision makers, can provide a basis for incident management decision-making.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

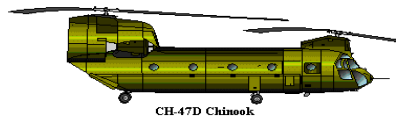
Urban Search and Rescue. Operational activities that include locating, extricating and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

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

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

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

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN



CH-47D Chinook



AH-64D Longbow Apache



RAH-66 Comanche



UH-60L Black Hawk



OH-58D Kiowa Warrior



UH-1H Huey (Iroquois)



AH-1 Cobra

Prepared by:

THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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April 2017

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this emergency response plan SOP is to establish an efficient, reliable, and fast procedure to provide support to local Emergency Response Agencies in the event of an Aircraft Accident in our area.

This SOP may be implemented in times of emergency, disaster, or individual incident involving Aircraft.

This SOP supersedes any Aircraft Accident Plan/SOP dated prior to this date.

Glen Moore, Executive Director

Date

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT SOP

PURPOSE

This response plan is designed to provide emergency responders with the minimum information necessary to respond to an aviation mishap. Individual agencies are encouraged to customize the plan as needed. Remember time is an extremely critical factor in responding to an emergency situation. Immediate positive action is necessary; delay may effect someone's survival.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Aircraft wreckage sites can be hazardous for many reasons other than adverse terrain or climatic conditions. Personnel involved in the recovery, examination, and documentation of wreckage may be exposed to physical hazards posed by such things as hazardous cargo, flammable and toxic fluids, sharp or heavier objects, and disease. It's important to exercise good judgment, utilize available protective devices and clothing and use extreme caution when working in the wreckage. Do not exceed your physical limitations.

Treat the area like a crime scene. Arrange for security at the accident scene. Determine if Hazardous Materials are on the aircraft and request special assistance if necessary. Wreckage and cargo should not be disturbed or moved except to the extent necessary.

911 CALL REPORT OF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT:

Notify the following:

***** Flight Service Station - 1-800-992-7423
FSS Supervisor - 1-703-724-4288**

_____ **Police**

***Hbg – 601-545-4910 (Centralized Dispatch)
*Petal –601- 544-5331**

_____ **Sheriff**

*** Forrest County Sheriff – 601-544-7800**

_____ **Fire**

***HBG – 601-545-4910 (Centralized Dispatch)
*Petal – 601-544-5331
*FC Vol Fire 601- 544-7800 (Sheriff's Office)**

_____ **Ambulance**

***AAA Ambulance (601-264-3404)**

_____ **Emergency Management**

***Forrest Co EM – 601-544-5911**

_____ **Coroner**

***Butch Benedict – (off. 601-5821571 or
FCSO 601--544-7800 © 601-270-6116)**

_____ **Hospital**

***Forrest General Hospital - ER – 601-288-2100
*Wesley Medical – ER – 601-268-8193**

_____ **FAA (call first)**

***Regional Communication Center 1-404-305-5180
24/7/365 yearly**

_____ **Lockheed Martin Flight Services (24/7/365)**

**1-800-992-7433 or 1-877-487-6867 (call 2nd)
New Orleans Watch Supervisor 1-281-230-5551**

_____ **Mississippi Flight Standards District Office**

Office 601-664-9800 Fax 601-664-9910

_____ **Military Facility (if military aircraft)**

*** Camp Shelby – Directorate –601- 558-2491**

- * Camp Shelby – Operations – 601-558-2768
- * Camp Shelby – Security –601- 558-2448

_____ MEMA <Ms Emergency Management Agency>
(1-800-222-6362 emergency# or 601-933-6362)

**PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: (this info will be requested by
FAA <Federal Aviation Agency> & FSDO <Flight Standards District Office)**

- ✎ **“N” Number of the Aircraft (located on the tail of the plane)** _____
- ✎ **Location of the Accident**

- ✎ **Local contact number (for directions or further info)**

- ✎ **Aircraft type (single engine, multi-engine, fixed wing, rotor, model)**_____
- _____
- ✎ **Number of injuries**

- ✎ **Number of fatalities**

- ✎ **Time accident was discovered and or reported**

CRASH SITE PROCEDURES:

- Secure the area and keep spectators out
- Establish entrance and exit routes for Emergency Vehicles
- Rescue any injured
- Establish “No Smoking” zone
- Prevent handling or disturbance of wreckage (to include small pieces that may be scattered away from the aircraft)

- ☒ Do Not disturb instruments or throttle position
- ☒ Switch off battery power (if this can be done safely – and note that this was done...battery switch is usually located within the pilot's reach – on the left bottom side of the instrument panel or the left bulkhead of the aircraft)
- ☒ Secure any items recovered for protective purposes such as: log books, certificates, mail, manuals, or other documents found.
- ☒ Do NOT allow owner/operator of aircraft into the site.
- ☒ Be aware of HAZMAT safety procedures
 - Fuel spillage / Fire Hazard
 - BIO Hazard (use breathing protection and gloves that protect from pathogens)
- ☒ Locate ELT (Emergency locator transmitter) and turn off.
- ☒ Identify any witnesses and obtain statement and their names, addresses and contact numbers.
- ☒ Note direction of impact
- ☒ Note weather conditions
- ☒ Follow FAA Directions and notate name and badge / ID number of FAA Official

RESCUE PROCEDURES

- ☒ Use caution in approaching wreckage by vehicle, particularly if the approach is along the crash path as:
 - Survivors may have been thrown out.
 - Valuable evidence could be destroyed
 - Fuel spillage may ignite
- ☒ Render First Aid to survivors until you are relieved by medical personnel
- ☒ If there is a post-crash fire or indications of the possibility of fire or explosion move survivors a safe distance away
- ☒ Verify that medical aid has been requested and is in route

- 📄 If passengers are trapped inside, try to rescue them through an escape hatch or larger aircraft or main door on smaller aircraft
- 📄 Many aircraft carry fire extinguishers and first aid kits that may be available for use.

RECOVERY OF BODIES

- 📄 With FAA approval bodies may be removed. However, detailed pictures and drawings must be completed to document the site before any disturbance is made.
- 📄 Note which body was where to identify pilot and co-pilot. (normally left seat is pilots)
- 📄 Determine how bodies will be handled, identified, and stored. (Coroner will guide)
- 📄 Alert Coroner NOT to embalm any bodies. FAA will provide a TOX-BOX for pathological and toxicological test.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- 📄 Determine land ownership and access to crash site.
- 📄 Determine resources needed for recovery, access, and clean up
- 📄 Establish Incident Command Structure
- 📄 Establish staging areas for responders
- 📄 Establish triage for injured
- 📄 Designate comms channel for responders
- 📄 Designate area for family to be briefed
- 📄 Alert CISM team for assistance

SITE SECURITY

- 📄 Establish a limited access perimeter around the site.
- 📄 Determine access points to the site

📢 Site is to be secured as a crime scene until released by FAA or NTSB

MEDIA RELATIONS:

- 📢 Do NOT release names of victims to News Media
- 📢 Release only:
 - Type of Aircraft
 - "N" Aircraft number
 - Number of people involved
- 📢 Assign a Media staging area (JIC – joint information center)
- 📢 Designate a PIO

MILITARY AIRCRAFT

- | Notify nearest military facility
- | Contact FAA
 - [1-800-992-7423](tel:1-800-992-7423)
 - [Washington Supervisor 1-703-724-4288](tel:1-703-724-4288)
- | Establish security zone
- | Be aware of presence of explosives (ordnance or ejection seats, etc.)
- | Do NOT raise, move, or tamper with armrest as they may activate ejection seats and can be extremely dangerous.
- | Orange and yellow markings on the outside designate escape hatches.
- | Secure area
- | Be prepared to turn incident over to military unless civilian aircraft involved in accident or if civilian injuries or property involved.
 - [Camp Shelby Switch Board](tel:601-558-2000) [601-558-2000](tel:601-558-2000)
 - [MEDEVAC](tel:601-558-2256) [601-558-2256](tel:601-558-2256)
 - [Range Control](tel:601-558-2706) [601-558-2706](tel:601-558-2706)

HAZARDS OF AIRCRAFT CRASH

- ◇ Fuel spillage may ignite
- ◇ Oxygen bottles may explode
- ◇ Fire extinguisher may explode
- ◇ Hazardous materials may be present
- ◇ Bio Hazards (pathogens) may be present (use PPE)
- ◇ Composite materials in aircraft can cause an extremely dangerous breathing hazard (use breathing protection when approaching wreckage)
- ◇ Military aircraft have explosive charges in ejection seats and may have live ordinance.
- ◇ Do NOT move the propeller the slightest movement CAN cause the engine to start.
- ◇ Turn off Battery switch (usually located on left bottom side of the instrument panel or left bulk head, avoid moving any other switch and **record that the battery switch was turned off.**
- ◇ Aircraft used for agricultural applications may contain hazardous materials. Use PPE for rescue. (Notify MEMA for DEQ notification)

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS ARE NOT COMMON IN OUR AREA HOWEVER, THEY CAN AND DO OCCUR. WE ARE IN AN AREA OF MAJOR COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY TRAFFIC PATHS. IF YOU ARE THE FIRST ON SITE AT AN AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT REMEMBER THE DANGERS PRESENT.

YOUR GOAL SHOULD BE RESCUE, ADVISE AND GUARD UNTIL OTHER AUTHORITIES ARRIVE.

Contact FAA

Call FAA toll-free 24 hours a day at 1-866-TELL-FAA (1-866-835-5322)

Call Flight Service Station – 1-800-992-7433

Consumer Hotline – ask questions about FAA-monitored consumer issues

Hazardous Materials – report specific violations

Whistleblower Hotline – aviation industry employees can report information relating to air carrier safety or participate in other protection activities

Report

Maintenance improprieties

Low-flying aircraft

Aircraft incidents

Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) violations

Call Aviation Consumer Protection at (202) 366-2220 to:

Report a concern about airline service including:

Lost baggage

Ticketing

Denied boarding

Visit the Department of Transportation [Air Travel Service Problems](#) webpage

Flight Standards District Offices (FSDO)

[Contact your local FSDO](#) for information on:

Accident investigations

Air carrier certification and operations

Aircraft maintenance

Aircraft operational issues

Aircraft permits

Airmen certification (licensing) for pilots, mechanics, repairmen, dispatchers, and parachute riggers

Certification and modification issues

Enforcement and investigation issues

Low-flying aircraft

Call Transportation Security Administration toll-free (866) 289-9673 to:

Report specific violations and concerns about security.

Visit the Transportation Security Administration [Transportation Security and Baggage Screeners Concerns](#) webpage

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests

[How to Make a Request](#)
[Headquarters FOIA Office](#)
[Region and Center FOIA Offices](#)
[Documents and Publications](#)

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To submit comments or questions about the website, [email us](#).

FAA Headquarters

Federal Aviation Administration
800 Independence Ave, SW
Washington, DC 20591

Mississippi Flight Standards District Office (FSDO)

100 West Cross Street
Suite C
Jackson, Mississippi 39208

Phone: (601) 664-9800 Fax: (601) 664-9910

Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Central Time, Monday – Friday
Office visits by appointment only

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Road Clearing And **DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SOP**



**The Emergency Management District
4080 US Hwy 11
Hattiesburg, MS 39402**

May 2002

Reviewed:
March 2011
April 2017

ROAD CLEARING AND DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SOP

PURPOSE: This SOP provides and establishes protocol for Damage Assessment and Road Clearing after a storm has impacted an area.

SITUATION: In the event that Emergency Response Agencies are called upon to assist in damage assessment and road clearing due to an emergency situation in a storm damaged area.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS Upon notification of requested assistance from lead agency, Fire Departments shall be requested to provide the following support:

A. PROCEDURES

1- Each Fire Department in the effected area will be requested by pager or radio to assist in determining the extent of damage in their District.

2- Roads within the Fire Department's District have been prioritized to provide general access to the area. These roads should be SURVEYED FIRST:

A. STATE HIGHWAYS -1st Priority

B. MAJOR COUNTY RDS (color coded on the map) 2nd Priority

C. OTHER COUNTY RDS - next

*This procedure will provide a systematic process to Damage Assessment and Road Clearing.

3- As the initial (windshield) surveys are made--field units should report to their Fire Stations the results of their surveys via RADIO FIRE TACT.

The Chief or his/her designated representative should report the following damage information to the EOC via phone (if possible) or by District wide disaster channel (EOC channel - 800 MHz) if phones are not operational or available:

WINDSHIELD SURVEY REPORT SHOULD INCLUDE:

- 1- Damage location (street/road and house number)
- 2- Damage type (tree-house-roof-power lines etc.)
- 3- Damage severity (destroyed - major - minor)

4- The EOC will log reports and disseminate the information to Response Agencies that may be called upon for assistance. (i.e. County Road Manager, Sheriff Dept, Emergency Medical, etc.)

B. ROAD CLEARING

1- Once the damage has been assessed - Road clearing procedures should be implemented in the order as is stated in A-2. Priorities assigned to roads on the map will be the order to begin the clearing process. This system will allow the general area of each community to have emergency services access and provide an orderly system of maintaining accurate information of the effected area.

2- County Road Crew will be dispatched by contact with District Foreman. EOC personnel will contact District Foreman and report location of debris or problem.

3- In certain areas, Volunteer Fire Departments assist in debris removal and posting emergency personnel to alert traffic of the hazard. In these areas the EOC will coordinate the clearing work between the county crews and firemen.

4- It is essential that all road hazards (i.e. trees, power lines, etc.) be reported to the EOC. In the event the EOC is not activated, these reports should be made to the Sheriff's Dispatch who will dispatch the appropriate personnel.

5- Safety should be the primary concern of all. When hazards to the motorist's public are identified a vehicle should be positioned with Emergency Lights to warn of the hazard but safely off the road to prevent injury to the firemen from traffic on the road.

6- As a road is cleared-- field units should report to their Fire Station that clearing is complete. The Chief or his/her designated representative should contact the EOC with a clear report. In the event the County work crew performs the clearing, it should be reported directly to the EOC via County Admin Channel.

7- Mutual Aid to other Fire Districts should be coordinated through the EOC to maintain accurate resource management. This allows a central office the ability to access the available resources and provide the necessary information to request State assistance if and when it is needed.

C. FLOOD DAMAGE

1- Roads that are closed due to Flooding should be reported to the EOC and blocked to prevent traffic from entering or crossing the flooded area.

2- Structure Flooding should be reported to the EOC with the address of the flooded property. Knowing the water level in the structure will greatly affect the outcome of the damage assessment process. Many times after the water recedes, no watermark is visible and damage

assessment is difficult.

3- After the floodwaters recedes - report when roads are opened and when traffic can safely resume travel.

D. DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR

1- During severe weather events, (if at all possible), position personnel with RADIO communication (preferably Skywarn trained), at any school that is in your fire district. Not all watches would require response to schools but when weather has a history of spanning tornadoes and damaging wind, it would be to the advantage of the school to have communications available in the event of damage and or injury to staff and pupils.

****NOTE: SAFETY IS A PRIMARY CONCERN FOR ALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS. WHEN BLOCKING A ROAD OR DIRECTING TRAFFIC BE SURE REFLECTIVE CLOTHING IS WORN, EMERGENCY LIGHTING IS USED AND A GOOD LINE OF SIGHT IS PROVIDED FOR THE APPROACHING TRAFFIC.**

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SOP

The Emergency Management District

Updated: June 28, 2017

***DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND ROAD CLEARING
SOP***

PURPOSE: This SOP provides and establishes protocol for Damage Assessment and Road Clearing after a storm has impacted an area.

SITUATION: In the event emergency response agencies are called upon to assist in damage assessment and road clearing due to an emergency situation in a storm damaged area.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS Upon notification of requested assistance from lead agency, Fire Departments shall be requested to provide the following support:

A. PROCEDURES

1- Each Fire Department in the effected area will be requested by pager or radio to assist in determining the extent of damage in their District.

2- Roads within the Fire Department's District have been prioritized to provide general access to the area. These roads should be SURVEYED FIRST:

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- b. MAJOR COUNTY RDS (color coded on the map) 2nd Priority
- c. OTHER COUNTY RDS - next

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D. DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR

1- During severe weather events, (if at all possible), position personnel with RADIO communication (preferably Skywarn trained), at any school that is in your fire district. Not all watches would require response to schools but when weather has a history of spanning tornadoes and damaging wind, it would be to the advantage of the school to have communications available in the event of damage and or injury to staff and pupils.

****NOTE: SAFETY IS A PRIMARY CONCERN FOR ALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS. WHEN BLOCKING A ROAD OR DIRECTING TRAFFIC BE SURE REFLECTIVE CLOTHING IS WORN, EMERGENCY LIGHTING IS USED AND A GOOD LINE OF SIGHT IS PROVIDED FOR THE APPROACHING TRAFFIC.**

Emergency Operation Center

"EOC"

Standard Operating Procedures "SOP"

The Emergency Management District

Updated: April 2017

EOC ACTIVATION

DUTY ASSIGNMENTS		
DATE:	SHIFT - 1 Time:	SHIFT - 2 Time:
SHIFT SUPERVISOR:		
COMMUNICATIONS 1. Radio Monitor - 800/hi/lo		
RADAR / NAWAS 1. Operate Radar 2. Monitor Cable Radar 3. NAWAS		
RECORDER 1. Situation Board 2. Activity Log 3. Teletype Monitor		
TELEPHONE 1. Phone Operator		
PIO		

Forward

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure is to establish responsibilities and functions in staffing and roles in the EOC during times of emergency and disaster. Procedures set forth in this SOP will insure that all areas of responsibilities are clearly delineated and that response can be coordinated with all agencies involved.

This Standard Operating Procedure supersedes any SOP concerning EOC Activation dated prior to March 1999.

Glen Moore - Director

Date

EOC ACTIVATION SOP

I. RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT STAFF AND ACTION OFFICERS UPON ACTIVATION

The permanent District Staff Members are assigned responsibilities and functions as indicated when the EOC is activated.

A. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

- 1. Supervises overall operation of the EOC.**
- 2. Maintains contact with the Executive Group and keeps them informed of the situation.**
- 3. Implements decisions of the Executive Group through the District and EOC staff.**
- 4. Authorizes expenditures and acquisitions in emergency situations as needed.**
- 5. Assigns staffing hours for staff members.**

B. SHIFT SUPERVISOR

- 1. Insure that needed maps, status boards, video displays, etc. are available as needed.**
- 2. Advises staff on operational decisions and assigns priorities of operations**
- 3. Keep the Executive Director and PIO informed on current operational conditions.**
- 4. Assure that situation board and permanent records (logs) are being maintained for after action reports.**
- 5. Answers telephone inquiries as needed.**
- 6. Contact outside agencies for needed assistance i.e. MEMA.**
- 7. Implement shift staffing hours.**

- 8. Coordinates with Action Officers and represented agencies in the EOC on situations in their related areas.**

C. COMMUNICATIONS / RADIO MONITOR

- 1. Operate and Monitor 800 MHz, hi / Lo Band Radio traffic in EOC during activation.**
 - a. Receive and Send message traffic as required.**
 - b. Monitor Fire, Police, Vol. Fire & MEMA traffic.**
- 2. Record and disseminate incoming messages to EOC Recorder, Shift Supervisor and/or appropriate agencies as needed.**

3. Send message traffic as requested by Shift Supervisor and or agencies present in the EOC.
4. Keep Shift Supervisor and / or Director abreast of overall situation as develops.
5. ****Transmit all tornado warnings over 800 MHz radio.**
6. ****Transmit all tornado watch cancellations over 800 MHz radio.**
7. Update warning information on 800 MHz as received.

D. RADAR / NAWAS OPERATION

1. Operate and monitor EOC radar and Cable radar.
2. Disseminate (possible) severe radar reading info to EOC staff and National Weather Service in Jackson.
3. Contact Jackson Weather and request assistance in identifying radar reading. ****A Warning can only be issued by National WX Service.**
4. Monitor and answer all traffic over the NAWAS to Hattiesburg EOC from outside agencies (including NWS) trying to contact EOC.
5. Relay all (Radio or NAWAS) vital information from Jackson Weather or any other outside agencies to Shift Supervisor and EOC Recorder to be paged out or recorded on situation board.
6. Provide technical assistance in communications to the EOC and supported agencies.

E. RECORDER

1. Record vital information on situation board.
2. Record vital information on permanent activity log for after action reports.
3. Monitors WX teletype for wx updates and disseminates that information to EOC staff and outside agencies on a need to know basis.
4. Acts as shelter officer and records shelters opened, capacity and number sheltered. (Red Cross Rep. may handle this)
5. Operate Wide Paging System as needed.
 - a. Issue watch or warnings and other messages as required.
6. Post maps with damage and/or roads closed.

F. TELEPHONE OPERATOR

1. Answers telephone inquiries as received.
2. Refers all Media calls to PIO and/or Executive Director.
3. Directs calls for assistance to appropriate EOC Staff or agencies and keeps accurate log of vital calls.
4. Log all information (wx or incident) and report to Shift Supervisor.
5. Supports PIO with clerical assistance.

G. PIO

- 1. Acts as the liaison between the EOC and general public.**
- 2. Serves as the centralized point for all information to be released to the public.**
- 3. Disperses public information, both to general public and to the public at risk.**
- 4. Acts as the liaison between the EOC and Mass Media.**
- 5. Disperses information to mass media to insure accurate and consistent information flow.**
- 6. Ensure that consistent messages are disseminated to the media.**
- 7. Works under the direction of the Executive Director.**
- 8. Ensure that all information released to public is authorized by Executive Director.**

H. STATE GUARD

- 1. Sign-in Register**
- 2. Issue Access Badges**
- 3. Handle EOC Access Door**
- 4. EOC Security and Access Control**

Note: All telephone messages will be recorded on message forms to provide a copy for plan analysis after the exercise.

I. HAM RADIO OPERATOR

- 1. Operate HAM Radio Equipment located in the EOC.**
- 2. Provide Backup Commo for EOC**
- 3. Send and Receive messages as required by Shift Supervisor or Director**

J. FIRST RESPONSE AGENCIES

- 1. Law Enforcement**
 - a. Each Law Enforcement Agency represented in the area of operations will provide and action officer to the EOC with the following functions:**
 - 1. Coordinate Law Enforcement efforts in the area of operations (AO) between responding agencies.**
 - 2. Provide information and situation analysis and**

recommendations to EOC Shift Supervisor in relation to Law Enforcement situations.

3. Monitor contact with the respective agencies and keep EOC updated on actions required of the agencies.
4. Monitor status of available force for emergency operations.
5. Assist EOC Staff Recorder in updating maps and situation boards related to Law Enforcement actions.
6. Coordinate mutual aid with the A.O.

2. FIRE SERVICE

A. Hattiesburg Fire Department will provide an Action Officer to the EOC as required with the following responsibilities:

1. Coordinate fire service and search and rescue operations in the area of operations (A.O.)
2. Maintain status of search and rescue operation on map in EOC.
3. Coordinate mutual aid from other Fire Departments in the A.O.
4. Provide situation analysis and recommendation to EOC Shift Supervisor relating to fire service.

3. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

A. Emergency medical service (AAA Ambulance) will provide an Action Officer to the EOC with the following responsibilities:

1. Coordinate emergency medical service in the A.O.
2. Maintain status of EMS in the EOC.
3. Coordinate with area hospitals in EMS support.
4. Coordinate mutual aid from outside EMS providers.

K. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

A. American Red Cross

- 1. Provide Action Officer in the EOC.**
- 2. Administer the area shelter plan.**
- 3. Maintain status report of area shelters for the EOC.**
- 4. Assist EOC Shift Supervisor in handling request for assistance from the public.**
- 5. Coordinate public donations effort with the Salvation Army.**

B. SALVATION ARMY

- 1. Provide Action Officer in the EOC.**
- 2. Provide mass feeding service in the A.O.**
- 3. Maintain status report on service provided for the EOC.**
- 4. Assist Shift Supervisor in handling public Assistance requests.**
- 5. Coordinate any public donation effort with the Red Cross.**

L. PUBLIC WORKS

A. Each governmental agency represented in the A.O. will provide Action Officers responsible for the following:

- 1. Road and bridge**
- 2. Public water and sewer**
- 3. Governmental authority for action in the A.O.**
- 4. Maintain status of their respective agency as related to damage and assistance needed.**

M. GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY

A. The Mayor of Hattiesburg and President of the Board of Supervisors will maintain contact with the EOC or make available the representation that has the authority to:

- 1. Declare Emergency**
- 2. Commit emergency funds**
- 3. Request mutual aid from outside area**
- 4. Account for emergency expenditures**

DISTRIBUTION & DONATIONS SPECIFIC

DISTRIBUTION AND DONATIONS ANNEX

**WATER & ICE
Commodities**

The Emergency Management District

Updated April 2017

DISTRIBUTION & DONATIONS SPECIFIC

DISTRIBUTION AND DONATIONS ANNEX

FORREST COUNTY

This Annex provides the organization and guidelines for ensuring the ordering, receiving and distribution of mass commodities provided to Forrest County during times of major crisis. Pre-identified locations for distribution will be prepared and the commodities transported to each location. It also provides the SOP'S for Donations Management for coordinating, control and warehouse the mass amounts of donated goods and services that could infiltrate into Forrest County following a disaster.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 Commodity Staging and Distribution Plan DS-1thru 11
Attachment 2 Donations Management SOP DM-1thru 4

Commodity Staging and distribution Plan

Introduction

The County is subject to the impacts from Severe Weather and Hurricanes. These hazards can lead to wide spread power interruptions. The impact of the loss of power leads directly to the ability of the general public to sustain themselves. The loss of power on the commercial side leads to the loss of critical services for the general public. Other hazards can lead to the same result but Severe Weather and Hurricanes are the most threatening. The loss of power can have a cascading impact on other utilities such as phone, water and sewer.

Upon the detection of a critical event, Forrest County Emergency Management District will activate the EOC and specific ESF'S to support the event. The response effort will be directly proportioned to the amount of citizens and businesses without power or the number of uninhabitable dwelling units. Temporary generator capability is beginning to somewhat reduce the negative impact of individual households. Critical utilities and commercial services power loss impact are being reduced through initiatives to provide FEMA/State generator assets and through the 5% hazard mitigation grant program.

Scope of this Plan

This plan is addressing the ordering, receiving and distribution of mass commodities provided to Forrest County during times of major crisis. Specifically, this plan addresses water and Ice with the ability to add MRE'S and tarps or plastic provided there is a significant need.

Primary Contacts

The primary contacts for this plan are the following:

Local – EMD Director for Forrest County and Hattiesburg

Executive Director Glen Moore

Office Phone: 601-544-5911

Email: glen@forresteoc.com

State – EM Logistics Mgmt MEMA

Don Wilson

Office Phone: 601-933-6705

Email: dwilson@mema.ms.gov

Recognition of the Problem

Until the event occurs and a damage assessment has been completed, prediction of the needs is an educated guess, based on past events. Forrest County EMD will make initial assessment as soon as practical after the event has occurred. It will consult with the power company(ies) that serve Forrest County as to the magnitude of the outages and the anticipated repair times. The EMD will consult with other emergency agencies to determine the extent of the damage to the community infrastructure.

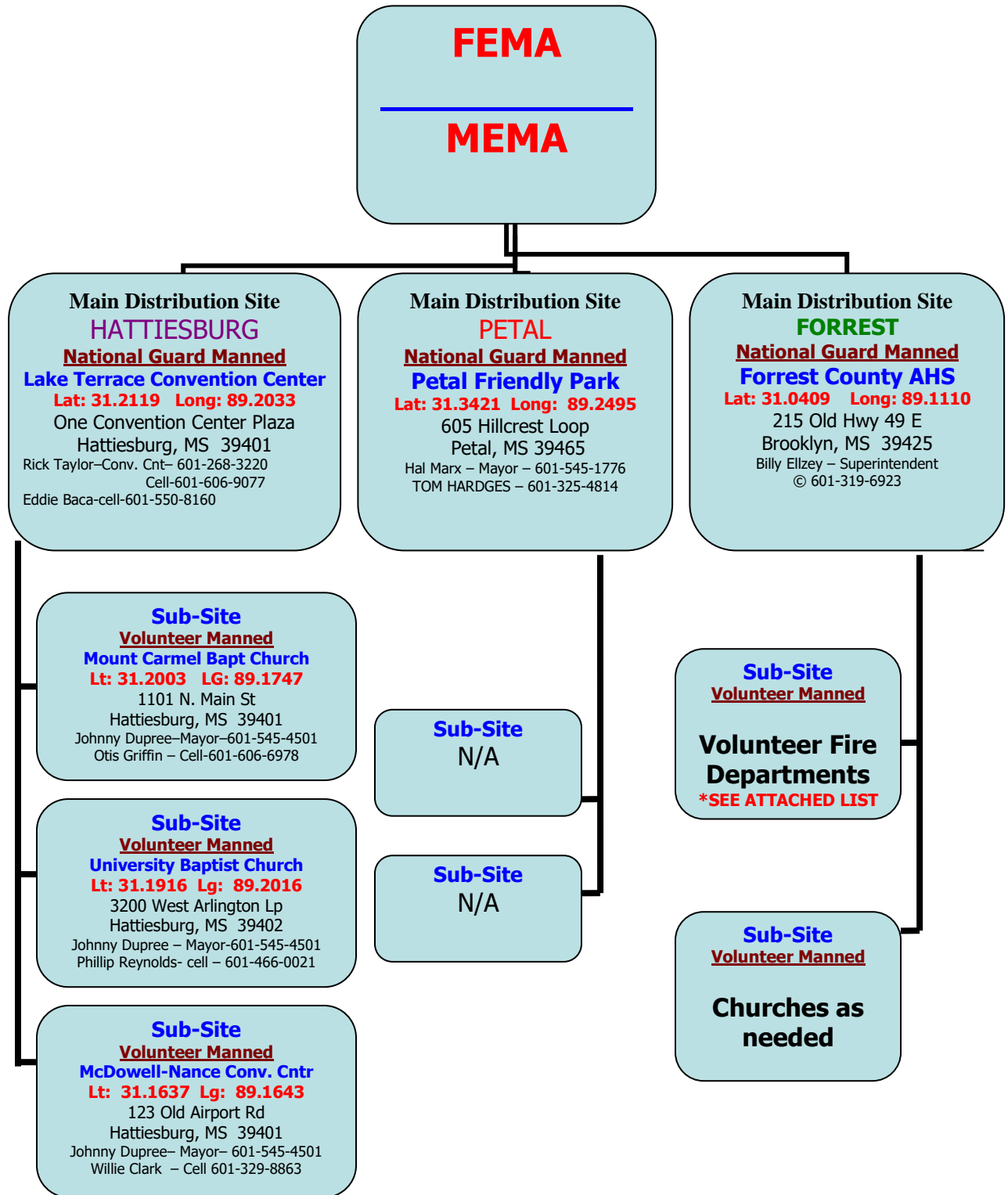
Utilities POC'S: MS. Power Rob Robinson 601.596.8528
 Southern Pine Electric Power Dan Davis 601.616.8391
 Pearl River Valley EPA Randy Wallace 601.441.1311
 So. MS. Elect Power Assoc. Terry Lee 601.268.2083
 Dixie Electric Jerry Gibson 601.433.4383

Principle of Supply and Distribution

It is recognized that the flow of commodities is not instant but is a pipeline effect. That fact complements the reality that it takes time and resources to set up public distribution centers, and the general public in this region generally has several days of water, ice and food available to them at their places of residence based on the hazards that are more frequent to Forrest County. Unusual hazard occurrences could make these planning assumptions invalid. MRE needs are related to the operating status of the grocery stores, of which there are many in the Hattiesburg and Forrest County area. The financial condition of the population will sometimes dictate the need for MRE'S to bridge the time between the event and the next normal pay day. Unfortunately, the public desire for commodities outpaces their need for commodities. Arrangements for commodities will be based on power, water and grocery store status. Generally the nature of our disasters determines the need for tarps or plastic covering. They are usually dispensed as requested directly from the Emergency Management District EOC.

State Resources Needs

The desired state of affairs is that staging and distribution centers shall be equipped with local resources for operation. The practicality of this, decreases rapidly when the return of normal commercial operations occurs consuming the volunteers back to their normal employment. Since commodity distribution often extends beyond core commercial operation, shortfalls can occur.



FORREST COUNTY
ICE AND WATER DISTRIBUTION

CITY OF HATTIESBURG

NATIONAL GUARD MANNED AT THE MAIN SITE ONLY

Main Water and Ice Distribution Center: LAKE TERRACE CONVENTION CENTER

Address **One Convention Center Plaza**
(Hwy 49 & I-59 Interchange)
HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

Contact Person **RICK TAYLOR- MGR**
Contact Number **601-268—3220**
Cell Number **601-606-9074**
Alt Contact Eddie Baca **Cell 601-550-8160**
EOC Contact **PAUL SHEFFIELD – OPS OFFICER**
EOC Contact # **601-544-5911 or © 601-606-5150**

CITY/COUNTY OR VOUNTEERS MANNED AT ALL SUB-SITES

Sub-Site Location: MOUNT CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH

Address **1101 NORTH MAIN STREET**
HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

Contact Person **OTIS GRIFFIN**
Contact Number **601-583-4943**
Cell **601-606-6978**

Sub-Site Location: UNIVERSITY BAPTIST CHURCH

Address **3200 WEST ARLINGTON LOOP**
HATTIESBURG, MS 39402

Contact Person **PHILLIP REYNOLDS**
Contact Number **601-264-6908**
Cell **601-466-0021**

Sub-Site Location: McDOWELL NANCE CONVENTION CENTER

Address **123 OLD AIRPORT RD**
HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

Contact Person **WILLIE CLARK**
Contact Number **(w) 601-544-6001 (Willmut Gas Co)**
Cell **601-329-8863**

FORREST COUNTY

ICE AND WATER DISTRIBUTION

COUNTY

NATIONAL GUARD MANNED AT THE MAIN SITE ONLY

Main Water and Ice Distribution Center: **FORREST COUNTY AHS SCHOOL**

Address 215 OLD HWY 49 EAST
BROOKLYN, MS 39425

Contact Person Billy Ellzey

Contact Number © 601.319.6923

EOC Contact PAUL SHEFFIELD – OPS OFFICER

EOC Contact # 601-544-5911 or © 601-606-5150

Sub-Site Location: VOLUNTEER FIRE STATIONS

Address **see attached list

Contact Person FIRE CHIEF OF EACH DEPARTMENT

Sub-Site Location: CHURCHES

Address ** As needed

Contact Person _____

Contact Number _____

Pre-Designated Donation Manager

COREY PROCTOR – County Planner

Contact Number (w) 601-583-6162 or © 601-5436860

FORREST COUNTY

ICE AND WATER DISTRIBUTION

CITY OF PETAL

NATIONAL GUARD MANNED AT THE MAIN SITE ONLY

Main Water and Ice Distribution Center: PETAL FRIENDLY PARK
Address **605 HILLCREST LOOP**
PETAL, MS 39465

Contact Person **TOM HARDGES**

Contact Number **601-545-1776**
Cell **601-325-4814**

EOC Contact **PAUL SHEFFIELD – OPS OFFICER**

EOC Contact # **601-544-5911 or © 601-606-5150**

CITY/COUNTY OR VOLUNTEER MANNED AT ALL SUB-SITES

Sub-Site Location: N/A

Address _____

Contact Person _____

Contact Number _____

Sub-Site Location: N/A

Address _____

Contact Person _____

Contact Number _____

Pre-Designated Donation Manager MELISSA MARTIN – (Volunteer)
Contact Number 601-545-1776 (City Hall) DS-6

Water and Ice Distribution Plan

FEMA / MEMA distribution trucks will deliver Water and Ice to the three main pre-determined distribution sites. The National Guard will only man these three main sites.

**Lake Terrace Convention Center
Petal Friendly Park
Forrest County Agriculture High School**

MAIN DISTRIBUTION SITES

The main sites will be responsible to distribute both to the general public and to pre-determined sub-sites and pre-determined critical facilities.

☉ TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC:

1. Main distribution site manned by National Guard will distribute ice/water (amounts may vary with availability) to the public.
2. Water / Ice amount will depend on availability.

☉ TO SUB-SITES:

1. Main distribution sites will allow Pre-Determined Sub-Sites from their jurisdiction to load Water/Ice (amounts may vary with availability) to be distributed from sub-sites. A list of these pre-approved sites for each jurisdiction (Hattiesburg, Forrest County, and Petal) will be kept at Main Distribution Site.

☉ TO PRE-DETERMINED CRITICAL FACILITY AGENCIES:

1. Main distribution site will allow pre-determined critical facilities i.e. nursing – assisted living facilities, hospital, and shelter – load bulk daily supplies.
2. Any critical facility that may request Water/Ice must first contact the EOC for pre-approval.
3. A list of pre-determined critical facilities will be kept at each Main Distribution Site.

SUB-SITE DISTRIBUTION LOCATIONS

All sub-sites must be approved by the Emergency Management District and Registered as an official site in order to receive bulk supplies from the Main distribution sites. Pre-Determined Sub-Sites will be responsible to pick-up and distribute to the general public.

☉ TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC:

1. A list of each Jurisdictions Sub-Sites will be maintained at the Jurisdictional Main Distribution Site i.e. Hattiesburg, County, Petal.
2. Pre- Determined Sub-Site Distribution Sites will be manned by Volunteers Only.
3. Sub-Sites must be able to pick-up Water and Ice from the Main Distribution Site in their jurisdiction.
4. Sub-Sites must supply own transport and loading crew. DS-7
5. Amount of Ice and Water for each sub-site will be on **AVAILABILITY ONLY BASIS!**

6. Distribution of Ice and Water will be to the public only. (No groups or bulk distribution from Sub-Sites.) ****All bulk and group distribution will be from Main Site Only!**

PRE-DETERMINED CRITICAL FACILITY AGENCIES

- Ⓢ Critical facilities are deemed those who house elderly, disabled, medical and shelters
- Ⓢ Agencies in need of bulk daily supplies must make request through the EOC for the amount of ice/water daily request. The requesting agency will then be placed on the list of authorized agents to receive bulk supplies for their facility. (Amounts will vary with the amount of ice/water's availability)
- Ⓢ Main distribution site will allow pre-determined critical facilities load bulk daily supplies. (Amounts may vary due to availability)
- Ⓢ Critical facilities must supply own transportation and loading crew.
- Ⓢ A list of pre-determined critical facilities will be kept at each Main Distribution Site
- Ⓢ Critical facilities bulk supplies will be allowed to use own jurisdiction Main Distribution Site, (Hattiesburg, Petal, and Forrest County) example: If critical facility is located in Hattiesburg they must use the Hattiesburg Main Distribution Site.

Pre-Determined Equipment Needs:

Site One – Hattiesburg

HBG Lake Terrace Convention Center

1. Two (2) Fork Lifts
2. Two (2) Pallet Jacks
3. One (1) Tent
4. Two (2) Cooling Fans
5. One (1) 5kw Generator
6. One (1) Light Set
7. 15 Barricades
8. 50 Traffic Cones
9. Two (2) Large Dumpsters

Site Two - Petal

Petal Hudson Complex

1. One (1) Fork Lift
2. One (1) Pallet Jack
3. One (1) Tent
4. Two (2) Cooling Fans
5. One (1) 5kw Generator
6. One (1) Light Set
7. Five (5) Barricades
8. 25 Traffic Cones
9. One (1) Large Dumpster

Site Three - Forrest County

Forrest County AHS

1. One (1) Fork Lift
2. One (1) Pallet Jack
3. One (1) Tent
4. Two (2) Cooling Fans
5. One (1) 5kw Generator
6. One (1) Light Set
7. Five (5) Barricades
8. 25 Traffic Cones
9. One (1) Large Dumpster

MAIN POD SITE 1
LAKE TERRACE CONVENTION CENTER, HATTIESBURG

SERVING THE FOLLOWING VFD SUB-SITES:

DIXIE VFD
19 DIXIE BARN RD.
LT 31.1318
LG 89.1821

RAWLS SPRING VFD STATION 1
41 ARCHIE SMITH RD.
LT 31.2259
LG 89.221

RAWLS SPRING VEF STATION 2
512 ARCHIE SMITH RD.
LT n/a
LG n/a

NORTH FORREST VFD STATION 1
2315 GLENDALE AVE.
LT 31.2144
LG 89.1818

NORTH FORREST VFD STATION 2
1133 EATONVILLE RD.
LT 31.2537
LG 89.2117

MAIN POD SITE 2
HUDSON'S COMPLEX, PETAL

SERVING THE FOLLOWING VFD SUB-SITES:

MACEDONIA VFD STATION 1
610 MACEDONIA RD.
LT 31.2319
LG 89.1016

MACEDONIA VFD STATION 2
600 MACEDONIA RD.
LT
LG

MACEDONIA VFD STATION 3
711 LEEVILLE RD.
LT 31.2337
LG 89.1525

SUNRISE VFD STATION 1
1071 LUTHER CARTER RD
LT 31.1827
LG 89.1247

SUNRISE VFD STATION 2
177 MYERS RD
LT 31.1534
LG 89.1032

MAIN POD SITE 3
AHS BROOKLYN, FORREST COUNTY

SERVING THE FOLLING VFD SUB-SITES:

BROOKLYN VFD STATION 1
35 OLD HWY 49 SOUTH
LT 31.03234
LG 89.11211

McLAURIN VFD STATION 1
310 CARTER RD.
LT 31.000
LG 89.1309

McLAURIN VFD DANTZLER STATION 2
764 CHURCHWELL RD.
CARNES VFD
LT 31.1124
LG 89.1715

CARNES VFD STATION 1
268 JOHN MORRIS RD
LT 31.02280
LG 89.12454
CARNES VFD MAXIE STATION 2
105 MOFFETT RD.
LT 30.5732
LG 89.1008

<http://ms-ema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapTour/index.html?appid=6a1116e851cd40f78cfe1dcf16a49c24>

MAINE POD SITE 1
LAKE TERRACE CONVENTION CENTER, HATTIESBURG

SERVING THE FOLLOWING CHURCH AND OTHER SUB-SITES:

MOUNT CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH

1101 NORTH MAIN ST.

LT 31.2003

LG 89.1747

UNIVERSITY BAPTIST CHURCH

3200 WEST ARLINGTON LP.

LT 31.1916

LG 89.2016

McDOWELL-NANCE CONVENTION CENTER

123 OLD AIRPORT RD.

LT 31.1637

LG 89.1643

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

4142 LINCOLN RD.

LT n/a

LG n/a

Find attached the following forms:

Bulk Water/Ice Distribution Request Form

Tracking Form for Main Distribution Sites

Forrest County

General Population Shelter Plan

April 2017

Forrest County

General Population Shelter Plan

Purpose

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

Concept of Operations

General

- The Forrest County Emergency Management Director, along with local officials, has the responsibility and authority to open shelters.
- Upon notification by Emergency Management of a potential or actual event requiring response, all ESF – 6 liaisons MS Department of Human Services (DHS), American Red Cross (ARC), and Salvation Army (SA) will report to the Forrest County EOC. Direct coordination of mass care activities will take place at this location.
- When necessary, the American Red Cross and Salvation Army, with the support of the Forrest County office of the Department of Human Services, will carry out all duties in meeting the needs of evacuees. This includes supporting each other in the operation of shelters, food services and emergency human needs.
- Shelter and feeding managers will be appointed to each shelter and will be responsible for the operation of their individual task/shelter.

Mass Care

General Population Shelters

- When an event gives prior warning, the EM Director will then make the call for which public shelters to be opened by American Red Cross and MS Depart. Of Human Services.
- Shelters might be used during floods, hazardous materials accidents, fires, hurricanes, earthquakes and post tornado if needed.
- Flood shelter utilization considers elevation criteria, surrounding topography, and structural integrity. Hazardous materials shelters consider the location of the hazard, wind direction, and duration of the hazard.
- All citizens who choose to locate at these temporary emergency public shelters will require food, water, the possible provision of emergency first aid, and a wide variety of other mass care services.
- In disasters requiring shelters to be opened and staffed, ARC and SA assigned to the EOC will keep vital records, charts and status of shelter & mobile units feeding status will be maintained by the Salvation Army assigned to the EOC as well. These persons will keep the Forrest County Emergency Management

Director fully informed on shelter and feeding status at all times throughout the emergency.

Opening Shelters

- Shelters would be required in two major emergency situations: (1) A local emergency situation, when residents of Forrest County would require sheltering within the County, or (2) a surrounding area emergency requiring evacuation, when residents from other areas would require sheltering in Forrest County.
- Local government will open shelters in coordination with the State. Forrest County Emergency Management Director will notify ARC and Salvation Army of the Mass Care ESF-6 activation. EM Director will request the opening of pertinent shelters.

Shelter Resources

- Forrest County Emergency Management maintains a up-date listing of shelters.
- Shelter Kits containing appropriate forms, handbooks, and identification have been prepared and are maintained by ARC.
- ARC also provides cots, communication equipment and other items necessary to shelter support.
- ARC also provides disaster health and mental health services

Mass Feeding/Procurement of Food Resources

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

Pre-Incident

- Notification of all Emergency Services.
- Develop and coordinate shelter operations.
- Public information activities.
- Shelters will be stocked with appropriate supplies immediately prior to their activation.

Incident

- Open and staff shelters as needed.
- Distribute shelter kits and supplies.
- Complete shelter stocking.
- Shelter manager shall advise the ARC coordinator at the EOC when capacity of shelter space has been approached to allow for coordination to open additional shelter.

- Maintain communications between shelters and the EOC.

Recovery

- Keep shelters operational until emergency is manageable.
- Deactivate unnecessary shelters.
- As shelter and feeding operations are beginning to be phased out, relay or provide information regarding re-entry to points(s) of origin to all active shelter locations for dissemination to evacuees.
- Re-entry information, affecting evacuees from other counties/states sheltering in FORREST County, will be obtained from the State Emergency Operations Center and disseminated by Forrest County ESF – 6 personnel to the appropriate shelter locations.

Post-Incident

- Facilitating movement to temporary housing.
- Coordinate cleanup and restoration of facilities used for shelters.
- The Mass Care lead prepares an after-action report for closeout to the Forrest County EM Director.

Primary Agency Responsibilities

South Central MS Chapter of the American Red Cross (as per the attached executed agreement)

- Send a designated representative to the Forrest County EOC for shelter coordination.
- Designate and train shelter managers, shelter workers, health and mental health professionals for all Forrest County shelters.
- Maintain and keep current a contact list of shelter managers with day and night phone numbers.
- At the Emergency Manager's request, open and operate designated shelters.
- Establish shelter communications with the EOC.
- Provide shelter management kits and shelter registration forms.
- Coordinate all sheltering activities with the American Red Cross National Headquarters and the State Human Services office.
- Close and phase out shelter operations.
- Responsible for support of feeding operations with coordination with the Salvation Army of Hattiesburg.
- Develop and maintain a through and current mass care SOP.
- Provides team members to serve in the capacity of Site Coordinator, Assistant Site Coordinator, Shelter Supplies Manager, Signage Manager, Notification Manager, and Field Manager for the FEMA 361 Shelter.

Salvation Army of Hattiesburg

- Provide mass feeding operations in Forrest County.

- Act as overall Coordinator for Mass Feeding in Forrest County. (all feeding other than private organizations should coordinate feeding through the Salvation Army Office to ensure feeding is covered in all areas of Forrest County)
- Assist the ARC and Human Services with other shelter operations.

Department of Human Services

- Support and coordinate with the ARC and the Forrest County EM Director in shelter identification.
- Maintain communications with the Forrest County EOC.
- Work with Co-Coordinator Agencies, ARC and Salvation Army and all other support agencies to review and update this plan and submit to the Forrest County EM Director, for approval and publication.
- Develop and maintain a thorough and current mass care SOP.
- Shall be trained by ARC officials in shelter management.

The FEMA 361 Shelter Building

Overview

This facility, located adjacent to the James Lynn Cartledge Multi-purpose Center, will be utilized as a safe room shelter, and to house evacuees during an emergency such as, a hurricane making land fall in an area that will cause a direct impact to the Forrest County area. This shelter will be utilized as a temporary shelter until the emergency situation has diminished to the point that normal operations exist. Normally the shelter will provide safety to individuals until the storm has passed the area. Evacuees may be moved to other shelters if longer than 36 hours are required for sheltering.

Shelter Management Team

The Executive Director of the South Central Mississippi Chapter of the American Red Cross will serve as the Site Coordinator for the 361 Shelter. The Emergency Services Director of the ARC will serve as the Assistant Site Coordinator and Shelter Supplies Manager. Local ARC volunteers will serve in the capacity of Signage, Notification and Field Managers.

The Forrest County Building Service Manager serves in role of the Equipment Manager regarding maintaining equipment at the shelter and ensures that the equipment is maintained year-round and working properly.

Signage

The 361 Shelter will have a sign that identifies the building as a shelter and signage will be located along Sullivan Drive that identifies the building and parking. Also, the large light-emitting diode (LED) sign along U.S. Highway 49 will also direct users to the shelter. Signage will be placed along U.S. Highway 49 that

indicates the shelter location and if the shelter is open or closed. The South Central MS Chapter of the American Red Cross has additional signs if needed for placement along the transportation corridors.

Equipment and Supplies

Equipment and emergency supplies for the shelter will be provided by the ARC in the event that the shelter is activated.

NOTE: Any changes to any part of this plan must be submitted to the Forrest County EM Director for approval.

HATTIESBURG POLICE

EVACUATION

PLAN



EVACUATION PLAN IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR COASTAL EVACUATION

REVIEWED

10/10

**HATTIESBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT
PLAN OF ACTION
EVACUATION PLAN IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR COASTAL EVACUATION**

The City of Hattiesburg Police Department has a direct responsibility to manage intersections to assist in keeping traffic moving safely through the city.

Hattiesburg Police will focus on Highway 49 from both the North and South ends. Other law enforcement agencies will be assisting with traffic congestion throughout the city. Interstate 59 along with Highways 49 and 98 East will be used as the evacuation routes from the Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama coastal areas.

The following locations have been evaluated and determined if they should be either manned or barricaded:

1. Camp Shelby's South Gate will be open.
2. Camp Shelby's North Gate Median will be closed to crossover traffic using barricades. (3) Barricades will be needed.
3. Highway 49/98 will have one (1) officer assigned to this location: Hwy 98 westbound on ramp to Hwy 49 will be closed to traffic using (2) two barricades. Hwy 98 eastbound will be open for vehicles wanting to go HWY 49 south only. Hwy 98/49 northbound Exit will be closed using two (2) barricades. Three (3) barricades will also be placed at the turn around crossing Hwy 49 souths across from Rose's Quick Stop to prevent vehicles from trying to turn around to go 49 north. A total of eight (8) Barricades will be needed.
4. Highway 49/Sullivan Drive: One (1) officer at this location.
5. Highway 49/Edwards Street: Two (2) officers assigned to this location with a traffic light control switch. The second Officer will assist with any other problems that may arise and also to rotate duties.
6. Highway 49/WSF Tatum Road: No officer will be needed. It will be monitored and barricaded on both sides of the intersections using four (4) barricades. Vehicles will not be able to turn left on Hwy 49 and go north. Traffic lights will be placed on Green to keep Hwy 49 traffic moving.
7. Highway 49 / Helveston Road: One (1) officer will be assigned to this location with a traffic control switch. Wisteria Drive and Helveston Rd will

be barricaded and traffic will not be able to enter Hwy 49. Both Service Drives will be open to traffic to allow vehicles to go to County Club road in order to use the crossover over Hwy 49. Four (4) barricades will be needed at this location along with several cones.

8. Hwy 49 / West Pine Street: One (1) officer will be assigned to this location with a traffic control switch. Barricades will be placed on both sides of Pine Street and any traffic traveling West on Pine Street having to take the Service Road to Broadway Dr. Barricades will be placed at Lincoln Rd at West Pine Street detouring traffic from Byron St back out to Broadway Drive. Six (6) barricades will be needed along with cones.
9. Broadway drive's ramp to Hwy 49 North will be closed. No officers will be assigned here. Two (2) barricades needed.
10. Hwy 49/Eddy Street: Two (2) officers will be assigned to this location with a traffic control switch. Traffic will not be able to cross Hwy 49. Traffic leaving the Mall will be allowed to merge onto 49 northbound only. Traffic leaving Wal-Mart side will only be allowed to go 49 southbound. Six (6) barricades will be used here along with cones.
11. Hwy 49/Mamie St: Two (2) officers will be assigned with a traffic light switch; priority will be given to emergency vehicles going to the Hospital. Four (4) Barricades, two (2) on both sides of the intersection will be placed here.
12. Hwy 49/Hardy St: Two (2) officers will be assigned with a traffic light control switch. Hardy St will be closed to all cross traffic, due to being one of the busiest Intersections in the city. A supervisor will be stationed at this location to monitor traffic and to see if turn lanes need to be closed. Barricades will need to be placed on both sides of Hwy 49, North 25th, South 28th Service Drive at USM entrance and the Service Drive at Walgreen's (11) Barricades will be needed.
13. Hwy 49/42 By-Pass: One (1) officer will be assigned with a traffic control switch. Traffic will be allowed to merge onto Hwy 49 northbound only. Three (3) barricades will be needed.
14. Hwy 49/31st Ave.: Two (2) officers will be assigned with a traffic control switch. North 31st Ave. will be closed on both sides of Hwy 49. Eight (8) barricades will be needed along with cones.

15. Hwy 49/Convention Center: Two (2) officers will be assigned with a traffic light control switch, and to assist with vehicles that may want to stop at the center for rest. Traffic leaving the center will be allowed to go Hwy 49 north only. Traffic coming from Campbell Scenic Dr. will only be allowed to go Hwy 49 southbound. Four (4) barricades will be needed.
16. Interstate 59/Hwy 49 and Hwy 49/I-59: No officers here. I-59 off ramp to Hwy 49 North along with I-59 on ramp both of these exits will be closed. Two (2) barricades and cones will be needed.
17. Hwy 49/Classic Drive: Two (2) officers will be here with a traffic control switch. No cross traffic allowed during high times. Six (6) barricades, three (3) on each side will be needed.

Note: There are four (4) locations that Hattiesburg citizens can use to cross Hwy 49 to avoid the evacuation congestion. The media will inform the public of available routes to travel and roads that are closed to traffic.

1. Country Club Road (Overpass)
2. Broadway Drive (Underpass)
3. 4th Street (Overpass)
4. 7th Street (Underpass)

19 HPD Officers will be needed to work these intersections. In the event of any unforeseen problems, it would be difficult for other officers to assist because of the traffic congestion. While one officer is operating the traffic controller, the other will be able to answer questions and work accidents etc., intersections with two or more officers.

Manpower: With 2 Patrol Platoons being called back in, and Traffic, Detectives, NET Warrants, Public Relations and Accreditation Sergeant. This will give approximately fifty-eight (58) officers extra to assist with this detail.

This number would be in addition to the regular on duty patrol platoon which each platoon has roughly a total of 12 or more officers.

The officers will be divided into two (2) shifts, day and night shift. Officers will work 12 hours shifts. (0600 hours to 1800 hours and 1800 hours to 0600 hours).

The City will be divided into North and South. The dividing line will be Hardy Street. Each section and each shift will have two commanders each to oversee the operations.

The following locations will be handled by assisting agencies. The city will request **thirty-two (32) officers, (sixteen – 16 - officers per shift)** from the state to assist during the evacuation detail.

1. Camp Shelby's Southgate one (1) Officer
2. Hwy 49/98 both Ramps, eastbound and westbound two (2) Officers
3. I-59 / 98 on ramp to I-59 Northbound one (1) Officer
4. I-59/ Veterans Memorial ramps one (1) Officer
5. I-59 / 49 two (2) Officers
6. I-59 / Hardy Street one (1) Officer

HIGHWAY 49 MEDIAN CROSSOVERS:

1. Between WSF Tatum and Helveston Road one (1) Officer
2. Between Helveston Rd and West Pine St one (1) Officer
3. Between Eddy Street and Mamie Street one (1) Officer
4. Hwy 49/ South of O'Ferral St one (1) Officer
5. Hwy 49 North at USM Intramural Field (1) Officer
6. Hwy 49 North at Fairchild Construction (1)
7. Hwy 49 North at East Dr. (1)
8. Hwy 49 at Sims Rd (1)

Traffic Maintenance has obligated 35 Type III Barricades (This may vary!) MDOT will need to provide 35 barricades which will results in a total of 70.

Traffic Maintenance has obligated 20 Saw Horses.

NEEDED EQUIPMENT

- ⇒ 70 Barricades will be needed for this detail
- ⇒ 50 Type III Big Barricades – Traffic Maintenance
- ⇒ 150 Saw Horses, (smaller ones) – Traffic Maintenance

Prepared by: Captain Davis

The Emergency Management District



EMERGENCY PROCEDURES TROPICAL STORM / HURRICANE

SEP 02

**Updated
April 2017**

PROCEDURES

THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT will proceed as indicated in following phases:

Phase I

A TROPICAL STORM has formed in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea or the Gulf of Mexico. Personnel will begin tracking the Storm and keep updated on the development and potential threat to the area.

1. Track the Storm by computer daily.
2. Brief the Director daily on the location, direction of travel, development and potential increase in strength.

Phase II

THE TROPICAL STORM has become a HURRICANE with wind speeds of 74 mph or greater. The HURRICANE is predicted to enter the Gulf of Mexico.

1. Continue to monitor and track the Hurricane as outlined in Phase I.
2. Review all Hurricane plans and procedures.
3. Update contact list for Emergency conditions.
4. Perform preventative maintenance on all equipment that may need to be utilized in an emergency.

Phase III

THE HURRICANE has entered the Gulf of Mexico and has the potential to become a Category 2 or higher.

1. All District Employee vacations and scheduled days off will be suspended until that time when the Hurricane has cleared our area.
2. A governmental authority briefing will be held to ensure each government entity is aware of the potential danger. Each entity will be urged to implement Pre-emergency actions in their areas.
 - a. Equipment/Supply check.
 - b. Shortfall reports are developed to identify items of equipment or personnel that will be

requested to support any emergency operations in response to the Hurricane.

- c. Emergency Management personnel will contact MEMA for information and coordination when and if the Hurricane impacts the District.
- d. Alert Ham Operators for possible activation.
- e. Tornado drill is conducted over the WAPS system to insure that all pagers are working and that everyone is informed of the procedures to follow if a tornado warning is issued.
- f. Monitor National Weather Bulletins and disseminate information to all responding agencies in both counties (i.e. Fire-Law-Medical-Supervisors-Mayors).
- g. Develop shift schedule for District employees that can be initiated quickly if conditions warrant.
- h. Page out Storm Advisories and coordinates as received.

Phase IV

HURRICANE IS CATEGORY 2 or higher and the Mississippi Gulf Coast has been placed under a Hurricane Watch and the hurricane is expected to make landfall within 48 hours.

1. EOC staffing is increased to a 24-hour operation. The day shift and night shift will activate the Operations Room to monitor storm progress and report vital information to appropriate agencies. **Prior to the 24 hours landfall prediction the NIGHT SHIFT will consist of the Duty Officer and Radar Observer if required.
2. Continue to update all city and county agencies on Hurricane status (i.e. location and strength).
3. Begin preparation for emergency conditions if hurricane continues to track towards our area.
4. Monitor local weather conditions for severe weather and issue watches and/or warnings as directed by National Weather Service.

5. Conduct coordination meeting with all Emergency Response Agencies
 - a. Brief on hurricane location, track, predicted landfall, and possible threat.
 - b. Re-establish all emergency contact personnel. <Who to call list>.
 - c. Develop resource list from within the county and cities of Hattiesburg & Petal, for availability of Mutual-Aid with the District.
 - d. Review road clearing plans and priority list.
 - e. Make contact with utility companies within the District. Who to contact? How to contact?
 - f. Determine who would serve as liaison for each position in the EOC during full activation.
 - g. Contact PIO to begin duties.
 - h. Develop and disseminate a News Release on the projected path of the storm. Emphasize PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAM IN PLACE.

Phase V

THE HURRICANE is a Category 2 or higher and is to make landfall within 24 hours and will impact the Forrest County area.

- 1- Full EOC activation begins.
- 2- EOC activation SOP is implemented.
 - a. Notify all Skywarn personnel of severe weather potential.
 - b. Maintain contact with MEMA.
 - c. Maintain contact with Camp Shelby EOC for coordination and support if it is used as an evacuation center.
 - d. Begin traffic monitoring to determine the impact or problems with any evacuation of coastal counties.
 - e. Recommend that cities and county declare a local State of Emergency.

- f. Request assistance from MEMA for shortfalls in equipment and resources that will be needed during the emergency.
- g. Implement plan for using State Guard in EOC operations.

Phase VI

THE HURRICANE has passed the District and has caused damage. Weather conditions are now such that Recovery Operations can begin (i.e. Search and Rescue, Damage Assessment, Clearing debris).

- 1. Recovery Operations
 - a. Coordinate with Fire, Law Enforcement, and Public works for initial damage assessment.
 - b. Coordinate SAR with the District.
 - c. Request assessment assistance from MEMA/FEMA.
 - d. Document all damages using video camera and paper documentation.
 - e. Develop daily news briefings on conditions in the District. (Coordinate with PIO).

EOC Operations remain fully activated until all conditions are returned to safe or normal.

JIC

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER

SOP

THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

2005

Updated:
April 2017

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER SOP

MISSION: The JIC (Joint Information Center) will serve as a collection and dissemination unit for all Information pertaining to a specific operation. This unit brings together and assembles all agency information in order to develop a summary report of the operation.

ORGANIZATION: The JIC will be manned by the District Operations Officer, the District's PIO, and any participating Response Agency's PIO's. Volunteer staff will be called upon to perform necessary administrative duties to ensure accurate dissemination of information.

FUNCTIONS:

- 1- Collect data from all agencies involved with specific details that relate to the functional areas of operation.
 - a. Law Enforcement
 - b. Fire Service
 - c. Emergency Medical
 - d. Shelter & Mass Care
 - e. Mutual Aid (outside)
 - f. Military Assistance

2-Maintain SITUATION BOARDS in JIC area listing participating agencies and current facts concerning the situation.

3-Develop summary reports for Director, Governmental Authorities and media briefings.

4-Present update briefing as required to Media, Public Officials, and Director.

5-Prepare News Releases as required.

6-Submit updated situation reports to MEMA as required.

BRIEFINGS: 1-Briefings will be conducted by the Director or PIO as appropriate.

2-Each briefing will have a representative from the participating agencies that have significant operational involvement in the incident. This enables each agency to make specific reports and answer questions relating to their area of expertise.

3-All briefings will be prepared from a cooperative agreement from all participating agencies. Everyone will be allowed input and agree upon any statement BEFORE it is released.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD YARD

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN



The Emergency Management District
4080 US Hwy 11
Hattiesburg, MS 39402

April 2017

Emergency Contact List

1	Hattiesburg Fire		601.545.4910
2	Hattiesburg Police		601.545.4910
3	AAA Ambulance		601.264.3404
4	Forrest Co Sheriff		601.5447800
5	Emergency Management		601.544.5911
6	Norfolk Southern RR		800.453.2530
7	Hazmat	Mike Stiner	404-210-2784 ©
8	Environmental	Garland Hendry	205-301-0027 ©
9	Trainmaster	Thomas Dunlap	205-612-5880 ©
10	Asst Trainmaster	John York	205-353-1185 ©
11	Track Master	Nathan Wolfe	601-297-3571

REMINDER CHECK LIST

		✓
1.	Get Aerial Photos	
2.	Get Maps	
3.	Notify Red Cross & Salv Army to set up Evac Center	
4.	Develop Emergency Notification Proto Call	
5.	Identify Staging Area	
6.	Identify initial procedures for Incident Assessment & Air Monitoring	
7.	Determine Wind Speed / Direction / Temp / Humidity etc	
8.	Begin Plum Cloud Tracking	
9.	Determine Evacuation Zone	
10.	Identify Incident product that is leaking	
11.	Develop Traffic flow plan / Road Block	
12.	Set Up Media Relations, News Briefings etc.	
13.	Establish Incident Command	
14.	Determine What Incident level – 1 (one – 2 (two – 3 (three) ??	
15.	Determine How contractors (i.e. USES) will enter the ICS System?	
16.	Determine when it is Safe to Re-enter evacuated area/buildings	
17.	Determine what shelters would be used.	
18.	Determine Where City / County Government would move if evacuated.	
19.	Como for Operations	
	Fire Commo	
	Law Commo	
	EMS Commo	
20.	Notify Public Works for barricades and detour signs	
21.	Determine if Schools, Churches, Day Care Centers are in Evac Area	
22.	Determine How best to evacuate Jail and where to go	
23.	Determine Where HPD evacuates to (due to 1 mile radius)	
24.	Determine which Chemicals would cause Major Evacuation (worse Case Situation)	

HATTIESBURG NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAIL YARD EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Introduction

The purpose of this Emergency Response Plan is to establish an efficient, reliable and effective guide for a response to any Hazardous Material Incident that might occur in this Rail Yard. This plan will also serve as a guide to insure the safety of residences living in the area as well as responders deploying to an incident.

General

This plan will consist of Three (3) levels:

LEVEL I – is an incident that is contained in the area and involves only minor release of product that would not cause exposure or danger to residents outside the rail yard. Maximum effect range of any exposure of product or vapors would be 100 ft or less.

Example: Release of non-flammable material or minor derailment of a train with no release.

LEVEL II – is an incident involving product release that is of flammable or toxic nature that may pose a hazard to the Rail Yard area and immediate area. Notification and evacuation of an area not greater than 500 ft from center of release or downwind would be necessary.

Example: Propane tank car with a minor leaking valve that can be controlled. The leak should be confined to the immediate area around the vessel and no potential of expansion of the problem.

LEVEL III – is an incident that involves a Hazardous Material that is flammable or toxic in nature and of such quantity that it will likely travel by wind outside the rail yard and cause an explosive potential that could endanger people or structures outside the rail yard.

This level incident would require a notification and evacuation of the area from 500 feet to 1 mile in radius.

Response to this level incident would require extensive Fire, hazmat and Law Enforcement personnel to perform notification and evacuation procedures and then secure the area.

Example ???

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

LEVEL 1 – Only Fire Hazmat and Emergency Personnel would be required to respond. Outside contract personnel as determined by Norfolk Southern Rail Road, OIC may be called for mitigation and clean-up operations. No evacuation would be necessary in a Level I incident because it is small in nature and poses no threat to people outside the Rail Yard.

LEVEL II – Response from Fire, Hazmat, EMA and Law Enforcement is required.

The immediate area around the Rail Yard should be blocked and secured. The Hazmat crew will determine the potential threat and recommend actions to be taken. Level II incident is such that protective action should be taken but no a threat that would cause evacuation of residents and structures, however, a Level II incident could escalate to a Level III if proper action is not taken quickly.

LEVEL III – Is an incident that has great potential to cause DEATH and INJURY to life and property within a ½ to one (1) mile radius of the Rail Yard.

Evacuation is required at this level. This may include a radius of ½ to one (1) mile and require resources from surrounding areas to include:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Hattiesburg Police Dept | • USM |
| • Forrest County Sheriff's Office | • Ms Highway Patrol |
| • Petal Police Dept | • Hattiesburg Fire Dept |
| • Lamar Co Sheriff's Office | • Petal Fire Dept |

This response will require a well coordinated response from all available resources in the area. The downtown area of Hattiesburg, including all governmental offices and at least two (2) schools would be included in the ½ to one (1) mile radius. City Hall, City Offices, Forrest County Court Buildings and Forrest County Jail are all included in the evacuation zone. Moving these populations will require extensive resources.

SCHOOL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

**CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN
PLANS AND PROCEDURES**

For

SCHOOLS WITHIN FORREST COUNTY

REVISED:

10/2004

10/2010

04/2017

The purpose of this Emergency Response Plan is to establish an efficient, reliable, and fast procedure for responding to major crisis that could occur in the Forrest County, City of Hattiesburg, or City of Petal public school system.

This ERP may be implemented in times of major crisis or the potential of an incident that could escalate to a major crisis.

This ERP supersedes any School Emergency Response Plan dated prior to this date.

Glen Moore, Executive Director

Date

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INITIAL EMERGENCY CALL OUT PROCEDURES

INITIAL EMERGENCY CALL OUT PROCEDURES -

****CONDITION I** STANDBY MODE ONLY!**

CONDITION I =====STAND-BY MODE
CONDITION II =====RESPONSE MODE

CONDITION I (STAND-BY)

SCHOOL FACILITY contacts:LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION.

LAW ENFORCEMENT Contacts: FORREST COUNTY S.O.
..... PETAL PD
..... HATTIESBURG PD
..... MS HWY PATROL
..... AAA AMBULANCE
..... EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
..... LOCAL FIRE JURISDICTION
..... (HATTIESBURG –or- PETAL –or- VFD)

****CONDITION I IS STANDBY MODE ONLY****

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

..... RECALLS ALL AGENCIES TO PLACE ON STAND-BY
..... RED CROSS – SALVATION ARMY

INITIAL EMERGENCY CALL OUT PROCEDURES

****CONDITION II **** **RESPONSE MODE!**

CONDITION I =====STAND-BY MODE
CONDITION II =====RESPONSE MODE

CONDITION II (RESPONSE)

SCHOOL FACILITY (911) contacts:LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION.

LAW ENFORCEMENT Contacts: FORREST COUNTY S.O.
..... PETAL PD
..... HATTIESBURG PD
..... MS HWY PATROL
..... AAA AMBULANCE
..... EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
..... LOCAL FIRE JURISDICTION
..... (HATTIESBURG –or- PETAL –or- VFD)

****CONDITION II IS RESPONSE MODE****

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

.....RECALLS ALL AGENCIES TO STAND-BY FOR RESPONSE
.....RED CROSS – SALVATION ARMY
.....MEMA
.....PINE BELT MENTAL HEALTH (CISM) *(NOTIFIED BY RED CROSS)

.....

PHONE (CONTACT) LIST..... 06-12

AGENCY	CONTACT	PHONE	AFTER HR PH	COMMENT
EMERGENCY CALL		911	911	
LAW ENFORCEMENT				
HATTIESBURG POLICE 601-545-4910	Anthony Parker	601-545-4903	601-297-9211	
PETAL POLICE	Leonard Fuller	601-544-5331	601-270-3152	601-544-5347 Fax
FORREST CO SHERIFF	BILLY MCGEE – SHERIFF	601-544-7800	601-544-7800	601-270-2784
HATTIESBURG POLICE	CENTRAL DISPATCH	601-545-4910	601-545-4910	
MS HIGHWAY PATROL		601-582-3529		
??FBI	??Daniel McMullen (Jxsn)	601-579-8436		Jxsn # 601-948-5000
ATF (if explosives are involved)	Gulfport ATF Office	228-863-4871	228-863-4871	
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT				
EMERGENCY MGT	Glen Moore Director	601-544-5911 (W)	601-543-0185 (H)	601-606-9185© Pgr# 1101
EMERGENCY MGT	Paul Sheffield Operations Officer	601-544-5911 (W)	601-606-5150 ©	Pgr# 1103
EMERGENCY MGT	Jim Hennessey Communications Officer	601-544-5911 (W)	601-270-0524 ©	Pgr# 1104
FIRE				
MUTUAL AID COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENTS	FORREST CO SO Dispatch	601-544-7800 (w)		
PETAL FIRE	Joe Hendry	601-544-5331 (Dispatch)	601-705-0908 (w)	601-520-1780 Pgr#:
HATTIESBURG FIRE	CENTRAL DISPATCH	601-545-4910		
FC FIRE COORDINATOR	Chip Brown	601-544-5911	601-270-1200	PGR# 1107
MEDICAL				
AAA AMBULANCE	DISPATCH	601-264-3404	601-264-3404	
FORREST GENERAL HOSPITAL	EMERGENCY ROOM	601-288-2100 (ER)	601-288-7000 (Switchboard)	
WESLEY MEDICAL	EMERGENCY ROOM	601-288-8193 (ER)	601-268-8000 (Switchboard)	
CRISIS COUNSELING & ASSISTANCE				
SALVATION ARMY	DANNY DICKINSON	601-544-3684 (w) 601-447-6278 ©	601-583-6672 (H)	PGR# 2900
RED CROSS	Michael Anderson	601-582-8151 (w)	601-520-7810©	

INTRODUCTION

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

"The purpose of this EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN is to identify responding agencies and assign tasks in response to emergency conditions (major crisis) involving any Petal School Campus and its population."

II. SITUATION

An act of violence on a school campus involving firearms, bombs or other devices which can inflict harm to students, staff or directors. This situation would be of such scope that would be beyond the capability of school staff, school security and would require multi-agency response.

III. ASSUMPTION

During the normal school day staff and facility can handle routine emergencies. However, events with potential threat or actual harm through fire arms or other devices being discharged, or threatened to discharge, and or hostage situations, would require response from all area Law Enforcement Agencies, EMS and Emergency Response Agencies.

IV. COMMAND AND CONTROL

The Agency in charge of the evident will be the Law Enforcement agency; with responsibility for that area i.e. Forrest S.O. - county area, Petal Police Department - Petal city limits and HPD city of Hattiesburg.

INCIDENT COMMAND

- A. The first officer arriving on site will assess the situation and establish the Command Post and assume command of the situation until relieved by someone of higher authority. The first Incident Commander will report to their dispatch the nature of the situation and request the necessary support from other agencies.**

- B. Upon arrival of first units control of the following situation information should be first priority:**
 - 1. Is the person or persons causing the harm still on site?**
 - 2. Injuries? How many? How severe? Can they be reached safely by EMS?**
 - 3. Protection of students, staff and guest**
 - a. Where should they go?**
 - b. How do they get there?**
 - c. Who is responsible for their safety and accountability?**
 - 4. BE AWARE THAT THE CAMPUS HAS BECOME A CRIME SCENE AND TAKE PROTECTIVE MEASURES TO PRESERVE THE EVIDENCE.**
 - 5. Permanent Command Post location? The following considerations should be addressed:**
 - a. CP should be easily recognizable and accessible to more than one road if possible.**
 - b. Location should be close but not in danger of the event.**
 - c. Crowd control measures taken to limit access to the CP.**
 - d. Length of Operation from CP.**

- 6. Traffic Control - considerations.**
 - a. Parents trying to get to the school, on-lookers and normal day-to-day traffic problems.**
 - b. Decision to BLOCK TRAFFIC on roads adjacent to school campus should take into consideration the following:**
 - 1. Intensive manpower and lots of time.**
Could hinder access of emergency traffic to and from the school.
Is it safe for traffic to continue adjacent to school campus?
Should roadblocks begin on campus and expand outward as necessary and as manpower becomes available?
 - c. Develop a traffic pattern on Campus to accommodate emergency traffic and allow the entrance and exit of school buses if school has to be evacuated.**
- 7. Isolate the campus and designate safe areas that are away from harm if possible.**
- 8. IC assigns SECURITY to CP - MEDIA – FAMILY assemblies.**

AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY

SCHOOL OFFICIALS

_____ PLACE 911 CALL AND REPORT THE SITUATION. STAY ON LINE WITH 911 TELECOMMUNICATOR TO GIVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

_____ INSURE THE STUDENTS, STAFF AND OTHER CAMPUS VISITORS ARE MOVED TO A SAFE PLACE. <THIS MAY BE IN THE BUILDING IF THE INCIDENT IS OUTSIDE, OR IT MAY REQUIRE THE EVACUATION OF THE BUILDING IF INSIDE INCIDENT. >

_____ MAINTAIN CONTROL AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE STUDENTS AND STAFF.

_____ KEEP OPEN PHONE LINES FOR EMERGENCY CALLS.

_____ *ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH FIRST ARRIVING LAW OFFICER AND REPORT THE SITUATION.*

_____ SCHOOL OFFICIALS (Superintendent or his/her representative) TO BE LOCATED AT CP

_____ PROVIDE EMERGENCY ACTION KIT TO THE COMMAND POST:

**Floor Plans of all buildings with the following info:
Location of Lockers
Electrical Power systems
Gas main shut-offs**

**PHONE NUMBERS OF ALL PHONES AND
THEIR LOCATION.**

Campus layout showing each bldg and all roads

Arial photos

Emergency Contact numbers for staff

Maintenance personnel contact list

**_____ SCHOOL OFFICIALS SHOULD BE LOCATED AT THE STUDENT
ASSEMBLY AREA**

**_____ AFTER THE Incident Command IS ESTABLISHED, SCHOOL
RESOURCE OFFICER (POLICE) STATIONED AT THE CP TO ADVISE
TACTICAL UNIT OF SCHOOL LAYOUT OR OTHER INTELLIGENCE
NECESSARY FOR TACTICAL OPERATIONS.**

**_____ EVACUATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF STUDENTS AND
FACULTY TO A PRE-DETERMINED LOCATION. SCHOOL STAFF
WILL ACCOUNT FOR ALL STUDENTS AND MEET PARENTS TO PICK
UP STUDENTS.**

- **This must be supported by Law Enforcement and a media
statement telling Parents where to assemble.**

**_____ BOMB SEARCH TEAM FROM SCHOOL SHOULD BE
AVAILABLE TO SEARCH THE BUILDING WITH LAW
ENFORCEMENT OR EOD.**

**_____ BE PREPARED TO HANDLE OUTSIDE MEDIA WITH LIVE
TELECAST VEHICLES FROM MANY STATIONS. THIS WILL
REQUIRE A GREAT DEAL OF COORDINATION AND BE A MAJOR
CONTROL FACTOR IF NOT HANDLED PROPERLY.**

PRIMARY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

_____ CONTAIN THE SITUATION

_____ ESTABLISH INCIDENT COMMAND

**_____ REQUEST ASSISTANCE THROUGH YOUR
DISPATCH. i.e. EMS - ADDITIONAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT - FIRE DEPARTMENTS - etc.**

**_____ CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION AND
UPDATE DISPATCH TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION
TO RESPONDING AGENCIES.**

**_____ ESTABLISH COMMUNICATION WITH SCHOOL
OFFICIALS ON CAMPUS.**

**_____ ISOLATE SCHOOL CAMPUS TO PREVENT ENTRY
AND EXIT BY VEHICLES.**

**_____ RESPOND ON PRIMARY TALK GROUP – GO TO
LAW COMMAND UPON ARRIVAL.**

MUTUAL AID LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

**_____ ASSIST PRIMARY LAW IN CONTAINMENT AND
CONTROL OF THE SITUATION**

**_____ ASSUME POSITIONS OF ASSIGNMENT AS PER THE
PLAN OR AS ASSIGNED BY OIC ON SITE.**

**_____ KEEP TRAFFIC MOVING ON ROADS ADJACENT TO
THE SCHOOL TO ALLOW EMERGENCY ACCESS**

**_____ REQUEST 2 WRECKERS TO STAGE AT THE OUTER
LIMITS OF THE ROAD BLOCKS TO ASSIST IN
CLEARING ROAD OF ABANDONED AUTOS**

_____ RESPOND (AS ON PAGE 5)

LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT

_____ **BE AWARE THAT THE SITUATION MAYBE LIFE THREATENING (OTHER THAN FIRE!) DO NOT APPROACH WITHOUT LAW ENFORCEMENT CLEARANCE.**

_____ **ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT IN TRAFFIC CONTROL**

_____ **PROVIDE FIRST- RESPONDERS AND EMERGENCY RESCUE ASSISTANCE TO AAA AND OTHER EMS PERSONNEL**

_____ **ASSIST IN SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) MISSIONS AS ASSIGNED BY INCIDENT OIC.**

_____ **RESPOND TO ANY FIRE OR FIRE RELATED SITUATION ON CAMPUS ONLY IF GIVEN CLEARANCE.**

_____ **RESPOND ON PRIMARY TALK-GROUP – GO TO LAW COMMAND UPON ARRIVAL**

MISSISSIPPI HIGHWAY PATROL

_____ **ASSIST IN TRAFFIC CONTROL AROUND THE SCHOOL CAMPUS**

_____ **PROVIDE TACTICAL SUPPORT IF NEEDED TO THE PETAL PD TO GAIN AND MAINTAIN CONTROL OF THE SITUATION**

_____ **MAN ROAD BLOCK AS IN DIRECTED ON THE MAP ALONG THE MAIN HIGHWAYS ADJACENT TO THE SCHOOL**

_____ **RESPOND ON PRIMARY TALK-GROUP – GO TO LAW COMMAND UPON ARRIVAL**

MUTUAL AID POLICE DEPARTMENT

**____ PROVIDE MUTUAL AID TO PETAL POLICE DEPARTMENT IN
LAW ENFORCEMENT DUTIES AT THE SCHOOL**

____ ASSIST RESPONDING AGENCIES IN TRAFFIC CONTROL

**____ PROVIDE STAR TEAM RESPONSE TO HOSTAGE SITUATION OR
ARMED SUSPECT ON CAMPUS**

- **____ REPORT TO CP UPON ARRIVAL IN PERSON OR VIA 800 MHZ
RADIO AS DIRECTED BY HPD DISPATCH**

**____ RESPOND ON PRIMARY TALK-GROUP – GO TO LAW
COMMAND UPON ARRIVAL**

AAA AMBULANCE SERVICE

- **____ PROVIDE MEDICAL SUPPORT AT STAGING AREA AS
REQUIRED**
- **____ CONTACT HOSPITALS OF SITUATION AS REQUIRED**
- **____ SET UP TRIAGE AREA IF REQUIRED**

**____ SENIOR MEDICAL PERSON ON SITE - DETERMINE NUMBER OF
AMBULANCES & MEDICAL RESPONSE NEEDED**

- **____ DETERMINE IF VICTIMS ARE IN AN AREA THAT IS SAFE TO
TREAT**

**____ COORDINATE WITH CP AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS ON NUMBER
OF PERSONS TREATED AND TRANSPORTED. *IF POSSIBLE -
NAMES OF TRANSPORTED PERSONS SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED**

**TO SCHOOL OFFICIALS AND SENIOR LAW ENFORCEMENT REP
ON SITE.**

**_____ COORDINATE ALL EMS FUNCTIONS INVOLVED IN THE
INCIDENT.**

**_____ MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH CP AND KEEP UPDATED
INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE OIC.**

_____ PROVIDE SUPPORT TO FAMILY ASSEMBLY AREA

**_____ WILL OPERATE ON PRIMARY OR AS ASSIGNED BY
DISPATCHER**

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

____ PROVIDE COMMUNICATION SUPPORT TO RESPONDING AGENCIES

____ PROVIDE MOBILE COMMAND POST VEHICLE AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL AS REQUIRED

- **____ ASSIST INCIDENT COMMANDER IN COORDINATION OF OPERATIONS**
- **____ PROVIDE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT: i.e. SALVATION ARMY AND/OR RED CROSS ASSISTANCE.**
- **____ ESTABLISH A JOINT INFORMATION CENTER**

____ CONTACT OR (RE-CONTACT) ALL RESPONSE AGENCIES AND APPRAISE THEM OF THE SITUATION. REQUEST ALERT STATUS OF ALL RESPONDING AGENCIES AND COMMUNICATE REQUEST FOR RESPONSE WHEN DIRECTED BY OIC.

____ RESPOND ON PRIMARY TALK-GROUP – GO TO LAW COMMAND UPON ARRIVAL.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

_____ PROVIDE SUPPORT AT STUDENT AND FAMILY ASSEMBLIES.

_____ ASSIST SCHOOL OFFICIALS AT ASSEMBLY AREAS IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE.

- **_____ RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING ANY ASSEMBLY AREA REFRESHMENTS (IF NEEDED).**
- **_____ RESPONSIBLE TO NOTIFY AND WORK WITH AND ALONG SIDE MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL IN THE ASSEMBLY AREAS.**

_____ ASSIST IN KEEPING RECORDS OF ALL STUDENTS AND THEIR RELEASE TO PARENTS (IF SCHOOL OFFICIALS DESIRE THIS HELP).

_____ PROVIDE NURSES IN THE ASSEMBLY AREA TO HELP WITH MINOR CUTS AND ABRASIONS IF NECESSARY.

SALVATION ARMY

_____ RESPONSIBLE FOR REFRESHMENT NEEDS OF EMERGENCY AND RESPONSE WORKERS ON COMMAND POST SITE. (THIS COULD BE MANY, MANY HOURS OPERATION.)

_____ ESTABLISH A “RELAXATION” AREA (ON COMMAND POST SITE BUT AWAY FROM CP) FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS. PROVIDE REFRESHMENTS- CHAIRS – ETC. IN A SHADED OR TENTED AREA IF POSSIBLE.

_____ PROVIDE SPIRITUAL SUPPORT IN “RELAXATION” AREA FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS.

_____ PROVIDE SPIRITUAL SUPPORT TO BOTH RESPONSE WORKERS AND VICTIMS AND FAMILIES.

- **_____ COORDINATE WITH OTHER SPIRITUAL SUPPORT GROUPS “LOCAL MINISTER’S AND MINISTERIAL GROUPS” IN PROVIDING SPIRITUAL SUPPORT TO VICTIMS AND FAMILIES.**

MENTAL HEALTH

____ PROVIDE SUPPORT AT STUDENT AND FAMILY ASSEMBLIES

____ ACTIVATE “CISM” FOR BOTH STUDENTS AND EMERGENCY WORKERS.

- **____ PROVIDE MENTAL HEALTH “CISM” PERSON AT “RELAXATION AREA” ESTABLISHED BY SALVATION ARMY AT THE COMMAND POST AREA SITE.**

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

INITIAL NOTIFICATION

School Official upon observing an incident that has occurred or has the potential of escalating to a dangerous situation, place the initial 911 call and request assistance.

The telecommunicator that received the call should notify the following agencies and advise them to respond and what communication channel to use.

- **Forrest S.O.**
- **Petal PD**
- **Hattiesburg PD**
- **MHP**
- **Petal Fire Dept**

As the responders arrive and contact the Incident commander at the CP and assume assigned duties. Contact with the CP should be maintained through 800 MHz disaster channel EOC2 or high band - statewide law.

An Administrative Officer should be appointed at the CP to maintain a record of units arriving, their assigned responsibility and means of communication.

All operations should be coordinated through the CP

The Incident Commander or his representative should approve all operations and be kept abreast of any changes as they occur.

MEDIA

A media representative from the School and the Law Enforcement Agency in charge should be appointed and available to brief the media.

- **A Joint Information Center (JIC) shall be established adjacent to but away from the CP.**
- **As media personnel arrive they should be directed to this designated area and advised to wait for a briefing and updated.**

The JIC should be located in a safe area that allows a reasonable unobstructed view of the general area of the incident.

- **All media questions should be directed to the JIC.**

FAMILY ASSEMBLY

An area should be established on campus that allows parents to assemble to obtain information about the safety of their children.

A school official should be present to keep the parents informed.

- **Forrest SO. Should handle security for this area.**

WITNESS HANDLING

- **All witnesses should be brought to the CP area to be interviewed. (BUT NOT INTO THE COMMAND POST).**

An area away from the school should be established to hold any witnesses until their parents can be contacted.

A school official should accompany the students that witnessed the incident to this location and maintain accountability until the Law Enforcement Agency in charge releases them to their parents.

EMERGENCY ROAD CLEARANCE PLAN

The PSAP of the response area will request at least (2) TWO WRECKERS be staged at the road blocks on the outside limits of the area to assist in clearing autos that are blocking the road.

Where possible, vehicles will be towed to a safe area off the road and left so traffic can move. If this is not possible a designated area will be established to store these vehicles during the emergency.

The objective is simply to clear the road and where possible leave the vehicle close to the area where its owner abandoned it for later retrieval. This will need to be accomplished rapidly to avoid delay of access to the school campus by emergency vehicles.

SCHOOL CAMPUS DESIGNATED AREA

(See campus map)

COMMAND POST

- **Located close to the school building involved but in a safe area from hazards such as gunfire or bomb threat. Location should have access to public roads so responders can reach the CP.**
- **Security of the CP should be considered. Only authorized persons should be allowed in the CP area location.**
- **Police officers should provide CP security.**
- **Police Tape should be stretched around the CP area with one designated area for entrance and exist.**
- **The CP will be established at the location per the plan or as assigned by OIC**
- **TEMD will transport the CP and ensure all systems are operational.**
- **A representative from each Law Enforcement agency will provide a CP representative to be in the CP area that will maintain operational status of his/her agency on site.**
- **Resource inventory and location will be maintained in the CP through communications with all response agencies. As agencies report to CP area a report of available resources will be made to the representative in the CP area.**
- **TEMD staff will maintain a resource allocation chart in the CP area for availability and utilization during the operation.**
- **All units will communicate with their agency representative in the CP area for assignment of tasks.**
- **NO OPERATION WILL BE INITIATED OR SUSPENDED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM THE CP or OIC.**

COMMAND POST PERSONNEL

OIC

ASST. OIC

COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST

RECORDER (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER)

TACTICAL OFFICER

EMERGENCY MANAGER

ADJACENT COMMAND #1

- Tactical Unit
- Negotiators

ADJACENT COMMAND #2

- Fire
- EMS
- Volunteer Agencies

MEDIA ASSEMBLY AREA (JOINT INFORMATION CENTER "JIC")

This area should be located a safe distance from the incident area but close enough for reported to view area safely.

- **A representative from the School System and Law Enforcement should be located with the media to provide current information and keep the media abreast of the conditions. RUMOR CONTROL IS VITAL!**
- **Scheduled News Conferences should be announced and held at the Media assembly area.**
- **Media should be discouraged from interviewing students at the scene.**

PARENT'S ASSEMBLY AREA

- **This area should be clearly designated.**
- **Possible assembly area could be School Auditorium - or some type area that could accommodate large numbers of persons. Assembly area could possibly be a parking lot area. All assembly areas must be in a non-danger area.**
- **Parents should be allowed to assemble and obtain information about the welfare of their child.**

Law Enforcement and school officials should be present at this area to provide correct information to parents. RUMOR CONTROL IS VITAL!

- **Many Parents will want to talk to their child or check them out. If the child leaves the campus School officials should record the time and person who checked the child out.**

STUDENT VEHICLES ON CAMPUS

Because of safety concerns, Students should be discouraged from leaving the campus in their cars until situation is under control.

- **Traffic conditions will be extremely hazardous during an incident and allowing students to enter the traffic flow will only add to the confusion.**

ROAD BLOCKS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

NOTE: Traffic will be a major problem during an incident. Parents will be trying to get to the schools in large numbers. Emergency vehicles will need unrestricted access. Some vehicles will likely be abandoned in the road and require towing.

- **First concern should be safety of the traffic from any harm from the incident, i.e. gun fire, bomb blast, etc.**
- **Initially traffic will be blocked and detour routes established around the school.**
- **Officers will be placed at intersections along the detour area to prevent access and allow emergency vehicles access to school.**
- **Where possible the left lane will be used by emergency traffic to proceed with caution to reach the campus.**
- **As the campus situation becomes contained and under control - traffic will be allowed to resume adjacent to the school but access to the campus limited by law enforcement.**

Traffic must continue to move adjacent to the campus and closely monitored by law enforcement.

Fire Department personnel can be used to direct traffic around detour routes and prevent access to primary blocked areas through minor roads that intersect with blocked highways.

CONDITION 1

CONDITION 1 - Threat Exist but Emergency Response is NOT needed by all Responders:

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION SHOULD:

PLACE ADMINISTRATIVE CALL:

FORREST SHERIFF - 601-544-7800
PETAL POLICE - 601-544-5331
HATTIESBURG PD - 601-545-4910

LAW ENFORCEMENT SHOULD:

CONTACT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES FOR ALERT AND STAND-BY CONDITIONS:

OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

FORREST Co SHERIFF - 601-544-7800
PETAL PD - 601-544-5331
HATTIESBURG PD - 601-545-4910
MS HWY PATROL -601- 582-3529
AAA AMBULANCE SERVICE – 601-264-3404
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – 601-544-5911

****NOTE: DURING "CONDITION 1" ALERT ONLY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY THAT HAS PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY TO RESPOND. THE OTHER AGENCIES WILL BE PREPARED TO RESPOND IF REQUESTED AND ASSUME ASSIGNED TASK AS OUTLINED IN THE RESPONSE PLAN.**

CONDITION 2

CONDITION 2 - An incident has occurred on the school campus that has resulted in injury or hostage situation and response is required for all area Emergency Responders.

**NOTIFICATION:
SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION SHOULD:**

PLACE EMERGENCY 911 CALL: (call should go to Law Enforcement Agency that has jurisdiction.)

FORREST SHERIFF - 911

PETAL POLICE - 911

HATTIESBURG PD - 911

LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPATCH CENTER SHOULD:

- 1. DISPATCH AVAILABLE UNITS TO THE INCIDENT.**
- 2. CONTACT ALL RESPONSE AGENCIES AND REQUEST ASSISTANCE. PROVIDE AGENCIES INFORMATION CONCERNING COMMUNICATIONS AND ROUTES OF ENTRY.**
 - **FORREST CO SHERIFF** (respond on primary talk-group go to Law Command upon arrival)
 - **PETAL PD** (respond on primary talk-group go to Law Command upon arrival)
 - **HATTIESBURG PD** (respond on primary talk-group go to Law Command upon arrival)
 - **AAA** (respond on primary talk-group and await instructions)
 - **MS HWY PATROL** (respond on high band statewide law)
 - **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT** (respond on primary talk-group go to Law Command upon arrival)
 - **LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT** (respond on primary talk-group go to Law Command upon arrival)
 - **HATTIESBURG FIRE** (respond on primary talk-group go to Law Command upon arrival)

- 3. DISPATCH SHOULD MONITOR ALL TRAFFIC UNTIL COMMAND POST IS ESTABLISHED AND THEN RELINQUISH TO CP.**
- 4. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT WILL NOTIFY STATE AND VOLUNTEER AGENCIES FOR STAND-BY AND THEN FOR ACTUAL RESPONSE WHEN NEEDED:**
 - MEMA 800-222-6362**
 - RED CROSS - 601-582-8151**
(Red Cross will contact CISM when they respond)
 - SALVATION ARMY 601-544-3684**

FIRST ARRIVING UNIT

FIRST ARRIVING UNIT SHOULD:

- 1. Locate School Officials who should meet them outside the building involved and provide all vital information concerning the situation.**
- 2. Establish a Command Post notify DISPATCH where it is located.**
- 3. Determine what action is required to contain and control the situation.**
- 4. Assign tasks to officers arriving for response to the campus.**
- 5. Determine if roads should be closed and traffic detoured.**
- 6. Update Senior Officer upon arrival and relinquish Command to OIC.**

****ONCE INITIAL RESPONSE IS COMPLETE, UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE WILL BE FORMED BETWEEN SCHOOL OFFICIAL, SENIOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR AND EMS.****

UNIFIED COMMAND

- 1. Will operate out of the CP and establish and maintain communications with all units on site and the Dispatch Operations.**
- 2. All operations will be preformed with the notification and approval of the OIC and unified command.**
- 3. Records of all operations will be maintained at the CP.**
- 4. Personnel from Emergency Management or another response agency will serve as recorders and maintain maps and radio communication with field operations.**

UNIFIED COMMAND AND MEDIA RELEASE

- 1. Unified Command will prepare a statement for Media and determine the Media spokesperson for the Incident.**
- 2. An initial MEDIA RELEASE will be prepared and communicated to all media sources as soon as possible after arrival.**
- 3. Regular media conferences will be established and information communicated to the public through these conferences.**
- 4. Only designated persons will be authorized to release information to the media.**
- 5. RUMOR CONTROL will be handled by the PIO or designated spokesperson. All official information coming from one source will prevent misinformation from becoming a problem.**

COMMUNICATION ANNEX

COMMAND POST: will operate on 800 MHZ - EOC 1 Disaster Channel.
(All communication between agencies with the CP will be via this channel.)

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES: will operate on 800 MHZ Delta (D) channel. (County Law Mutual Aid and MHP IF UNABLE to communicate on 800 MHZ will utilize statewide law Channel high band)

MEDICAL RESPONSE: AAA Ambulance and EMS mutual Aid will operate on AAA Radio system to EMS operations.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS: will communicate on their assigned talk-groups to talk to other team members.

COMMAND AND CONTROL ANNEX

- All responding agencies will remain under the Direct Command of the Senior Officer from their agency.
- Operational control for the Incident will be assigned to the Senior Law Enforcement Officer (OIC) of the jurisdiction in which the operation is conducted.
- The Senior Officer from each responding agency will coordinate with the OIC via 800 MHZ EOC 1 Disaster Channel. Coordination of the overall operation will be maintained through the CP.
- No operations will be initiated or suspended without coordination with the OIC at the CP.

TERRORISM

ANNEX

The Emergency Management District

April 2017

TERRORISM - Annex

Definition of Terrorism: A violent act or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any segment to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Domestic Terrorism: Involves group or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction.

International Terrorism: Involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are foreign based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. **TERRORISM OR NOT!** Terrorist activities present a greater challenge in the identification of the event as Terrorism driven, crime scene consideration and identification of extended targets.
2. **THE TRUE TARGET!** It is critical that terrorist threats be handled with extreme caution. The true target may be the responder (Fire, Police, EMS) and secondary devices may be present.
3. **PROTECTION OF THE CRIME SCENE!** We may not only have a hazardous situation that may be extremely dangerous to responders and the general public but we **MUST** also insure that the crime scene is protected for evidence.

PPD-391 U.S. POLICY ON COUNTERTERRORISM

According to the Presidential Decision Directive PPD-391 U.S. on Counter-terrorism, dated June 21, 1995, the FBI will be the agency in charge of any Terrorist events. This directive adds a new player to the list of agencies responding. However, we must realize that the FBI will most likely be hours away from responding. This means local response units will be first on scene and **MUST** perform the critical tasks required to protect life and property, as well as protect the crime scene, do evacuation, isolate the area and deal with the incident.

RECOGNIZING TERRORISM

1. **TYPE OF EVENT!**

Explosives and/or incendiaries are some of the favorite terrorist weapons. Explosions or Fire in areas that would not seem likely could signal a terrorist threat.

Incidents involving firearms when they occur in conjunction with other incidents might be a terrorist event.

Non-Trauma mass casualty incidents such as a large number of victims in a given area without injury may also be a signal of terrorism activities.

2. **TIME OF THE EVENT!** Timing of the event might also be a signal if it occurs on significant anniversaries. A fire at a governmental office during non-office hours might be a signal.
3. **ON-SCENE WARNING SIGNS!** On-scene warning signals such as unexplained patterns of illnesses or death, chemical containers, spray devices or lab equipment may indicate possible terrorist activity.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

The best protection for first responders during terrorist events is based on avoiding or minimizing exposure through the principals of Time, Distance, and Shielding.

TIME – spend the shortest amount of time in the area as possible. Be aware of the reported ignition time of the bomb threat and wait until it has passed before beginning the search.

DISTANCE – make sure you are far enough away and up wind to prevent exposure.

SHIELDING – use protective clothing and shield behind vehicles, buildings and solid objects that protect against the blast or exposure.

TYPES OF HARM

There are several types of harm that you can be exposed to. These are categorized utilizing the acronym TRACEM:

T – Thermal (extreme heat or cold)

R – Radiological (alpha-beta-gamma rays)

A – Asphyxiation (lack of oxygen)

C – Chemical (toxic or corrosive materials)

E – Etiological (disease-causing organisms)

M – Mechanical (physical trauma, guns, bomb, etc.)

THERMAL – refers to extreme heat or cold.

RADIOLOGICAL – refers to alpha particles, beta particles or gamma rays.

ASPHYXIATION – refers to lack of oxygen caused by gases heavier than air such as Carbon dioxide, or chemical vapors in a confined space.

CHEMICAL – refers to toxic or corrosive material such as acids or toxins, i.e. nerve gas.

ETIOLOGICAL – refers to disease causing organisms such as bacteria, rickettsia and viruses or toxins derived from living organisms.

MECHANICAL – refers to physical trauma such as gun shot wounds, slip-trip & fall hazards and injury from bomb fragments or shrapnel.

In general the incident information and warning signs should be analyzed to determine what self-protection measures must be taken to protect life and property. Use these signals to determine what threat you are facing and how to best handle the situation. Do you evacuate the area? If so how far back do you evacuate? Is it safe to evacuate or shelter in place and is it the best alternative? These questions depend on factors such as what harm are you facing. It might be safer to shelter the population in their homes rather than risk exposure during a total evacuation.

CONCLUSION

Terrorist threats are real and must be dealt with using caution and systematic planning. All agencies involved must be aware of the threat and respond accordingly. Control of the area is essential to limit exposure. Crime scene protection must be stressed throughout the operation. A high awareness level will surely help protect the lives of the responders as well as the population in the effect area.ⁱ

ⁱ Technical Information for this SOP was taken from: EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO TERRORISM: Basic Concepts - U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs -Bureau of Justice Assistance, Federal Emergency Management Agency, United States Fire Administration - National Fire Academy, August 18, 1997.

TRANSPORTATION

HAZMAT

PLAN

ANNEX

April 2017

TRANSPORTATION HAZMAT PLAN

SITUATION: A HAZMAT incident along 1-59 would cause an evacuation of residents within the effected area. This plan will serve as a standard operating guide for such an event.

NOTIFICATION: Upon receiving a 911 call, the receiving agency would notify the following agencies;

1. MHP (601-582-2935) if outside the city limits or to assist in the Operation.
2. Forrest Co. Sheriff's office (601-544-7800)
3. Hattiesburg Police Department (601-545-4910)
4. Hattiesburg Fire (601-545-4910) for Hazmat team and assistance in Evacuations.
5. The Emergency Management District (601-544-5911), (pager # 1101 CD-1), (601-545-4910 Hattiesburg Dispatch), (601-544-7800 after hrs Forrest Co. Sheriff's Dispatch)
6. Lamar Co. Sheriff's Office (601-544-2462) if adjacent to county lines And residents of Lamar Co. are evacuated.
7. MEMA – Emergency 24 hr. 1-800-222-6362
Non-Emergency 1-800-445-6362
8. DEQ – (601-961-5175)
9. MDOT – (601-544-6511)
10. AAA Ambulance (601-264-3404)
11. Fire Department which covers the accident area.
12. Red Cross (601-582-8151)
13. Salvation Army (601-544-3648)

RESPONSE AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

A. LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Establish roadblocks and re-route traffic.
2. Assign areas of each agency to conduct evacuation operations.
3. HPD initiate REVERSE 911 call for area to be evacuated.
4. Determine security requirements and assign stations.
5. Insure evacuation is complete and verified with Fire.

B. FIRE SERVICE

1. Mitigation of HAZMAT situation.
2. Assist in road blocks and traffic control.
3. Contain any Fire Situation.
4. Provide Fire Safety stand-by.
5. DECON operations.
6. Insure evacuation is complete and verified with Law.

C. EMS

1. Treat and Transport, as needed and decon'd.
2. Stand-by for operational EMS support.
3. Notify area Hospitals.
4. Coordinate all Ambulance Services.
5. Provide EMS for Emergency Workers.

D. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

1. Notify MEMA – DEQ and any other State or Federal agency Needed on scene.
2. Establish Mobil Command Post.
3. Coordinate Media information.
4. Insure Incident Command is established.
5. Provide weather information.
6. Determine population and maps needed of evacuation zone.
7. Photos of area
8. Maintain log of all activity.
9. Activate EOC if required.
10. Maintain record of all Media Releases.
11. Establish incident Command Structure.
12. Process Local State of Emergency if needed.

E. HAZMAT – HATTIESBURG FIRE HAZAMT (OPERATIONS)

1. Identify product(s) and hazards involved.
2. Establish safety zone.
3. Where possible contain leaks, spills and run-off.
4. Identify evacuation zone.
5. Establish Incident Safety Plan and Safety Officer.

F. MDOT

1. Provide and establish traffic barriers, signs and detour signs.
2. Assist in Hazmat containment by providing sand and or other Materials for dams or absorption.

G. MDEQ

1. Assist in Hazmat assessment.
2. Assign contractor for Hazmat mitigation and clean up.
3. Provide Hazmat technical assessment to fire service.

H. MEDIA RELATION

1. Provide public information concerning evacuation area and Product releases.
2. Request that the public avoid the area.
3. Assist in notification of public to evacuate or shelter in-place As directed by the Fire Service.

I. FORREST COUNTY – (IF OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS)

4. Provide material for containment (ie, sand, dirt, etc).
5. Provide heavy equipment as requested by on scene Commander.

J. HATTIESBURG/PETAL WORKS

1. Provide traffic barricades.
2. Provide sand or dirt as needed.
3. Provide heavy equipment as needed.

K. RED CROSS/SALVATION ARMY

1. Open Shelters and handle mass care.
2. Provide Food for Emergency Workers.

L. AREA HOSPITALS

1. Prepare to receive and treat large number of patients.
2. Prepare to DECON patients if required.

M. OTHER ITEMS

1. Before, during and after clean-up take photographs.
2. Determine security requirements for evacuation area.
3. Determine how evacuation area is verified.
4. Use Reverse 911 for evacuation call.
5. Determine shelter requirements.
6. Identify responsible party.
7. Determine time for evacuation...Approximately time to be out.

8. Re-route traffic; consider bridge limits on county roads.
9. Establish how often Media briefings will be held.
10. Maintain log from first notification to all significant action taken.
11. Be sure everyone evacuated is accounted for and are out. They
Need to know how to contact someone for information.
12. Will EOC be activated and what staffing level.

**Forrest
County
Logistics
Plan**

April 19

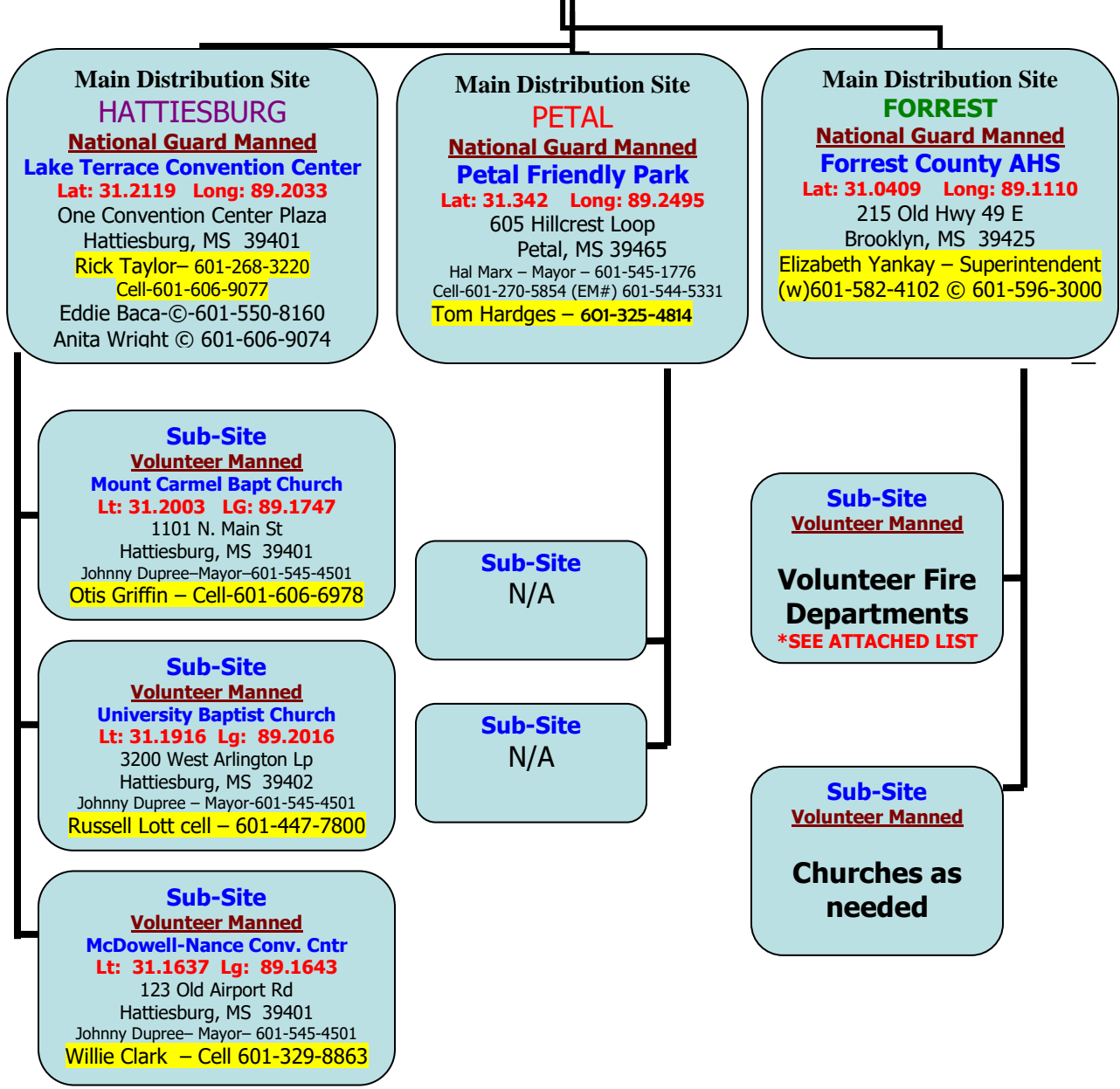
2017

Distribution and Donations specific annex

**Water and Ice
Commodities**

FEMA / MEMA

The Emergency Management District
Forrest County & City of Hattiesburg
(office) 601-544-5911
OPERATIONS OFFICER PAUL SHEFFIELD



Main Distribution Site
HATTIESBURG
National Guard Manned
Lake Terrace Convention Center
Lat: 31.2119 Long: 89.2033
One Convention Center Plaza
Hattiesburg, MS 39401
Rick Taylor- 601-268-3220
Cell-601-606-9077
Eddie Baca-©-601-550-8160
Anita Wright © 601-606-9074

Main Distribution Site
PETAL
National Guard Manned
Petal Friendly Park
Lat: 31.342 Long: 89.2495
605 Hillcrest Loop
Petal, MS 39465
Hal Marx - Mayor - 601-545-1776
Cell-601-270-5854 (EM#) 601-544-5331
Tom Hardges - 601-325-4814

Main Distribution Site
FORREST
National Guard Manned
Forrest County AHS
Lat: 31.0409 Long: 89.1110
215 Old Hwy 49 E
Brooklyn, MS 39425
Elizabeth Yankay - Superintendent
(w)601-582-4102 © 601-596-3000

Sub-Site
Volunteer Manned
Mount Carmel Bapt Church
Lt: 31.2003 LG: 89.1747
1101 N. Main St
Hattiesburg, MS 39401
Johnny Dupree-Mayor-601-545-4501
Otis Griffin - Cell-601-606-6978

Sub-Site
Volunteer Manned
University Baptist Church
Lt: 31.1916 Lg: 89.2016
3200 West Arlington Lp
Hattiesburg, MS 39402
Johnny Dupree - Mayor-601-545-4501
Russell Lott cell - 601-447-7800

Sub-Site
Volunteer Manned
McDowell-Nance Conv. Cntr
Lt: 31.1637 Lg: 89.1643
123 Old Airport Rd
Hattiesburg, MS 39401
Johnny Dupree- Mayor- 601-545-4501
Willie Clark - Cell 601-329-8863

Sub-Site
N/A

Sub-Site
N/A

Sub-Site
Volunteer Manned
**Volunteer Fire
Departments**
*SEE ATTACHED LIST

Sub-Site
Volunteer Manned
**Churches as
needed**

FORREST COUNTY

ICE AND WATER DISTRIBUTION

CITY OF HATTIESBURG

NATIONAL GUARD MANNED

Main Water and Ice Distribution Center: **LAKE TERRACE CONVENTION CENTER**

Address **One Convention Center Plaza**
(Hwy 49 & I-59 Interchange)
HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

Contact Person **RICK TAYLOR- MGR**
Contact Number **601-268-3220**
Cell Number **601-606-9074**
Alt Contact Eddie Baca **Cell 601-550-8160**
EOC Contact **PAUL SHEFFIELD OPERATIONS OFFICER**
EOC Contact # **601-544-5911**

Sub-Site Location:

Address **MOUNT CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH**
1101 NORTH MAIN STREET
HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

Contact Person **OTIS GRIFFIN**
Contact Number **601-583-4943**
Cell **601-606-6978**

Sub-Site Location:

Address **UNIVERSITY BAPTIST CHURCH**
3200 WEST ARLINGTON LOOP
HATTIESBURG, MS 39402

Contact Person **RUSSELL LOTT**
Contact Number **601-264-6908**
Cell **601-447-7800**

Sub-Site Location:

Address **McDOWELL NANCE CONVENTION CENTER**
123 OLD AIRPORT RD
HATTIESBURG, MS 39401

Contact Person **WILLIE CLARK**
Contact Number **(w) 601-544-6001 (Willmut Gas Co)**
Cell **601-329-8863**

FORREST COUNTY

ICE AND WATER DISTRIBUTION

CITY OF PETAL

NATIONAL GUARD MANNED

**Main Water and Ice Distribution Center: PETAL FRIENDLY PARK
Parking Lot**

Address **605 HILLCREST LOOP**
PETAL, MS 39465

Contact Person **TOM HARDGES**
Petal Recreation

Contact Number **601-544-5440**
Cell **601-325-4814**

EOC Contact **Paul Sheffield Operations Officer**

EOC Contact # **601-544-5911**

Sub-Site Location: **N/A**

Address _____

Contact Person _____

Contact Number _____

Sub-Site Location: **N/A**

Address _____

Contact Person _____

Contact Number _____

Pre-Designated Donation Manager **TOM HARDGES**

Contact Number **601-544-5440 OR © 601-325-4814**

Water and Ice Distribution Plan

FEMA / MEMA distribution trucks will deliver Water and Ice to the three main pre-determined distribution sites.

Lake Terrace Convention Center
Petal Friendly Park
Forrest County Agriculture High School

MAIN DISTRIBUTION SITES

The main sites will be responsible to distribute both to the general public and to pre-determined sub-sites and pre-determined critical facilities.

- ④ TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC:
 1. Main distribution site manned by National Guard will distribute ice/water (amounts may vary with availability) to the public.
 2. Water / Ice amount will depend on availability.

- ④ TO SUB-SITES:
 1. Main distribution sites will allow Pre-Determined Sub-Sites from their jurisdiction to load Water/Ice (amounts may vary with availability) to be distributed from sub-sites. A list of these pre-approved sites for each jurisdiction (Hattiesburg, Forrest County, and Petal) will be kept at Main Distribution Site.

- ④ TO PRE-DETERMINED CRITICAL FACILITY AGENCIES:
 1. Main distribution site will allow pre-determined critical facilities i.e. nursing – assisted living facilities, hospital, and shelter – load bulk daily supplies.
 2. Any critical facility that may request Water/Ice must first contact the EOC for pre-approval.
 3. A list of pre-determined critical facilities will be kept at each Main Distribution Site.

SUB-SITE DISTRIBUTION LOCATIONS

Pre-Determined Sub-Sites will be responsible to distribute the general public.

© TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC:

1. A list of each Jurisdictions Sub-Sites will be maintained at the Jurisdictional Main Distribution Site i.e. Hattiesburg, County, Petal.
2. Pre- Determined Sub-Site Distribution Sites will be manned by Volunteers Only.
3. Sub-Sites must be able to pick-up Water and Ice from the Main Distribution Site in their jurisdiction.
4. Sub-Sites must supply own transport and loading crew.
5. Amount of Ice and Water for each sub-site will be on AVAILABILITY ONLY BASIS!
6. Distribution of Ice and Water will be to the public only. (No groups or bulk distribution from Sub-Sites.) ****All bulk and group distribution will be from Main Site Only!**

PRE-DETERMINED CRITICAL FACILITY AGENCIES

Critical facilities are deemed those who house elderly, disabled, medical and shelters agencies in need of bulk daily supplies must make request through the EOC for the amount of ice/water daily request. The requesting agency will then be placed on the list of authorized agents to receive bulk supplies for their facility. (Amounts will vary with the amount of ice/water's availability)

Main distribution site will allow pre-determined critical facilities load bulk daily supplies. (Amounts may vary due to availability).

Critical facilities must supply own transportation and loading crew.

A list of pre-determined critical facilities will be kept at each Main Distribution Site

Critical facilities bulk supplies will be allowed to use own jurisdiction Main Distribution Site, (Hattiesburg, Petal, and Forrest County) example: If critical facility is located in Hattiesburg they must use the Hattiesburg Main Distribution Site.

Pre-Determined Equipment Needs:

Site One – Hattiesburg

HBG Lake Terrace Convention Center

1. Two (2) Fork Lifts
2. Two (2) Pallet Jacks
3. One (1) Tent
4. Two (2) Cooling Fans
5. One (1) 5kw Generator
6. One (1) Light Set
7. 15 Barricades
8. 50 Traffic Cones
9. Two (2) Large Dumpsters

Site Two - Petal

Petal Friendly Park

1. One (1) Fork Lift
2. One (1) Pallet Jack
3. One (1) Tent

4. Two (2) Cooling Fans
5. One (1) 5kw Generator
6. One (1) Light Set
7. Five (5) Barricades
8. 25 Traffic Cones
9. One (1) Large Dumpster

Site Three - Forrest County **Forrest County AHS**

1. One (1) Fork Lift
2. One (1) Pallet Jack
3. One (1) Tent
4. Two (2) Cooling Fans
5. One (1) 5kw Generator
6. One (1) Light Set
7. Five (5) Barricades
8. 25 Traffic Cones
9. One (1) Large Dumpster

MAIN POD SITE 1
LAKE TERRACE CONVENTION CENTER, HATTIESBURG

SERVING THE FOLLOWING VFD SUB-SITES:

DIXIE VFD
19 DIXIE BARN RD.
LT 31.1318
LG 89.1821

RAWLS SPRING VFD STATION 1
41 ARCHIE SMITH RD.
LT 31.2259
LG 89.221

RAWLS SPRING VEF STATION 2
512 ARCHIE SMITH RD.
LT n/a
LG n/a

NORTH FORREST VFD STATION 1
2315 GLENDALE AVE.
LT 31.2144
LG 89.1818

NORTH FORREST VFD STATION 2
1133 EATONVILLE RD.
LT 31.2537
LG 89.2117

MAIN POD SITE 2
Petal Friendly Park, PETAL

SERVING THE FOLLOWING VFD SUB-SITES:

MACEDONIA VFD STATION 1
610 MACEDONIA RD.
LT 31.2319
LG 89.1016

MACEDONIA VFD STATION 2
600 MACEDONIA RD.
LT
LG

MACEDONIA VFD STATION 3
711 LEEVILLE RD.
LT 31.2337
LG 89.1525

SUNRISE VFD STATION 1
1071 LUTHER CARTER RD
LT 31.1827
LG 89.1247

SUNRISE VFD STATION 2
177 MYERS RD
LT 31.1534
LG 89.1032

MAIN POD SITE 3
AHS BROOKLYN, FORREST COUNTY

SERVING THE FOLLING VFD SUB-SITES:

BROOKLYN VFD STATION 1
35 OLD HWY 49 SOUTH
LT 31.03234
LG 89.11211

McLAURIN VFD STATION 1
310 CARTER RD.
LT 31.000
LG 89.1309

McLAURIN VFD DANTZLER STATION 2
764 CHURCHWELL RD.
CARNES VFD
LT 31.1124
LG 89.1715

CARNES VFD STATION 1
268 JOHN MORRIS RD
LT 31.02280
LG 89.12454

CARNES VFD MAXIE STATION 2
105 MOFFETT RD.
LT 30.5732
LG 89.1008

MAIN POD SITE 1

LAKE TERRACE CONVENTION CENTER, HATTIESBURG

SERVING THE FOLLOWING CHURCH AND OTHER SUB-SITES:

MOUNT CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH

1101 NORTH MAIN ST.

LT 31.2003

LG 89.1747

UNIVERSITY BAPTIST CHURCH

3200 WEST ARLINGTON LP.

LT 31.1916

LG 89.2016

McDOWELL-NANCE CONVENTION CENTER

123 OLD AIRPORT RD.

LT 31.1637

LG 89.1643

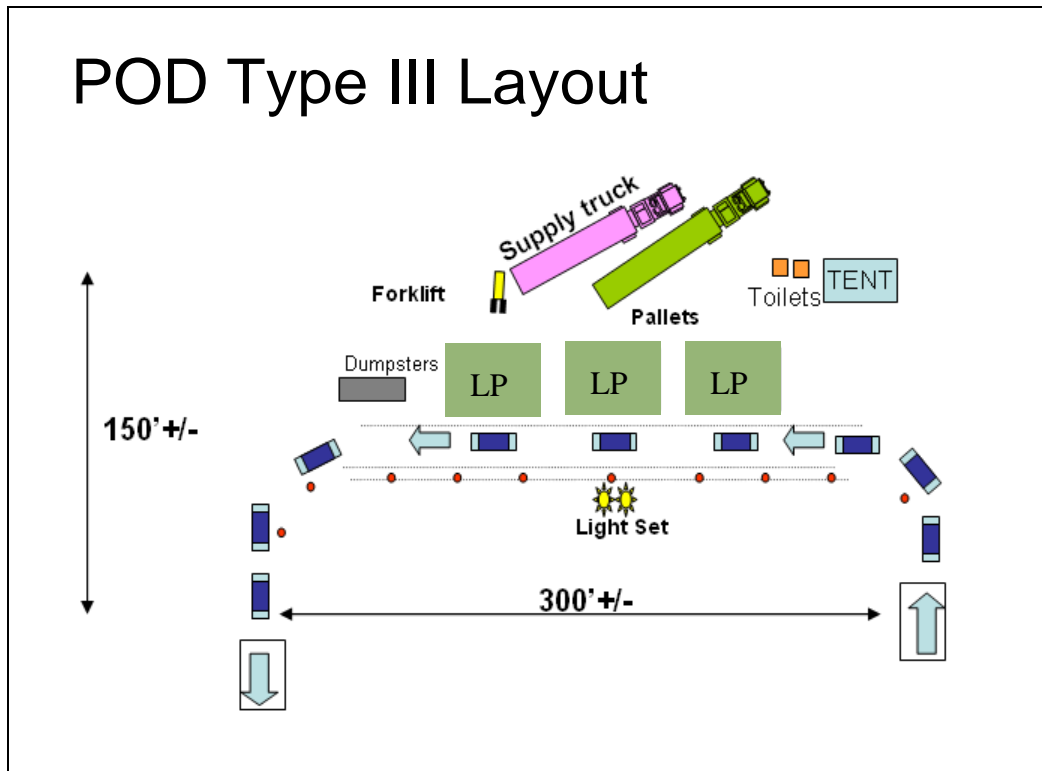
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

4142 LINCOLN RD.

LT n/a

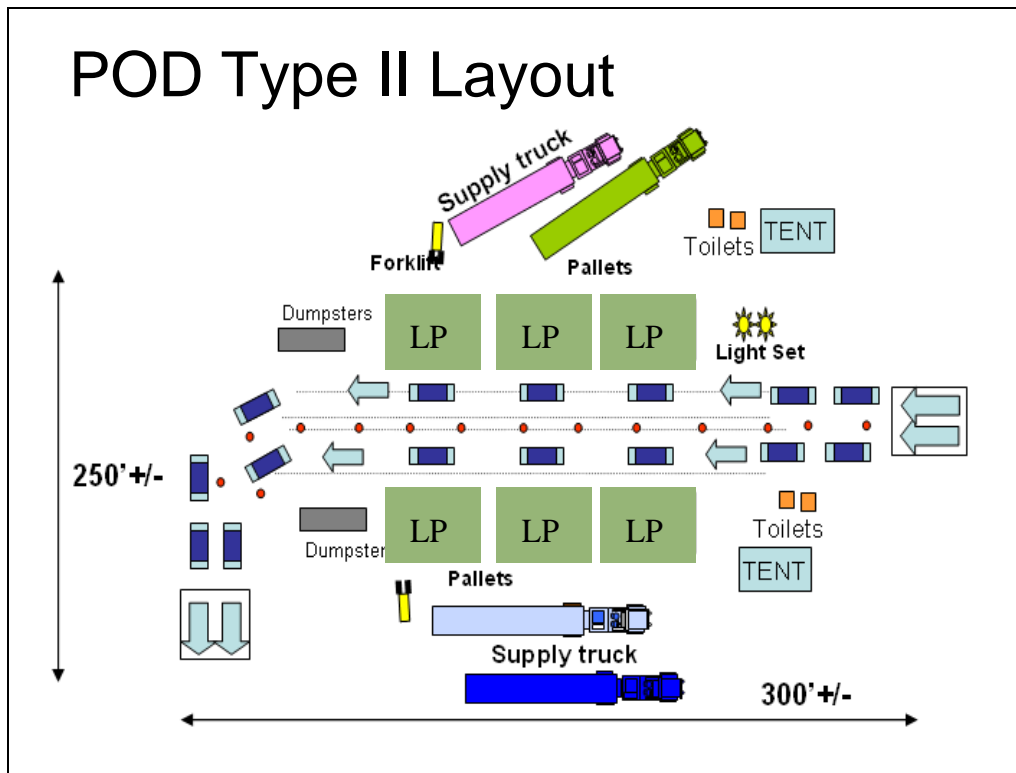
LG n/a

The smallest of the PODs is a Type III. A Type III POD serves 5,000 people a day based on one vehicle representing a household of 3 people. A Type III POD is 150 feet by 300 feet and requires a staff of 19 per day and 4 per night.



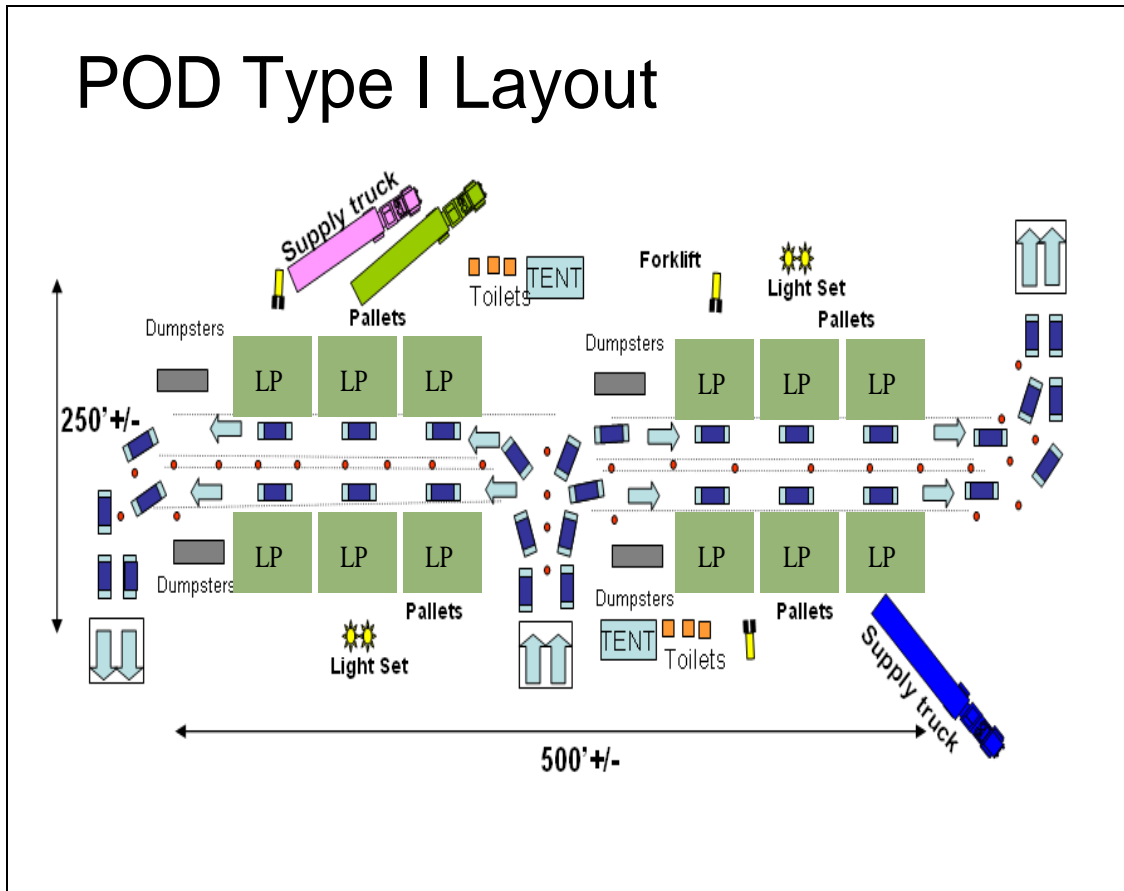
A Type III POD has three loading points and only one vehicle lane.

A Type II POD is twice the size of a Type III and serves 10,000 people a day based on one vehicle representing a household of 3 people. A Type II POD is 250 feet by 300 feet and requires a staff of 34 per day and 6 per night.



Type II POD has six loading points and two vehicle lanes.

The largest of the PODs is a Type I. A Type I POD serves 20,000 people a day based on one vehicle representing a household of 3 people. A Type I POD is 250 feet by 500 feet and requires a staff of 78 per day and 10 per night. Type I PODs are only used in large metropolitan areas.



A Type I POD has twelve loading points and four vehicle lanes.

The following form can be used to assist in notifying people.

POD ACTIVATION NOTIFICATION FORM		
Line 1	Date and Time of Message	
Line 2	POD Manager Name/Org	
Line 3	Location of POD	
Line 4	Size (by type)	
Line 5	Date to Open	
Line 6	Time to Open	
Line 7	Quantity of Water per Vehicle	
Line 8	Quantity of Food per Vehicle	
Line 9	Type and Quantity of other commodity	
Line 10	Date and Time of First Supply	
Line 11	TEMD Point of Contact	
Line 12	TEMD POC Number	

POD Site Setup Checklist

POD Manager: _____

Location: _____

	Yes	No	Remarks
1 Team members arrived			
2 Site hazard assessment complete			
3 Communications established with LEMA			
4 Inspect POD Kit			
5 Determine the location of the Supply, Loading, and Vehicle lines			
6 Establish the port-a-potty location			
7 Establish the dumpster location			
8 Establish the break area location			
9 Set up traffic cones around the vehicle line			
10 Ensure supply trucks can enter and exit			
11 Assign staffing positions			
12 Distribute PPE			
13 Conduct a safety briefing			
14 Determine signage locations			
15 Receive port-a-potties			
16 Receive dumpster			
17 Receive pallet jack			
18 Receive first supply			
19 Notify TEMD that the POD is ready for opening			
20 Put up signage			
21 Open POD			
22 Notify TEMD that the POD is open			

Other Remarks:

POD Manager Initials: _____

Date and Time Complete: _____

How to support a POD site and staff

At each POD location, it is best to have POD kit(s) on site to support the initial setup of the POD. Each POD kit is designed for a Type III POD. If a Type II POD is established at that site, the site should have two kits. A Type I POD would need four kits. The POD kit has supplies for the site and individual staff positions.

POD Kit

One (1) 96 gal trash can, wheeled (for storage of the kit)
Sixteen (16) pairs of leather work gloves
Four (4) rolls of duct tape
Nineteen (19) battery-powered (D-cell) flashlights
Nineteen (19) reflective safety vests
One (1) First Aid Kit
Twelve (12) 36", reflective traffic cones
Sixteen (16) safety hard hats
Thirty (30) orange or red glow sticks
Thirty six (36) D-cell, batteries
Eight (8) medium back support belts or vests
Eight (8) large back support belts or vests
One (1) 5 lb. fire extinguisher

In addition to the resources available in the POD Kit, the site will need, at a minimum, a dumpster, portable restroom, break area, and light set. These will provide support for the staff and allow safer working condition

Sample Equipment Inventory Form

- Keep complete list of equipment on site
- Provides a quick reference when closing the POD and returning equipment

POD Equipment Inventory					
Date	Types of Equipment	Serial Number	Condition	Owner Name (Company, Jurisdiction)	Location
	POD Kit				

This form can serve as the basis for your equipment file. Be sure and keep copies of any equipment transfer forms and inventories (such as the POD Kit inventory) in your file as back up to this form to provide additional detailed information.

- Enter the date you received the equipment
- What kind of equipment
- Serial number (if any)
- The condition of the equipment (i.e., "complete" for kits, "leaking hydraulics", "dented front right fender", "no defects", etc.)
- Where it came from
- Its location in the POD (supply line, loading line, etc.)

Daily inventory reporting

Daily reporting of inventory to [The Emergency Management District](#) allows accurate restocking. [The Emergency Management District](#) will tell you when and how to report each day (they may want a verbal report instead of a written one) and what elements of information it wants. Usually, the basic items to report for each type of supply are:

- quantities received
- quantities distributed
- quantities on hand

Using a supply inventory form will help you keep track.

Sample Supply Inventory Form

- Used for daily inventory tracking
- Provided to local emergency management agency

POD Supply Inventory Form							
Date	Time	Truck #	Mission #	Type of Supply	Qty Rec	Qty Dist	Bal on Hand

This form will provide the basis for your supply file. Be sure to keep Bills of Lading or Mission Forms as back-up to this, or any form that you use. Vehicle counts are also useful documentation in this file.

The supply inventory form is useful for capturing all incoming and outgoing supplies, as well as balancing inventory levels. The form itself may or may not be required by LEMA, but the information you gather will need to be reported.

DAILY SITE HAZARD ASSESSMENT FORM			
Inspected by: _____			Date: _____
Location: _____			Time: _____
Training:	Yes	No	Comments
Is each person assigned to a job within their capability?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Did each person receive a safety brief at shift change?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Is training on PPE and equipment provided?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Environment:	Yes	No	Comments
Are resources available to deal with very hot or very cold conditions? (drinking water, heated tent, shade)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Does staff know the symptoms of heat cramps, heat stroke, hypothermia?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Is the level of light adequate for safe and comfortable performance of work?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Housekeeping:	Yes	No	Comments
Is the work area clear of debris and tripping hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are materials properly stacked and spaced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are work areas clear of fluid spills or leakage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are aisles and passageways clear of obstructions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are walkways clear of holes, loose debris, protruding nails, and loose boards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Is the break area kept clean and sanitary?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are the dumpsters being serviced properly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are the restrooms (portable or fixed) clean, sanitary and restocked?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Personal Protective Equipment:	Yes	No	Comments
Is required equipment provided, maintained and used?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Does equipment meet requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are warning signs prominently displayed in all hazard areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Material Handling and Storage:	Yes	No	Comments
Is there safe clearance for all equipment through aisles and doors?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Is stored material stable and secure?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are storage areas free from tipping hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are only trained operators allowed to operate forklifts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Do personnel use proper lifting techniques?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vehicle Traffic:	Yes	No	Comments
Are cones placed to direct traffic?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Is the vehicle line free of pedestrians when vehicles are moving?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are pedestrian and vehicular traffic separated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR CONCERNS			

Role and Responsibility of The Emergency Management District

The determination to activate, operate, and demobilize a POD is at the discretion of * [The Emergency Management District](#).

* *determines* the location and type of POD based on:

- needs analysis
- population density, and
- current methods of commodity distribution

* *coordinates* the activation of PODs based on:

- public need
- types of resources needed
- infrastructure capability, and
- availability of resources

* *designates* resources for each POD

- type of distributed commodity
- amount of distributed commodity
- POD material handling equipment

[The Emergency Management District](#) *activates* a POD. It is important not to activate without guidance from EMA because:

- Workers may not be covered for workers compensation or liability
- LEMA may not have the resources to supply the POD
- LEMA may not have the capability to communicate or access the POD
- LEMA may decide not to utilize PODs as a form of public commodity distribution
- This may cause false expectations or false hope from surrounding citizens and residents

The Emergency Management District is responsible for:

Providing POD Manager Training

Selecting POD staff and locations

- Ensuring that POD locations support the population density, needs, and takes into account other forms of public commodity distribution

Registering POD workers

- At a minimum, POD Managers should be registered as an Emergency Worker in accordance with local laws.
- It is suggested that all POD primary staff are registered

Activating PODs

- Determining the need and availability of PODs for activation

Supplying PODs

- Providing appropriate allocations of commodities for distribution based on population densities and expected public need
- Providing material handling equipment and staff support resources

Demobilizing PODs

- Determining when to demobilize PODs based on need and infrastructure restoration
- Coordinating the receipt of excess resources
- Coordinating the removal of material handling equipment and staff support resources
- Restoring sites to original specifications
- Collecting and processing all paperwork associated with the POD

Conducting POD Reset

- Coordinating the replenishment of POD Kits
- Conducting After Action Reviews
- Recognizing participating organizations for service to their community.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
Standard Operational Procedures
For
Natural and/or Man Made Emergencies

THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
4080 U.S. HWY 11
Hattiesburg, MS 39402

October 1997
Updated
April 2017

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure is to establish EOC procedures for efficient, reliable, and early notification in the Hattiesburg-Forrest County area in the event of a natural or man-made emergency.

This Standard Operating Procedure may be implemented in any emergency or disaster situation where early warning to the general public is needed.

This Standard Operating Procedure supersedes the any SOP dated prior to signature date.

Glen Moore, Executive Director

Date

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NATURAL EMERGENCIES

TORNADOS

Tornadoes are local storms of short duration formed of winds ROTATING at very high speeds, usually in a counterclockwise direction. These storms are visible as a vortex, a whirlpool structure of winds rotating about a hollow cavity in which centrifugal forces produce a partial vacuum.

These small, severe storms form several thousand feet above the earth's surface, usually during warm, humid, unsettled weather, and usually in conjunction with a severe thunderstorm.

TORNADO SEASON

This is a term used to describe the months of the year in which peak tornado activity occurs. The generally accepted tornado season runs from February - May. Although these months are the peak months, tornadoes can and do occur in all months. The most active tornado months in Mississippi are February, March, April, May and November.

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL

Tornadoes typically follow a prescribed path. In Mississippi, this path is generally from the Southwest to the Northeast; that is, they generally move toward the Northeast. Tornadoes may be reported as traveling in a Northeast direction at 10 to 30 MPH for example.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORM

Severe thunderstorms can and do produce damaging thunderstorm winds and/or large hail. Dangerous lightning and heavy rainfall will also accompany severe thunderstorms.. Severe thunderstorms often produce tornadoes.

HURRICANE

Hurricanes contain strong and very pronounced rotary circulation, damaging wind speeds of 74 miles per hour or more, and can produce heavy rainfall causing flood conditions as well development of tornadoes.

FLOODS

A flood is the temporary inundation of dry land areas due to unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source. A flood may last only a few hours, as in flash flooding, or up to a week or more as in river flooding.

In the Hattiesburg - Forrest County area flooding most often occurs (but is not limited to:) Forrest County - Bouie and Leaf Rivers - Gordon's Creek - Greens Creek - and Black Creek.

Flooding can occur on all of these areas as a result of heavy thunderstorms in and of themselves or associated with hurricanes or storm front passages.

WINTER STORM

Severe winter storms producing ice storms and single digit and below zero weather do not occur very often but are a threat to the Hattiesburg - Forrest County area. These storms can take the form of a minor ice storm to a full-scale winter storm with high winds, ice, and snow. Ice storms coat the ground, highways, bridges, buildings, and any other exposed structures with ice, which can cause extensive damage, with power lines down, streets impassable and normal emergency services limited, life and the economy are at risk.

EARTHQUAKE

An earthquake is the oscillating movement of the earth's crust caused by the rupturing of great masses of rock miles beneath the surface of the earth. The energy released by an earthquake at its focus travels as "seismic waves" through the earth and along the surface. For this reason an earthquake may produce tremors far from its epicenter. These aftershocks may occur hours, days, or even weeks after the quake, which caused them.

An earthquake in the Hattiesburg - Forrest County area is a rare occurrence but not impossible. Most activity has been from aftershocks from distant quakes with no record of epicenters within either county. Based on the preliminary map of young faults as a guide to possible fault activity as indicated by the Department of Interior, U.S. Geological Survey there exist the possibility of an earthquake in this area.

MAN-MADE EMERGENCIES

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Hazardous materials may be defined as any element, compound or combination thereof, which is flammable, corrosive, detonable, toxic radioactive, an oxidizer, an etiologic agent, or highly reactive, and which, because of handling, storage, processing, or packaging, may have detrimental effects upon operating and emergency personnel, the public, equipment and/or environment. There are many users, producers, and shippers of hazardous materials throughout the country, but federal regulations, state laws, and industrial safety standards provide strict guidelines for safety. Thus, while accidents do occur, they are usually within the confines of an industrial site and affect only a few people.

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

Forrest County and all towns and cities within are exposed daily to the possibility of a major air, highway or rail accident. These accidents can be so minor as to need very limited emergency response or large and involved enough to overtax the capabilities of the local emergency services. The type of transportation accident of most concern is the one involving hazardous materials. Quite often the difference between major and minor is dependent upon the response made to them by the emergency services.

NATIONAL SECURITY

NUCLEAR WAR

A war related incident affecting the Forrest County area would constitute an all out attack on the United States and would involve either conventional attack, chemical warfare, biological warfare or nuclear attack.

ACTS OF TERRORISM

A terrorist act is any type of act taken by an individual or group that holds a grudge against someone or some organization that endangers or threatens to endanger the lives and activities involved in the day to day affairs of the county and its citizens.

Terrorist acts can be anywhere and anytime. The City of Hattiesburg and Forrest County are no exception in that Camp Shelby and Government facilities are stationed throughout the county.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE

A civil disturbance is any type of activity taken by an individual or group that endangers or threatens to endanger the lives and activities involved in the day to day affairs of the county and its citizens.

Forrest County and the cities therein are not exempted from such disturbances.

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GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF EOC STAFF DURING SEVERE WEATHER

The staff of the Emergency Operations Center consists of the full time Emergency Management District personnel, the Communications Center personnel, and the support personnel from other departments when needed.

The general responsibilities of the staff during severe weather conditions include:

- 1. Monitor the NAWAS and Weather Wire for advisories, watches or warnings.*
- 2. Alerting of general public and emergency services in the City of Hattiesburg and Forrest County, by using the procedures specified in this SOP.*
- 3. When indicated, activate the Skywarn Spotters Network and establishing radio contact to monitor conditions throughout the City and County area.*
- 4. Plot events on situation map as they occur. Maintain critical situation board for priority situations that require attention. Record changes in conditions and clear situations as they are handled (i.e. powerlines down, tree across road, tornado etc.)*
- 5. Keep close communications with Jackson Weather Service on the NAWAS or by phone. (as is recorded on EOC Activation List)*
- 6. Advise the State EOC and Jackson Weather of any reports of tornado activity, flooding conditions, damages and ¾ inch size hail.*
- 7. Monitor Radar for approaching severe weather.*
- 8. Contact Jackson Wx if severe conditions are reported and damage is occurring.*
- 9. Brief local officials and the news media when needed. And issue updates to the general public and emergency services as needed.*
- 10. If heavy damage occurs as with tornadoes, coordinate assistance, both EOC and on-scene.*
- 11. Update the telephone weather recorder as new information is received.*
- 12. Perform other actions and assistance as deemed necessary by the situation.*
- 13. Update damage report to Jackson Weather including location and times of damage..*

THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT DUTY OFFICER

1. *Each staff member of The Emergency Management District will assume this duty on a rotating weekly basis with the exceptions of the Executive Director, and the Telecommunications Officer (who is responsible for communications and radar maintenance and support.)*

<p>1- Tour of duty begins at 0730 hrs on Friday morning. 2- Tour of duty ends at 0730 hrs on following Friday morning.</p>
--

2. *A DUTY ROSTER will be posted in the office covering at least six (6) mo period.*
3. *Any changes to the DUTY ROSTER will be approved by the Director. Substitutions will only effect those days changed and not effect the entire roster. (ex: If duty officer has a problem with a certain week or day, he/she will be responsible to find a person willing to switch duty (week or day) with.) This must be approved by the director who will ensure that he is aware who the duty officer is at all times.*

AFTER HOURS

1. *Duty Officer will be responsible for reporting rainfall and temperature to the National Weather Service as well as voice recording of local weather conditions on the Weekend and Holidays.*
2. *Duty Officer will be responsible for timely notification of watches and warnings to the general public and emergency response agencies.*
3. *Duty Officer will limit after hours and weekend travel to EOC response area, which will ensure prompt accessibility to telephone, paging capabilities and EOC activation.*
4. *Duty Officer will at all times have in his/her possession a radio and pager. A NOAA WX radio is available to Duty Officers for week of duty.*
5. *Duty Officer will be responsible for first response to severe weather conditions after regular duty hours:*
 - A. *Upon receiving one of the following watches or warnings from automatic paging service, or via **NOAA WX Radio, the Duty Officer will proceed to the EOC for activation.*
 - 1- *Severe thunderstorm watch/warning*
 - 2- *Tornado watch/warning*
 - 3- *Flood Warning (FLOOD WATCH can be monitored either by TV*

*radar or by contacting Jackson Weather Service from home.)
**However, this warrants that the Duty Officer must limit his/her
personal activity in order to monitor situation.*

*** If watch or warning is received via NOAA WX Radio and not by automatic paging
service Duty Officer should have message paged out.... (Call HPD Dispatch to have paged).*

*B. Duty Officer shall size up situation and determine if other District personnel
are needed.*

*1- Consult Communications duty roster to determine who to call for radar
support.*

*2- If additional personnel is needed contact Operations Officer to begin
call down of personnel.*

DURING DUTY HOURS

*1- Duty Officer is responsible to make Weather Recording each afternoon before
leaving for the day.*

*2- The Operations Officer will watch weather conditions during times of adverse
conditions but the Duty Officer may need to help when called upon.*

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**SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES DURING SEVERE WEATHER
WATCHES/WARNINGS**

NORMAL DUTY HOURS

When severe weather conditions are identified, the Executive Director or Operations Officer will recall any District units in the field and brief the staff on responsibilities in the event the EOC is activated due to a watch or warning. (Since it cannot be foreseen who will be on duty when a weather condition arises, names cannot be placed to functions; therefore, a briefing and assignment of responsibility will take place then).

EOC ACTIVATION

<i>DUTY ASSIGNMENTS</i>		
<i>DATE:</i>	<i>SHIFT - 1 Time:</i>	<i>SHIFT - 2 Time:</i>
<i>SHIFT SUPERVISOR:</i>		
<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>		
<i>MAPPING</i>		
<i>EM 2000</i>		

EOC ACTIVATION STAFFING ASSIGNMENTS

RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS

The permanent District Staff Members are assigned responsibilities and functions as indicated when the EOC is activated.

A. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

- 1. Supervises overall operation of the EOC.*
- 2. Maintains contact with the Executive Group and keeps them informed of the situation.*
- 3. Implements decisions of the Executive Group through the District and EOC staff.*
- 4. Authorizes expenditures and acquisitions in emergency situations as needed.*
- 5. assigns staffing hours for staff members.*

B. SHIFT SUPERVISOR

- 1. Insure that needed maps, status boards, video displays, etc. are available as needed.*
- 2. Advises staff on operational decisions and assigns priorities of operations*
- 3. Keep the Executive Director and PIO informed on current operational conditions.*
- 4. Assure that situation board and permanent records (logs) are being maintained for after action reports.*
- 5. Answers telephone inquiries as needed.*
- 6. Contact outside agencies for needed assistance i.e. MEMA.*
- 7. Implement shift staffing hours.*
- 8. Oversee a smooth overall operation in EOC.*

RADAR / NAWAS OPERATION

- a. Operate and monitor EOC radar and Cable radar.*
- b. Disseminate (possible) severe radar reading info to EOC staff and National Weather Service in Jackson.*
- c. Contact Jackson Weather and request assistance in identifying radar reading. **A Warning can only be issued by National WX Service.*
- d. Monitor and answers all traffic over the NAWAS to Hattiesburg EOC from outside agencies (including NWS) trying to contact EOC.*
- e. Relay all (Radio or NAWAS) vital information from Jackson Weather or any other outside agencies to Shift Supervisor and EOC Recorder to be paged out or recorded on situation board.*
- 9. Monitors WX teletype for wx updates and disseminates that information to EOC staff and outside agencies on a need to know*

basis.

C. COMMUNICATIONS / RADIO MONITOR

1. *Operate and Monitor 800 MHz, hi / lo Band Radio traffic in EOC during activation.*
 - a. *Receive and Send message traffic as required.*
 - b. *Monitor Fire, Police, Vol. Fire & MEMA traffic.*
2. *Record and disseminate incoming messages to EOC Recorder, Shift Supervisor and/or appropriate agencies as needed.*
3. *Send message traffic as requested by Shift Supervisor and or agencies present in the EOC.*
4. *Keep Shift Supervisor and / or Director abreast of overall situation as develops.*
5. ***Transmit all tornado warnings over 800 MHz radio.*
6. ***Transmit all tornado watch cancellations over 800 MHz radio.*
7. *Update warning information on 800 mhz as received.*
8. *Operate Wide Paging System as needed.*
 - a. *Issue watch or warnings and other messages as required.*

D. MAPPING

1. *Post maps with damage and/or road closed ON MAP INFO...*

E. WebEOC

1. *Record vital information on WebEOC*
2. *Make request for assistance via WebEOC*
3. *Makes Damage Reports for MEMA*

F. TELEPHONE OPERATOR

1. *Answers telephone inquiries as received.*
2. *Refers all Media calls to PIO and/or Executive Director.*
3. *Directs calls for assistance to appropriate EOC Staff or agencies and keeps accurate log of vital calls.*
4. *Log all information (wx or incident) and report to Shift Supervisor.*

G.

PIO

1. *Acts as the liaison between the EOC and general public.*
2. *Serves as the centralized point for all information to be released to the public.*
3. *Disperses public information, both to general public and to the public at risk.*
4. *Acts as the liaison between the EOC and Mass Media.*
5. *Disperses information to mass media to insure accurate and consistent information flow.*
6. *Insure that consistent messages are disseminated to the media.*
7. *Works under the direction of the Executive Director.*
8. *Insure that all information released to public is authorized by Executive Director.*

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**EOC ACTIVATION
NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST**

Updated: OCT 2000

WEATHER/DUTY OFFICER#	DATE:	INCIDENT #
------------------------------	--------------	-------------------

(check when completed)

1-AFTER HOURS (AUTOMATED PAGING IS IN EFFECT)

****Page Watch/Warning (all call page =9999)**

MONITOR RADIO FOR POSSIBLE TRAFFIC WHILE IN ROUTE TO EOC

SPECIAL NOTE: Upon receipt of a Watch or Warning for our counties all Staff should MONITOR RADIOS. After duty officer has had enough time to reach EOC Staff members should call EOC and report where you can be reached if needed.
--

2- **WARNINGS (BROADCAST OVER 800 MHZ EOC-1)

3-Notify Director and Operations Officer that you are on way to EOC

(THIS MAY BE DONE BY CELL PHONE ON WAY TO EOC)

SEE TAB # 5 FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS ON NOTIFICATION

(AT EOC)

4-TURN NIGHT BUTTON OFF!

5- Get Report Forms and Activity Log and Place next to phone/radar.

6-Begin ACTIVITY LOG (Located in rack by Situation Board)

SEE TAB # 4 FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS OF ACTIVITY LOG

7-Contact FOLLOWING ** (request that any severe WX, emergency

incident or damage reports be exchanged by our organizations, via <radio or phone>): **MAKE SURE THEY GOT THEIR PAGE.....**

- 1- **NATIONAL WX (LOG ALL CALLS TO NWS)**
 NAWAS - ph: 1-800-295-1944 OR 939-2786
- 2- **MEMA EOC (LOG ALL CALLS TO MEMA)**
 NAWAS - ph: 1-800-222-6362 (EMERG ONLY) OR 352-9100
- 3- **MS POWER EOC CONTROL RM**
 ph: 545-4038 OR 545-4039 OR 545-4110 OR 545-4193
- 4- **SO MS EPA CONTROL RM - ph: 268-2067 (24hrs) EM Fax#: 261-2388**

****REQUEST THE FOLLOWING TO NOTIFY ALL ACTIVE OFFICERS/UNITS ON PATROL OF SITUATION AND REQUEST REPORTS FROM THE FIELD OF ANY SIGHTINGS OR DAMAGE.**

- 4- **HATTIESBURG DISPATCH -545-4910 or 544-5927** _____
- 5- **FORREST S.O. ph: 544-7800** _____
- 6- **PETAL P.D. ph: 544-5331** _____
- 7- **MS HWY PATROL ph: 582-3529** _____
- 8- **AAA AMBULANCE ph: 264-3404** _____

****NOTE: if damaging conditions approach (Hail-High Winds) notify AAA of possible damage to Rescue 7*****

- 10- **CAMP SHELBY EOC ph: 558-2760/558-2000** _____
- 11- **CAMP SHELBY SECURITY ph: 558-2448** _____
- 12- **PERRY S.O. ph: 964-8461 FX#: 964-8463** _____

(they do not have a pager so give information concerning Watch/Warning)

- 13- **USM POLICE SECURITY ph: 266-4911** _____

SPECIAL CONTACTS:

- 14- **PSAP REPAIR # (SCB) ph: 557-6111 or 557-6123**
- 15- **(HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE EMERGENCY EVENT ONLY)**
 ***MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

ph: 1-800-556-0033
(THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, ex..crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not specifically listed or designated as a "hazardous substance".)

8-Monitor NAWAS and Radar and EM Chat (NWS)

9- BEGIN SITUATION BOARD (As Soon As Able)

10-Determine if assistance is needed in EOC

(If so **CALL OPERATIONS OFFICER** for backup and **OP OFF** will begin call back-up list.)

SEE TAB #8 FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS

11-Notify following WHEN AND IF CONDITIONS WARRANT:

SEE TAB #9 FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS

a-SCHOOLS WITH DOWN PAGERS (if during sch. hrs.)

(List posted on Situation Board in Commo Rm

b-FORREST Co Rd MANAGER (street/rd flooding)

c-CITY OF HATTIESBURG FOR STREET FLOODING

d-RED CROSS (standby utilization)

e-SALVATION ARMY (standby utilization)

f-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

note-CONV-REST TO UPDATE WX CONDITIONS ph: 544-4230

12-WHEN DAMAGE REPORTS ARE RECEIVED:

(RECORD ON SITUATION/DAMAGE REPORT FORMS).....

(LOCATED ON RACK BESIDE SITUATION BOARD)..

ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1-WHERE IS THE DAMAGE LOCATED? (exact address if possible)

2-WHEN DID THE DAMAGE OCCUR? (time)

3-WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE?

(trees down - structural - power lines - etc.)

4-ARE ROADS BLOCKED?

(report all Blocked Roads to Ambulance services)

5-ARE THERE ANY INJURIES?

6-ARE YOU REQUESTING ASSISTANCE AT THIS TIME?

**CONTACT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES
IMMEDIATELY AFTER REPORT OF DAMAGE.....**

- 1-County Rd Crews..pgrs or phone
(see attached listing)
- 2- NWS...relay all information concerning the damage.
- 3- AAA AMBULANCE-(location of damage/rd closures)
- 4-AMR AMBULANCE-(location of damage/rd closures)
- 5-Broadcast location of damage area over EOC-1.
- 6-Local VFD for damage assessment.
- 7-Area Law Enforcement with report.

**DAMAGE REPORTS TO MEMA
(All forms located in TAB # 12)**

DR-1(within 4 hrs) Situation Reports (every 3 hrs)

DR-2 (12-24 hrs) Emergency Declaration

See TAB # 12 OF EOC ACTIVATION INSTRUCTION
BOOK (DAMAGE REPORTS)

**13-TORNADO/FUNNEL CLOUD REPORT: (RECORD ON
SITUATION/DAMAGE REPORT FORMS)**

Ask the following questions.

- 1-WHAT IS YOUR EXACT LOCATION?**
- 2-DO YOU SEE ROTATION IN THE CLOUDS?**
- 3-IS THERE ANY HAIL?**
- 3-WHAT DIRECTION IS IT TRAVELING?**
- 4-WHAT IS ITS APPROXIMATE SPEED?**
- 5-IS IT ON THE GROUND?**
- 6-IS THERE ANY VISIBLE DAMAGE?**

CONTACT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES *IMMEDIATELY* AFTER RECEIVING A REPORT OF A TORNADO

- 1- NWS...relay all information concerning the damage.
- 2-AREA SCHOOLS IN LINE OF THE TORNADO
Call Schools individually....(EOC Phonebook)
- 4-IF TORNADO DAMAGE DISPATCH ONE TO THE SCENE.
 - a- Director
 - b-Operations Officer
 - c-Communications Officer
 - d-Other (If other staff is already in the area)
- 5-Local VFD for damage assessment.
- 6-Area Law Enforcement with report.

14-EOC DE-ACTIVATION

WHEN CONDITIONS ARE NO LONGER PRESENTING A PROBLEM AND ALL WATCHES AND WARNINGS ARE LIFTED....DE-ACTIVATION MAY BEGIN.

- 1- IN WEATHER SITUATIONS....BEFORE SECURING THE EOC..CONTACT JACKSON WEATHER TO SEE IF ANY OTHER SYSTEMS MAY BE APPROACHING. (CHECK OUR RADAR BEFORE CONTACTING THEM!)**
- 2- IF ALL IS CLEAR...**CONTACT DIRECTOR/OPERATIONS OFFICER THAT THE EOC IS SECURE.**
- 3- (AFTER LEAVING EOC) CONTINUE TO MONITOR THE WEATHER AND RADIO FOR ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OR DAMAGE REPORTS.**

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #1 –Transportation Response Annex

ESF #1 Coordinator

Forrest County School District
Transportation Director
Hattiesburg School District
Transportation Director
Petal School District
Transportation Director
Hattiesburg Mass Transit Director

Forrest County Sheriff's Department
Forrest County & Municipal School Police
Hattiesburg & Petal Police Department
Forrest County Volunteer Fire Department
AAA Ambulance Service

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Transportation

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Department of Corrections
Mississippi Department of Education
Mississippi Department of Environmental
Mississippi Department of
Finance/Administration
Mississippi Department of Health-EMS
Mississippi Department of Human Services
Mississippi Department of Public Safety-
Mississippi Highway Patrol
Mississippi Department of Rehab Services
Mississippi Wildlife Fisheries and Parks
Mississippi Development Authority
Mississippi Emergency Management
Agency
Mississippi Public Service Commission
Mississippi Military Department

Primary Agencies

Forrest County & Municipal School
Districts
Hattiesburg Mass Transit

Forrest County Emergency Management
Director

Support Agencies

Forrest County & Municipal School
Districts

Introduction

Purpose

The primary purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide and maintain a transportation infrastructure for the support of response and recovery assistance missions following an emergency or major disaster.

This ESF also includes procedures for a coordinated evacuation process should one ever be ordered or recommended by the city or county officials due to an impending disaster or incident (hurricane, tropical storm, terrorist threat, hazardous materials release etc.).

Scope

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #1 –Transportation Response Annex

Relationship to Whole Community

This section describes how ESF #1 relates to other elements of the whole community.

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments

Primary responsibility for management of incidents involving transportation normally rests with local and state authorities and the private sector, which own and operate the majority of the Nation’s transportation resources. As such, a Federal response must acknowledge local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area transportation policies, authorities, and plans that manage transportation systems and prioritize the movement of relief personnel and supplies during emergencies.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

The private sector owns or operates a large proportion of the Nation’s transportation resources and is a partner and/or lead for the rapid restoration of transportation-related services. Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response.

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities

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

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

Policies

- Forrest County EMA director will work in conjunction with the School Superintendent or Transportation Director to ensure that all local government transportation requests are tasked based on citizen needs and available resources.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #1 –Transportation Response Annex

- All support agencies will provide a designated staff person to work with the ESF #1 lead for Forrest County to ensure any necessary procurement of resources, staging areas, collection points and mission assignments are handled.
- The Forrest County School District Transportation Director will continue to provide necessary updates on road conditions, availability of transportation routes and resources through efforts with the Mississippi Department of Transportation and ESF #13.

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

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

General

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

Organization

The Forrest County School District Transportation Director will assume the lead as coordinator of all transportation requirements during an incident, major emergency or disaster. These duties will be executed in conjunction with personnel and resources as listed under all support agencies for the county.

Local/Separate municipalities will support the ESF based on available personnel and resources.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #1 –Transportation Response Annex

Administrative and Logistical Support

All participating ESF #1 agencies are expected to:

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

Actions

Preparedness

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

Pre-Incident

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

Incident

- Immediately upon notification of an incident, actual disaster or major emergency, the Forrest County ESF #1 coordinator will activate the internal plan and/or SOP.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #1 –Transportation Response Annex

- Ensure adequate communication is established and maintained with all applicable responders of ESF #1.
- Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed or based on requirements identified by local government and other ESFs.
- Maintain log of actions taken, resources ordered/used, records of personnel and equipment/ location and all other documents to support reporting requirement.
- Assist in gathering information on road closures to the state ESF # 1 lead to be disseminated thru public broadcast via ESF #15.

Recovery

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

Post-Incident

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

Responsibilities

Forrest County School District Transportation Director

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

- Develop and maintain an internal SOP that outlines all functions required for ESF#1 support.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #1 –Transportation Response Annex

- Maintain a current inventory of county schools resources (buses, fuel, drivers etc.).
- Ensure current route maps and staging points (if needed) are available and accurate.
- Provide transportation needs for emergency work crews as appropriate.
- Assist in the mobilization of special needs populace based on request from local government.

Forrest County Emergency Management Agency Director

The Forrest County Emergency Manager upon the advisement from the State (if warranted) and in conjunction with the County and City Officials will complete the following:

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

Agencies’ Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Forrest County School District Superintendent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Person designated to ESF #1 lead to allocate District Transportation. • Allocate or obtain county transportation resources (buses, fuel, drivers, etc.) for mission tasking during in the disaster or evacuation. • Alert all personnel/mechanics, bus drivers and applicable personnel of possible deployment. • Maintain coordination with the Forrest County EOC. • Support other agencies as needed to accomplish assigned mission by the EOC to meet the needs of the citizens of Forrest County. • Support Transportation resources upon request. • Dedicate resources from inventory. • Support transport of Special Needs populace as needed. • Maintain coordination with the Forrest County School District Transportation Director and the local EOC.
Forrest County Transportation Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply transportation resources upon request. • Support transport of special needs populace as needed. • Maintain coordination with the Forrest County School Transportation Director and the EOC.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #1 –Transportation Response Annex

Agency	Functions
Forrest County Sheriff's Department, (Hattiesburg, Petal, and Forrest County School Police)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with transportation traffic control. • Provide necessary property protection of evacuated areas. • Assist with route clearance of debris as needed. • Any other mission as identified by the senior law enforcement agency.
Public Works/Engineering, (County and City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in keeping evacuation routes open (debris removal). • Inspection/assessment of roadways/bridges.
County Emergency Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish/operate Emergency Medical care centers in risk area following evacuation. • Provide continued medical care for patients, who cannot be moved when facilities are evacuated (see ESF #8). • Coordinate with Forrest County Schools to use buses to transport patients as needed.

ESF #1 Review and Maintenance

As a minimum, the ESF coordinator contact will coordinate and conduct an annual review of this annex with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or regulatory changes indicate a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to Forrest County Emergency Management Agency for approval, publication, and distribution.

**Forrest County Emergency Support Function #1 -Transportation Response
Annex**

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

ESF #2 Coordinator

Forrest County Emergency Management Agency

Primary Agency

Forrest County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies

Forrest County Sheriff's Office-PSAP
Hattiesburg Central Dispatch-PSAP
Petal Police Department-PSAP
USM Police Department-PSAP
Designated EOC Personnel
AAA Ambulance-PSAP
Forrest County Amateur Radio

Private Sector Partners

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

State ESF Coordinator

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

Introduction

Purpose

This ESF was developed in order to provide information about communications equipment and warning capabilities that are available in Forrest County during emergency operations. The entire communications system is discussed and procedures for its use are outlined. The success of ESF # 2 requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of both available and obtainable communications resources provided by local government entities, volunteer organizations, other organizations, corporations, or other telecommunications providers.

The term “available” refers to resources within the existing inventory or control of participating agencies that can be used for the event. The term “obtainable” refers to resources to be acquired through mutual aid agreement, contract, lease, purchase, or otherwise from the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may be in such forms as facilities, personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, contractual services, easements, rights-of-way, technical assistance, or other.

Scope

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

Relationship to Whole Community

This section describes how ESF #2 relates to other elements of the whole community. Basic concepts that apply to all members of the whole community include:

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments

- Gain situational awareness through reporting that occurs at each level: from local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area governmental agencies; nongovernmental organizations; industry essential service providers; other private sector partners; and residents. Information and support requests generally flow from the incident level, through operations and coordination centers, to decision makers. At the same time, decision makers and operations and coordination centers provide accurate, actionable, and relevant information to support incident operations.
- Initiate actions to save and sustain lives, reduce human suffering, and provide additional resources and assistance to response efforts. ESF #2 accomplishes this by providing assistance to stabilize and re-establish critical infrastructure quickly and efficiently, coordinating requests for additional support, identifying and integrating resources and capabilities, and coordinating information flow.

Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances related to ESF #2 support.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

The private sector owns or operates most of the Nation’s communications infrastructure and is a partner and/or lead for the rapid restoration of infrastructure-related services.

Through planning and coordination, private sector entities provide critical information for incident action planning and decision making during an incident. Private sector mutual aid and assistance networks also facilitate the sharing of resources to support response.

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Role Aligned to Core Capabilities

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

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Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

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

Policies

- An emergency or major disaster may strike one or more areas of the county at any time. The primary event may be a natural disaster, a technological, or other man-made event which causes varying degrees of damage ranging from minor to severe. Secondary effects may also increase damage to further render local communications systems inadequate or inoperable for a prolonged period.

- Two-way communication is essential for the orderly and efficient management of disaster operations. Prior to the impact of a disaster, coordination with other local governments and often with the state is critical. As a consequence, decisions affecting these areas must be communicated to them before conditions prevent the completion of these preparedness and/or response activities.

- Communications systems include traditional radio, telephone, telefax, and wide area network (WAN) connectivity, which may be supported by satellite, wireless, traditional landline services, and other modern electronic delivery mediums. These systems may be disrupted or limited by weather phenomena, antenna damage, transmission line damage, power outages, or other problems.

- Following disasters that have caused extensive damage, communications assistance and support may be required both from within and outside the county and state in order to alleviate human suffering and to restore the affected community (ies) to normal in the least amount of time, if possible.

- County and municipal officials, nonprofit organizations, and private-sector entities respond to the vast majority of incidents acting under their authorities or through agency or interagency contingency plans.

- The use of both traditional communications systems and modern technologies, such as WebEOC®, Internet, high-frequency phones and radios, and satellite networks, combined with backup from other counties and agencies tasked under this ESF, will enhance the county’s capability in communications and automated data systems.

- Alternate, backup, or substitute methods of communication that may be required will be provided by other support agencies having these assets.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

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

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

- Effective coordination of emergency response requires some form of communications.
- Communications systems may fail during a disaster or emergency.
- During period of heavy activity, some channels may become saturated with radio traffic.
- Lack of communications discipline and proper technique can reduce the effectiveness of communications systems.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

- The Communications Center is usually only staffed with limited personnel, so communications with dispatch may become quickly overwhelmed.

General

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

Organization

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

Administrative and Logistical Support

- Individuals that represent their agencies/departments at the Forrest County EOC are responsible for knowing and using the proper communication and message procedures found in this ESF. They will be under the authority of Forrest County Emergency Management Director.
- Support agencies with communications systems linked to the county EOC are responsible for the maintenance of their equipment.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

- Operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation will be maintained for future reference. Paper documents will be saved to a CD, thumb drive, or other available electronic format and the paper documentation will be shredded after three years on file.
- All ESF #2 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all related costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.
- All ESF #2 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Actions

Preparedness

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

Pre-Incident

- Alert local governments in the danger areas throughout Forrest County. Notifications for information to communicate may include severe weather information and/or damage, hazardous material spills, radiological incidents and shipments, major structure fires and explosions, major transportation accidents, search and rescue, missing/overdue aircraft, bomb threats, wild land fires, civil disorder, dam failure, water supply failure, terrorist incidents including weapons of mass destruction, general health hazards, and other events, as needed.
- Acquire the appropriate equipment and telecommunications services and make ready for emergency operations.
- Maintain a current contact list of vendors for technical support purposes.
- Maintain a current list of all AT&T emergency contact numbers.
- Maintain alert and notification procedures for EMA personnel, ESF #2 support personnel, and other key personnel supporting the Forrest County CEMP.
- Provide an ECO and alternate, if 24-hour coverage is necessary, and ESF #2 liaison to the EOC.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

- May provide communications pre-staging capabilities with mobile command post equipped with land mobile and satellite radio.

Incident

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

Recovery

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

Post-Incident

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

Responsibilities

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

Forrest County Emergency Management

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

- Phase down EOC operations when disaster is closed out.

Support Agencies' Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Forrest County Sheriff's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct all calls concerning the disaster to the appropriate location (i.e., EOC, Sheriff's Office, Fire Department, Hospital, etc.). • Responsible for proper screening and routing of all incoming telephone calls.
Forrest County Amateur Radio Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for upkeep of own communications equipment. • Coordinate with Emergency Management in the proper dispatching and handling of all emergency request calls during disasters. • Assist in warning key personnel, public, and emergency departments of impending danger.
City of Hattiesburg and Petal Police Departments and Fire Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communications support to the EOC. • Relay all field actions or requests back to the EOC. • Provide mobile public address units for warning, if necessary. • Provide manpower for door-to-door warning, if necessary and feasible.
Designated county EOC personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to the EOC when notified of its activation. • Responsible for proper use of the equipment at assigned position. • Establish communication links with responders in the field. • Responsible for keeping accurate records of all traffic over the various networks. • Responsible for reporting any problems or difficulties with equipment, personnel, or any communication devices to Emergency Management personnel.
Forrest County Emergency Service Response Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for maintaining a constant communications link to their EOC representative for coordination purposes.

ESF #2 Review and Maintenance

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

Appendices

Appendix 1	Event Summary Log
Appendix 2	Warning Equipment/Procedures
Appendix 3	Forrest County Radio Operating Frequencies
Appendix 4	Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission Regional Map
Appendix 5	SATCOM Network
Appendix 6	NWS Warning Areas
Appendix 7	Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Districts
Appendix 8	MDPS Emergency Telephone Numbers

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

Appendix 2- Forrest County Warning Equipment Procedures

1. National Weather Service (NWS)

Forrest County is part of the Jackson National Weather Warning District and will receive weather related information from this location.

2. NOAA Weather/All Hazards Radio

NOAA weather/all hazards radio report the latest weather information 24 hours a day directly from the NWS office in Jackson to Forrest County.

Severe Weather

During threatening or severe weather, NOAA Radio broadcasters can interrupt the routine weather broadcasts with special weather statements or warning messages. Broadcasters also activate the warning alarms on weather and all hazard radios, indicating that an emergency message is being transmitted.

Warning Alarm

A warning siren alarm test is conducted the first Tuesday of each Month. If threatening weather is forecast or precipitation is detected by radar, the test is postponed until the following day.

Public Schools and Buildings

All schools and public buildings in Forrest County have been equipped with NOAA all-hazard radios. Also, the public schools have been equipped with alert devices that allow the schools to receive real time information on the alert that is broadcast by the Forrest County Emergency Management Agency.

3. National Warning System (NAWAS)

NAWAS is a nationwide dedicated telephone system. It operates on three levels: Federal, state, and local. There is one NAWAS drop in Forrest County, located at 4080 Hwy 11 Hattiesburg, MS 39442.

4. Hattiesburg & Petal Police Departments, Hattiesburg & Petal Fire Departments, Forrest County Fire Departments, E-911, and Forrest County Emergency Management Agency

The Hattiesburg & Petal Police Departments, Hattiesburg & Petal Fire Departments, Forrest County Fire Departments, E-911, and Forrest County Emergency Management Agency have the ability to activate the 911 toning system that alerts emergency services personnel. The Emergency Management Coordinator will also instruct E-911 when to notify other pertinent officials of Forrest County or the Cities of Hattiesburg & Petal, as he/she deems necessary.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

5. Emergency Alerting System (EAS)

EAS provides a means for supplying emergency information to the public. It utilizes commercial radio and television. Broadcast services are provided on a voluntary organized basis. Stations that utilize EAS are listed in ESF #15.

6. Print Media

When time is sufficient, emergency awareness information and procedures are provided through the print media, particularly through newspapers.

7. Project Skywarn

Project Skywarn is a national program designed to place trained personnel in the field to spot and track severe weather and tornados. Skywarn is sponsored locally by the Forrest County Emergency Management Agency. Training is conducted by the National Weather Service office in Jackson.

8. Outdoor Warning Sirens

The Cities of Hattiesburg, Petal, and the University of Southern Mississippi have a combined total of 10 outdoor warning sirens. These sirens can be activated during a tornado warning or disaster from several locations throughout Forrest County. The Forrest County Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for activating the siren system once a tornado warning has been issued.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

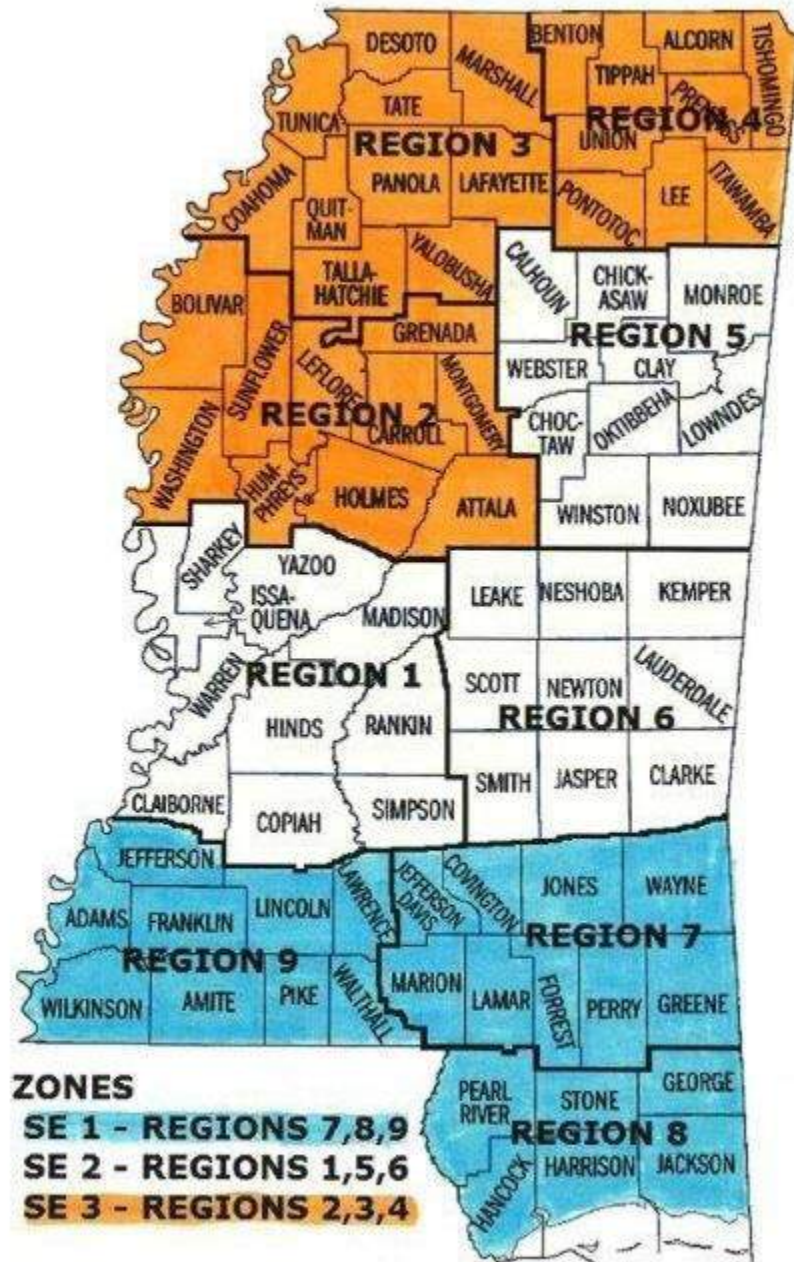
Appendix 3- Forrest County Radio Operating Frequencies

Forrest County Radio system information

Forrest County is part of the MSWINN Radio system. We maintain three sites on the system. Forrest County operates 109 Talk groups on the MSWINN System. All Governmental and Public Safety Agencies inside Forrest County operate on this P25 trunking system. Forrest County also has compatibility with State agencies by using this system.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

Appendix 4- Mississippi Wireless Communications Commission Regional Map



Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex

Appendix 5 - SATCOM Network

Adams County EMA	Warren County EMA
Coahoma County EMA	Washington County EMA
Copiah County EMA	Hinds EOC
DeSoto County EMA	Bolivar CD
George County EMA	Claiborne CD
Grenada County EMA	Hancock CD
Hattiesburg EMA	Harrison CD
Jackson County EMA	Pearl River CD
Lauderdale County EMA	Stone CD
Lowndes County EMA	Greenwood MHP
Monroe County EMA	MDOT Radio
Panola County EMA	RAD Health
Tate County EMA	MS Department of Public Safety
Tunica County EMA	Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks

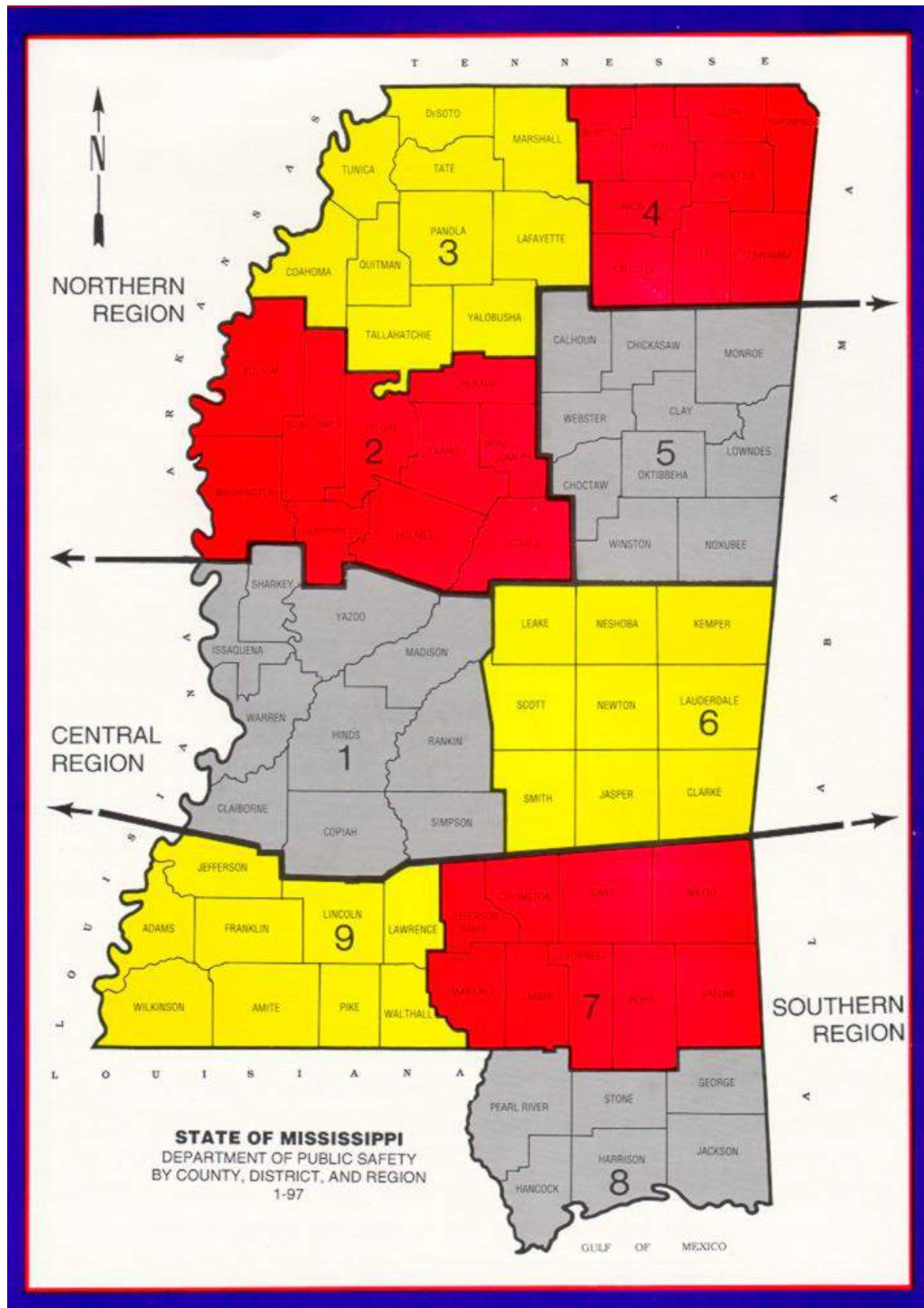
**Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response
Annex**

Appendix 6- National Weather Service Warning Areas

Jackson Weather	601-936-2189
Slidell Weather	985-645-0899
Mobile Weather	251-633-6443
Memphis Weather	901-544-0399

Appendix 7- Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Districts

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response Annex



Appendix 8- Mississippi Department of Public Safety Emergency Telephone Numbers

**Forrest County Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications Response
Annex**

MDPS Emergency Telephone numbers	
HQs/Troop C Dispatch 601-987-1530	
800-843-5352 Toll free number	
Troop Main Numbers	
Troop C	601-420-6342
Troop D	662-453-4515
Troop E	662-563-6400
Troop F	662-534-8619
Troop G	662-323-5314
Troop H	601-693-1926
Troop J	601-582-3529
Troop K	228-396-7400
Troop M	601-833-7811
MBI	601-987-1579
Public Affairs	601-987-1393
MJIC at CIC	601-933-2662
Homeland Security	601-346-1521
Motor Carrier Unit	601-362-3541

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

ESF #3 Coordinator

Forrest County Road Manager
Forrest County Maintenance Supervisor
Hattiesburg Public Works Director
Petal Public Works Director

Pearl River Valley EPA
Southern Pines Electric Power Assn.
Wilmut Gas Company
Center Point Energy
AT&T
Comcast Cable

Primary Agencies

Forrest County Board of Supervisors
Municipalities in Forrest County
Forrest County Emergency Management Agency
Hattiesburg Public Works Department
Petal Public Works Department
Forrest County Road Department
Forrest County Maintenance Supervisor

Support Agencies

Forrest County Engineer
Forrest County Health Department
Water Associations –
Barrontown Water Association
Brooklyn Utility
Carnes Utility
Dixie Community Utility
Eastabuchie Water Utility
Glendale Utility District
McLaurin Utility District
Rawls Springs Utility
Sunrise Water Utility Association
Hattiesburg Water
Petal Water

Other Public/Private Utilities

Mississippi Power
Dixie Electric Power Assn.
South MS Electric Power Assn.

State Non-governmental Support Organizations

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

State ESF Coordinator

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
Mississippi Chapter of the American Public Works Association

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
Mississippi Chapter of the American Public Works Association

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide for the development of public works and engineering plans for various emergency disasters, situations, and/or incidents when extraordinary measures must be taken to protect lives and property in Forrest County. This ESF provides for work crews and officials to quickly and efficiently restore and maintain public and private utilities to the citizens of Forrest County.

The public works activities addressed in this ESF include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) restoration of utilities; (2) debris and timber removal; and (3) repair and restoration of streets, roads, and bridges.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

Scope

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

- Participation in needs/damage assessments immediately following a disaster.
- Coordinate emergency clearance of debris to enable reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for lifesaving, property protection, and health and safety.
- Coordinate removal and disposal of debris from public property.
- Coordinate emergency access routes which include repairs to damaged streets, bridges, ports, waterways, airfields, and other facilities necessary for emergency access to disaster victims.
- Coordinate emergency restoration of critical public facilities, including the temporary restoration of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems.
- Coordinate inspection of damaged structures and facilities. Monitor demolition or stabilization designated by State or local government as immediate hazards to public health and safety, or as necessary to facilitate lifesaving operations (temporary protective measures to abate immediate hazards to the public for health and safety reasons until demolition is accomplished).
- Coordinate emergency contracting to support public health and safety such as providing for potable water, ice, or power.
- Coordinate technical assistance, including inspection of private residential structures and commercial structures.
- Support to other ESFs as outlined in the NRF.
- Assessment and coordination of emergency power to public facilities.

Relationship to Whole Community

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments

- A whole community approach is used in the delivery of core capabilities through coordinated planning and response with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area partners.
- Local, state, tribal, and area governments are responsible for their own public works and infrastructures and have the primary responsibility for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

- Local, state, tribal, and area governments are fully and consistently integrated into ESF #3 activities.
- When activated to respond to an incident, the primary agencies for ESF #3 develop work priorities in cooperation with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments.
- Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances related to ESF #3 support.
- Local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response activities.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

- The private sector owns and/or operates a large proportion of the Nation’s infrastructure and is a partner and/or lead for the rapid restoration of infrastructure-related services.
- Through ongoing planning and coordination, the private sector provides critical details for incident action planning and decision making processes during an incident.
- Private-sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response.
- Pre-awarded contracts and other emergency contracting vehicles are used to leverage private sector capabilities to support ESF #3 response activities.
- A whole community approach is used in the delivery of core capabilities through established relationships and agreements with volunteer organizations and other nongovernment organizations.

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #3 most directly supports along with the related ESF #3 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #3, support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning. **The actions listed beside each core capability in the table apply to local, state, tribal, federal, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).**

Core Capability	ESF #3- Public Works and Engineering
Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares for potential public works and engineering requirements. Activities include providing public information, contributing to situational awareness, establishing response teams, leveraging technological tools, training and exercising with partners, establishing private sector contracts and agreements, and coordinating with volunteer organizations and other nongovernmental partners.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

Policies

Essentially all public works equipment and personnel from Forrest County and the respective towns will be available to cope with most disaster situations. Trained contractors in and around Forrest County may also have sufficient resources to backup public works recovery efforts in any unforeseen life-threatening disaster situation. Trained personnel and equipment can be requested from nearby counties if needed, and also through the state.

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

- Most emergencies and disasters involve damage to property to some extent. Roads, bridges, public utility systems, public and private buildings, homes, and other facilities will have to be inspected and either cleared for use, reinforced, quarantined, or demolished to ensure safety.
- The inspection, repair, or demolition of buildings and infrastructure damaged by a disaster is the responsibility of local officials, as is the enforcement of local building, zoning, and subdivision regulations. ESF #3's function is resource assistance. ESF #3 may task inspectors to jurisdictions through Mutual Aid resources for assessments; the local jurisdiction will make final determinations and take appropriate action.
- Upon successful reinstatement of public water supplies, the probable overflow of inoperable wastewater collection and treatment systems may compound public health concerns.
- In the event power is lost and alternate power supplies are not adequate to the infrastructure, a critical water shortage may develop which can only be met through transporting bulk water into the affected area in tanker trucks or by using portable treatment facilities with local surface supply. Adequate pressurized water supplies or operable hydrants may not be available for fire-fighting operations.
- Immediate evaluation of the safety of public and private structural and non-structural damage will be critical to preventing further damage and to protect the public's health and welfare.
- Debris will restrict the use of streets and highways, making some impassable. Public utilities will also be damaged/ covered by debris and may be partially or fully inoperable.
- Vital public works and engineering trucks and equipment in the immediate disaster area may be damaged or temporarily inaccessible for response and recovery applications.
- State or federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response and recovery.
- Access to the disaster areas will be dependent upon the re-establishment of ground and water routes. In many locations, debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

- Early damage assessments will be general, incomplete, and may be inaccurate. Rapid assessments of the disaster area are required to determine critical response times and potential workloads.
- Methodology for prioritizing tasks will generally be found to be ranked by public health/safety and population affected.
- To minimize threats to public health, emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances may be needed to dispose of emergency debris and materials from demolition activities. Local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances.
- Significant numbers of personnel having engineering and construction skills and construction equipment and materials may be required from outside the disaster area.
- Primary agencies (including Forrest County EMA) and support agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of Forrest County EMA.
- Maps (electronic or hard-copy) may be inaccessible locally for many utilities.
- Numerous volunteering entities, both governmental and non-governmental may mobilize personnel, supplies and equipment to the affected areas without coordination or communication with the ESF #3 cell. Duplication, chaos and confusion may ensue and vital resources will be found to have been better tasked to other areas.
- Regional and national resource networks may fail to operate.
- Forrest County EMA and support agency personnel required to man the ESF #3 desks may not have access to fuel for personally owned vehicles (POV) to travel to work or field.
- Jurisdictions from both in and out-of-state will offer services to those in need.
- Local officials in affected areas will have little knowledge of procedures available to them in the aftermath of disaster (emergency procurement procedure). Where adequate Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) are not in place, resistance to signing new ones will prevail.
- Local officials will resist “paying up front.”
- Attempts will be made to travel the “100% Assistance” path, delaying acceptable tasking options.
- Contractors offering ‘free and voluntary’ services or supplies will be on the scene seeking travel pass.

General

Essentially all public works equipment and personnel from Forrest County will be available to cope with most disasters. County and City resource listings can be found in ESF #7 Resource Management. The Forrest County Board of Supervisors along with the Public Works Directors of

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

Hattiesburg, and Petal and the Mayors of Hattiesburg and Petal are the primary individuals responsible for ESF #3. Representatives from these departments will coordinate with all appropriate agencies/departments and organizations to ensure operational readiness in times of emergencies.

Local officials, through their county Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), should be encouraged to be self-sufficient during the first 2 – 3 days of a disaster. Local officials and managers should channel their requests for assistance where possible through county EOCs. County EOCs should encourage local officials to learn more about the benefits of Mutual-Aid Agreements (MAA), particularly for their utilities. Local officials must conduct initial damage assessment to determine the severity and magnitude of property damage in quantity, community impact, and dollar amount.

Prioritization and initiation of emergency, initial response, and short-term recovery work tasking to restore, repair, and mitigate the impact of the public work and engineering needs include:

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

All agencies with the above responsibilities will ensure that they have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to enable them to perform appropriated levels of public works and engineering mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

Organization

Forrest County Emergency Operations Center

ESF #3 is part of the EOC Operations Section and the Emergency Services Branch.

Administrative and Logistical Support

All participating ESF #3 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #3.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #3 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF #3 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all related costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.
- All ESF #3 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Contracts and Mutual Aid Agreements

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

Operations and Planning Support

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

Actions

Preparedness

- Ensures that county-level ESF #3 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are developed and maintained to provide detailed information under ESF #3 operations.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

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

Pre-Incident

- Notify Support Agencies and Partners on activation as needed and minimal staffing requirements.
- Conduct preliminary staff meeting with complete ESF #3 Team at EOC.
- Establish strategies for approaching incident(s).
- Provide an ESF #3 liaison (and alternate if 24 hour coverage is necessary) and Forrest County-ESF #5 liaison to the SEOC.
- Arrange meeting with Forrest County Emergency Management Director on Public Works and Engineering actions to be taken; assign staff Liaison (LNO) to facilitate report requirements needed during the incident.

Incident

- Upon activation of ESF #3, the Forrest County ESF lead will communicate pertinent information to all ESF #3 members. Such information will be complete orientation of the ESF #3 mission, purpose and scope of work. Issue or have available ESF #3 SOP manuals or other needed documents.
- Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.
- Obtain initial situation and damage assessments through established intelligence procedures.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

- Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.
- Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.
- Establish, per SOP, protocols for interface with state counterparts, if applicable.

Recovery

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

Post-Incident

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

Responsibilities

Forrest County Engineer

- The ultimate responsibility for providing public works services under emergency conditions lies with local government. The Forrest County Engineer is designated to oversee the public works activities in the county/city in their respective jurisdiction. This includes determining the damages and utility services lost through the county following a disaster, and advise the Forrest County Emergency Management Director of lost services, coordinating emergency public works activities by dispatching personnel and equipment to the disaster site, and coordinating priority restoration of utilities to critical and essential facilities.
- When all local resources have been exhausted, it will be the responsibility of the Public Works Director to coordinate with the Forrest County Emergency Management Director to obtain additional manpower, equipment, and materials to carry out the engineering, debris removal, maintenance, and construction functions. The engineer will coordinate the overall public works and engineering efforts from the EOC, if it has been activated, designate an individual who will report to the EOC upon activation and will act as the Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for ESF #3 (ensuring an alternate ECO for 24-hour availability if needed).

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

Agencies' Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Forrest County Board of Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide government oversight to ensure damage assessments of county roads, bridges and other facilities are completed. • Collaborate with the Forrest County EMA Director to ensure the destruction of hazardous dilapidated structures following a disaster or incident is carried out.
Municipalities in Forrest County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide government oversight to ensure damage assessments of city and town roads, bridges and other facilities are completed. • Collaborate with the Forrest County EMA Director to ensure the destruction of hazardous dilapidated structures following a disaster or incident is carried out.
Forrest County Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the ESF #3 lead representatives concerning the overall public works and debris clearance activities for the county and cities. • Help identify and allocate other equipment and personnel to help with public works activities, if needed and forward request to MEMA for state resources.
Hattiesburg Public Works Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for public works duties within their jurisdiction. • Assist the county, to the extent possible, on any life-threatening public works issues. • Provide any mutual-aid as required by Forrest County EMA Director.
Petal Public Works Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for public works duties within their jurisdiction. • Assist the county, to the extent possible, on any life-threatening public works issues. • Provide any mutual-aid as required by Forrest County EMA Director.
Forrest County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damages to local/community water systems, consult with the Mississippi State Department of Health's Water Supply Division and take appropriate action as recommended/necessary. • Issue through the Forrest County EMA Director public information or news releases on "boil water notices", as required.
Water Associations - Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top off water storage tanks. • Maintain water pressure when emergency power is attained. • Protect and provide potable water. • Decontaminate water system and coordinate sampling and testing of water with Forrest County Health Department.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #3- Public works and Engineering

Agency	Functions
Other Public/Private Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish contact with Forrest County EOC for coordination purposes.• Conduct damage assessment of all damages within the county.• Inform customers, through media release, of estimated time of restoration of service and areas off limited to citizens.• Identify the areas without service and restore services to critical facilities first, then residential areas.

Review and Maintenance

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting Annex

ESF #4 Coordinator

Forrest County Fire Services Coordinator

Hattiesburg Fire Chief

Petal Fire Chief

Primary Agencies

Forrest County Emergency Management

Forrest County Fire Service

Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department

Camp Shelby Fire Department

Carnes Volunteer Fire Department

Dixie Volunteer Fire Department

Hattiesburg Fire Department

Macedonia Volunteer Fire Department

McLaurin Volunteer Fire Department

North Forrest Volunteer Fire Department

Petal Fire Department

Rawls Springs Volunteer Fire Department

Sunrise Volunteer Fire Department

Support Agencies

Forrest County Sheriff's Department

Hattiesburg Police Department

Petal Police Department

State ESF Coordinator

Mississippi State Fire Marshal's Office

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Insurance

State Support Agencies

Mississippi Forestry Commission

Mississippi State Fire Academy

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

Introduction

Purpose

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

Scope

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

Relationship to Whole Community

This section describes how ESF#4 relates to the elements of the whole community.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting Annex

State, Territorial, Tribal and Local

Firefighting is an inherently local responsibility.

Local fire resources often receive assistance from other fire departments/agencies through established mechanisms identified in local mutual aid agreements. Further assistance can be obtained through an established intrastate mutual aid system. If additional assistance is required, firefighting resources can be requested from other jurisdictions through processes established under mutual aid agreements, state-to-state or regional compacts, or other agreements. If the governor of the affected state has declared an emergency, firefighting resources may be requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). If the President has declared an emergency or major disaster under the Stafford Act, firefighting resources may also be requested through ESF #4. Using existing authorities and agreements, ESF #4 can mobilize wildland and structure firefighting resources from across the country and from several foreign countries through the national firefighting mobilization system to incidents anywhere in the United States.

Except where specified in agreements or through a formal delegation of authority, assisting firefighting resources report to, and become part of the command structure of the requesting jurisdiction.

Coordination with and support of local, state (or equivalent) forester, state fire marshal, state emergency management agency, or other appropriate state, tribal, territorial, or area agency or tribal fire suppression organization. Responsibility for situation assessment and determination of resources needs lies primarily with the local Incident Commander.

Shortages of critical firefighting resources are adjudicated at the lowest jurisdictional level.

Many firefighting agencies provide additional functions such as emergency medical services, technical rescue, and hazardous materials response. During a Federal response, these resources may support multiple ESFs in support of different core capabilities.

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following table lists the response core capabilities that ESF #4 most directly supports along with the particular ESF #4 actions related to each of these core capabilities. Though not listed in this table, all ESFs support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination and Situational Awareness.

The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting Annex

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting Annex

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

Policies

- All assistance will be administered by ESF #4, located at the Forrest County EOC, and will be coordinated directly with Forrest County Emergency Management.
- Priority is given to public and firefighter safety and protecting property, in that order.
- Coordination with all Forrest County Volunteer Fire Departments is accomplished through the County Fire Services Coordinator.
- Coordination with, and support of, county and municipal structural fire suppression organizations is accomplished through the Forrest County Fire Services Coordinator with the assistance of the Mississippi State Fire Marshal.
- Coordination with, and support of, wild land fires are accomplished by the Forrest County Fire Services Coordinator with the assistance of the Mississippi State Forester.
- Coordination with, and support of a combination of wild land and structural fires are accomplished by the Forrest County Fire Services Coordinator with the assistance of the Mississippi State Fire Marshal.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting Annex

- In all cases, State emergency management agency and other appropriate State agency and/or Tribal fire suppression organizations provide support as needed.
- All local resources will be expended or committed by local government before assistance is requested from other local governments through the State Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) or from State government agencies.
- The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used in managing the response effort.

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

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

General

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

Organization

Administration and Logistics

All participating ESF #4 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #4
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting Annex

- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #4 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF #10 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all related costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.
- All ESF #4 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit

Field Units

- Field units are defined as those sites with an Incident Commander.
- Each individual fire department will be responsible for operations and are the primary responders within its respective jurisdiction.

Forrest County EOC

- Fire related resource requests out in the field will be directed to the Xxxx County Emergency Management Agency. The Emergency Management Director will then direct the request to the ESF #4 liaison.
- The ESF #4 liaison, in conjunction with Forrest County Emergency Management Agency, will be responsible for coordinating the resource request to all rural emergency fire services operations during disasters.
- The Forrest County Emergency Management Agency has communications capabilities with all fire departments countywide. Emergency Management officials, along with the ESF #4 liaison, will monitor this communications system during a disaster or incident.

Actions

Preparedness

- Fire Code enforcement (only in the Cities of Hattiesburg and Petal)
- Implement public fire safety

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting Annex

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

Pre-Incident

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

Incident

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

Recovery

- Fire inspection/evaluation

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting Annex

- Identify additional potential fire hazards
- Identify unsafe buildings
- Assist in the coordination of debris clearance

Post-Incident

- Prepare an after action report to identify lessons learned, issues and recommendations for resolutions to be forwarded to the Forrest County Emergency Management Director.

Responsibilities

Forrest County Fire Services Coordinator

- Coordinate all county-related fire services activities within its jurisdiction.
- Appoint an ESF #4 representative to report to the Forrest County EOC upon activation.
- Assist in the coordination of rural hazardous materials incidents (when a hazmat incident occurs in Forrest County, dispatch will contact the Forrest County Emergency Management Agency Director, who in turn will contact MEMA. The MEMA duty officer will then notify MDEQ).
- Train all ESF #4 personnel.
- Support and coordinate with all other public safety (ESF #13) operations.

- Assist local law enforcement in coordinating non-jurisdictional area search and rescue operations (ESF #9).
- Develop departmental Standard Operating Guidelines that comply with the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Coordinate the development of written mutual-aid agreements with all volunteer fire departments.
- Assist in the coordination of countywide debris clearance along unincorporated emergency routes (ESF #3).
- Assist in submitting damage assessment reports to the Forrest County EOC.
- A listing of available Forrest County fire service resources is maintained by each fire department in the county.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting Annex

Support Agencies Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Forrest County Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure the fire or hazardous material area • Provide communications support to the fire departments
Forrest County Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and allocate resources to the command post when contacted by the on-scene Incident Commander or his representative • Contact MEMA if hazardous material is involved • Coordinate requested resources and activate EOC as needed
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and deliver training to fire services organizations in areas such as Incident Command System, Hazardous Materials, Emergency Planning, etc. • Assist with hazard analysis to determine the potential impact of specific hazards on State and local fire suppression capabilities • Coordinate exercises at the State and local level involving fire service/ emergency management organizations
Mississippi Forestry Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for forest fires on state and private forest lands • Support local fire control operations in state declared emergencies • Assist with debris clearance (on state-owned lands only) • Resource support
U.S. Forest Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local fire control operations in federally declared emergencies only
Military	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply personnel and firefighting resources to local government when officially requested and approved through MEMA

ESF Review and Maintenance

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

Appendices

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| Appendix 1 | Fire Department Resource Listing |
| Appendix 2 | Department Resources |

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting Annex

Appendix 1

Fire Department Resource Listing

Fire Department	Resource Type	Number

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting Annex

Appendix 2

Forrest County Volunteer Fire Department

Fire Response Area	Station Locations	Total Number of Volunteers

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #5- Emergency Management Annex

ESF #5 Coordinator

Forrest County Emergency
Management Agency

Primary Agencies

Forrest County Emergency
Management Agency

Support Agencies

Forrest County Board of Supervisors
City of Hattiesburg
City of Petal
Forrest County Sheriff's Department
Hattiesburg Police Department
Petal Police Department
USM Police Department
Forrest County VFD
Hattiesburg Fire Department
Petal Fire Department
Forrest County School District
Hattiesburg School District
Petal School District
Forrest General Hospital
AAA Ambulance Service
Merit Health Wesley
Private Utility Companies
Forrest County Department of Human
Services
The Salvation Army
South Central Chapter American Red
Cross
Damage Assessment Team Members

State Non-governmental Support Organizations

American Red Cross
Mississippi Volunteer Organizations
Active in Disasters (MSVOAD)
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency
Services
Civil Air Patrol

State ESF Coordinator

Mississippi Emergency Management
Agency

State Primary Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management
Agency

Introduction

Purpose

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

Scope

This ESF is most applicable to the local governmental departments and private and volunteer organizations that commonly report to the Forrest County EOC during an activation. These

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #5- Emergency Management Annex

agencies are found above as support agencies. This annex is applicable to all other agencies and jurisdictions in that they have a requirement to provide situation reports when their organization has been affected by an event.

ESF #5 facilitates information flow in the pre-incident phase in order to place assets on alert or to preposition assets for quick response. During the post-incident response phase, ESF #5 transitions and is responsible for support and planning functions. ESF #5 activities include those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multiagency planning and coordination for operations for large scale incidents. This includes alert and notification, staffing of the EOC, incident action planning (IAP), providing support to operations, logistics, information management, facilitation of requests for state assistance, resource acquisition and management, worker safety and health management, facilities management, financial management, and other support as required.

Relationship to Whole Community

This section describes how ESF #5 relates to other elements of the whole community. Basic concepts that apply to all members of the whole community include:

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

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments

Local, state, tribal, and area government elements engage in incident planning and collaborate with state planning elements as part of unified response efforts.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

The private sector and NGOs are important sources of critical incident information. Many members of the private sector and NGOs with a role in response participate in planning efforts, as well as conduct their own.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #5- Emergency Management Annex

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #5 most directly support along with the related ESF #5 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #5 support the core capabilities of Operational Coordination. **The actions listed beside each core capability in the table apply to local, state, tribal, federal, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).**

Core Capability	ESF #5 – Emergency Management
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During an actual or potential incident, coordinates and conducts planning activities.
Situational Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains situational awareness of an incident. • Provides an informational link to members of the whole community. • Serves as the centralized conduit for situation reports, geospatial data, and other decision support tools. • Provides decision relevant information regarding the nature and extent of an incident, as well as cascading effects, in support of a potential or actual coordinated state response.
Public Information and Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information for the development of credible, culturally appropriate, and accessible messages to inform ongoing emergency services and the public about protective measures and other life-sustaining actions and facilitate the transition to recovery.

Policies

- The Incident Command System (ICS) should be used in any size or type of disaster to manage response personnel, facilities, and equipment.
- ESF #5 is responsible for establishing the county support infrastructure in the affected area in anticipation of requirements for prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- Resource allocation and tasking are coordinated through ESF #5 using the Forrest County Emergency Management Agency mission assignment process and other procedures outlined in the Forrest County CEMP Basic Plan and applicable Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).
- Local requests for state assistance to the Governor under Title 33-15, Mississippi Code 1972, and Annotated are coordinated through Forrest County Emergency Management Agency.
- ESF #5 serves as the centralized conduit for county situation reports (SitRep) from the various ESFs, departments and agencies participating in the incident action planning process coordinated by ESF #5.
- ESF #5 should be coordinated from the Forrest County EOC located at 4080 Hwy 11 Hattiesburg, MS 39442.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #5- Emergency Management Annex

- The Forrest County EOC will be managed by the Forrest County EMA Director or designee.
- Departments and agencies participate in the IAP process coordinated by ESF #5.
- When activated, agencies in ESF #5 will operate under this document and the current Forrest County EOC SOG.
- ESF #5 staff supports the implementation of mutual aid agreements as per the *Statewide Mutual Aid Compact* (SMAC) agreement to ensure a seamless resource response to affected areas.
- The Forrest County EOC is responsible for notifying the county and municipal departments and agencies, as well as emergency management organizations, of potential threats to enable the elevation of operational response postures or the pre-positioning of assets.
- ESF #5 provides representatives to staff key positions in the Forrest County EOC.
- ESF #5 staff establishes required field facilities, supplies, and equipment to support local activities related to the management of incidents. These facilities include, but are not limited to the Forward Area Command, Joint Information Center (JIC), mobilization centers, and state staging areas.

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

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

General

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #5- Emergency Management Annex

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

Organization

The Forrest County EOC is organized under the basic concepts of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Incident Command System (ICS) and consists of several functional areas: Operations, Public Information, Liaison, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. Under the NIMS/ICS structure areas of command have room to expand and contract as needed.

Local governments have the responsibility to provide support consistent with the ESFs which support the ICS structure.

Administrative and Logistical support

All participating ESF # 5 agencies are expected to:

- Provide representation to the Forrest County EOC ESF #5 section in order to maintain continuity for information and planning throughout all the ESFs that are participating in the event.
- Coordinate their support with ESF #5.
- Maintain operational logs, employee time logs, messages, requests for action or purchase, and other appropriate documentation which will be maintained for future reference.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #5 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF #5 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #5- Emergency Management Annex

during the support activities related to emergency or disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all related costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.

- All ESF #5 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Actions

Preparedness

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

Pre-Incident

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #5- Emergency Management Annex

ESF #5 will monitor the situation and notify local and state entities as appropriate.

Incident

- Activate the Forrest County EOC as required. Actions include alert, notification, and situation reporting. Once activated, ESF #5 is operational at the EOC on a determined operational period based on the incident.
- Maintain constant communications with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to coordinate the joint local and state operations.
- Establish contacts with the local government officials to coordinate the use of resources.
- Develop the IAP for each operational period.
- Analyze resource requirements based on information received.
- Provide needed resources when requested.
- Collect, process, and distribute all related information including county situation reports to the SEOC.
- Coordinate with ESF #2 and ESF #15 to identify alternate means of getting information to all local officials and agencies to ensure channels of communication remain open.

Recovery

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

Post-Incident

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #5- Emergency Management Annex

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

Responsibilities

Forrest County Emergency Management Agency

- Initiates actions to identify, staff, and operate the EOC.
- Maintains the Forrest County CEMP and associated plans.
- Attends Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meetings.
- Coordinate Public and Individual Assistance programs with state, and federal government as needed.
- Develops procedures/guidelines on how to coordinate ESF #5 related needs.
- Ensures that personnel receive training in order to carry out their responsibilities.
- Works with support agencies to develop and maintain a working relationship and procedures/guidelines to activate needed support activities.
- Provide ongoing status reports as requested.
- Assist in identifying personnel and resources to support this Annex.
- Work with all Supporting organizations to keep this Annex up-to-date.

Support Agencies' Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
American Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies. • Maintain and report on shelter status and human needs. • Recognize the state's ethnic and cultural diversity and consider the consequences of impact on delivery of goods and services to the affected population. • Support action plan and development.
Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and secondary agencies. • Provide disaster information on Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (MSVOAD) operations for situation reporting. • Support action plan and development.

**Forrest County Emergency Support Function #5- Emergency Management
Annex**

Forrest County Department of Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and support agencies. • Supply information on ESF #6 human needs issues. • Maintain and report information on shelter availability and support action plan and development.
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of SOPs in conjunction with the primary and supporting agencies. • Provide information on status of communications throughout the state. • Provide or supplement communication during emergencies at the Forrest County EOC. • Support state and local communications operations requirements as specified in the RACES Plan and accompanying procedures.
Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of an SOP in conjunction with primary and supporting agencies. • Provide information based on pre-and post-disaster aerial reconnaissance and photography. • Provide personnel for analysis in emergency action planning.
All Support Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the primary agency to develop and maintain a workable emergency management function. • Develops and maintains their own SOP/SOGs for response to requests for support. • Attend Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meetings. • Participate in the post-disaster situation analysis to review and determine the effectiveness of the pre-established tasks, responsibilities, reporting procedures/guidelines and formats to document any crucial lessons-learned. • Assist in identifying personnel and resources to support this Annex. • Work with Forrest County EMA to keep this Annex up-to-date.

ESF Review and Maintenance

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex

ESF #6 Coordinator

Forrest County Department of Human Services

Primary Agencies

Forrest County Emergency Management
Southeast MS Chapter, Mississippi Region,
American Red Cross
Forrest County Department of Human Services
Salvation Army

Support Agencies

Forrest County Emergency Management
Forrest County Health Department
Forrest County & Municipal Law Enforcement
Forrest County & Municipal School Districts
Forrest County & Municipal Public Works
Military Support

State ESF #6 Coordinator

Mississippi Department of Human Services

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Human Services
Mississippi Division of Medicaid
Mississippi Department of Health
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
Mississippi Department of Education
Mississippi State Board for Community and Junior Colleges
Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning

State Non-governmental Organizations:

American Red Cross
Salvation Army
Amateur Radio Stations

Introduction

Purpose

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

Scope

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

Relationship to Whole Community

This section describes how ESF #6 relates to other elements of the whole community.

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

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Key elements of the whole community include individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs 1) whose needs must be considered well in advance when preparing for disasters and emergencies and 2) who are important partners to support the delivery of core capabilities during incident response (e.g., through associations and alliances that serve these populations). People with disabilities and others with access and functional needs include individuals who are from diverse cultures, races, and nations of origin; individuals who do not read, have limited English proficiency, or are non-English speaking; people who have physical, sensory, behavioral, mental health, intellectual, developmental and cognitive disabilities; senior citizens with and without disabilities or other access and functional needs; children with and without economically or transportation disadvantaged; women who are pregnant; individuals who have chronic medical conditions; and those with pharmacological dependency.

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

The whole community also includes local, state, tribal, area and federal governments; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including voluntary, faith-based, community-based, and other nonprofit organizations in the civic/nonprofit sector; academia; the private sector; individuals; and communities. Partners from all elements of the whole community work together to address shortfalls, and help to ensure that the life-sustaining needs of disaster survivors are met.

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments

Local, tribal, and area governments are is responsible for the welfare of those who reside in their jurisdictions. Forrest County designates one or more official(s) to coordinate with State ESF #6 during incidents requiring a coordinated response.

At the local level, government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector coordinate ESF #6 activities to meet the immediate needs of disaster survivors. When the impact of the incident exceeds local resources, the state may provide additional support. Resources from state-level NGOs and the private sector may augment local response capabilities.

Local, state, tribal, and area governments have obligations under civil rights laws to ensure equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs when providing mass care services.¹

Individuals/Households

Disaster response begins with individuals and households executing their disaster plans, which should include having sufficient food and water on hand, a plan for communication, pre-identified shelter locations, pre-identified evacuation routes, and a “Go Kit” that includes important documents, lists of medications, household pet or service animal vaccination records, and photo identification for all members of the household. Individuals with disabilities or others with access

¹ See FEMA’s Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters and Chapter 7 of the Department of Justice’s Americans with Disabilities Act Best Practices Tool Kit for State and Local Governments for more information.

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and functional needs implement their plan for accessible transportation and/or support resources, including service animals. Households with animals activate their plan for the evacuation, transportation, sheltering, and care of their animals.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

This ESF #6 Annex uses the term NGO to refer to voluntary, faith-based, community-based, and other nongovernmental organizations in the civic/nonprofit sector.

NGOs, together with academia and the private sector, are integral elements of the whole community response, coordinating with local, state, tribal, area, and/or federal partners to provide ESF #6 resources, programs, and services to affected individuals/households and communities. These partners collaborate to resolve the disaster-related unmet needs of affected individuals and communities.

NGOs and the private sector also provide operational information to local, tribal, area, and State ESF #6 or equivalent points of contact. This information allows ESF #6 planners to identify actual or potential shortfalls and/or excesses and adjust services to the needs of the community.

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities

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

Core Capability	ESF #6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services
Mass Care Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports local, tribal, and area governments and NGOs in the coordination and provision of mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services resources, programs, and services. • Provides life-sustaining services to the affected population, including hydration, feeding, and sheltering, as well as support for reunifying families. • Supports the establishment, management, and operation of congregate and non-congregate care facilities. • Coordinates with local, tribal and area governments and NGOs to facilitate the return of evacuees to their pre-disaster or alternate locations. • Develops an initial temporary housing strategy to transition survivors from congregate to non-congregate care alternatives and provides relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for households unable to return to their pre-disaster residence. • Anticipates and identifies current and future ESF #6 requirements in coordination with local and state government, NGOs, and private sector partners. • Activates ESF #6 data systems such as shelter locations, number of

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	<p>occupants, POD locations, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acquires, transports, and delivers ESF #6 resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including children and individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.• Provides general care for separated/unaccompanied minors until they are placed in the care of appropriate authorities.• Supports nontraditional congregate care facilities.• Provides technical assistance for the development of local, state, tribal, NGO, and private sector operational plans for mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services. <p>Mass Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sheltering: Provides life-sustaining services in congregate facilities that provide a safe, sanitary, and secure environment for individuals and households displaced by disasters. Also includes support to survivors sheltering in place and in ESF #8 medical shelters.• Feeding: Provides feeding services at fixed sites and distribution sites and through mobile feeding units. Feeding services may include hot or shelf-stable meals, infant formula, baby food, snacks, beverages, and food packages, as well as diverse dietary meals (e.g., low sodium, low fat, vegetarian/vegan, and halal, kosher). ESF #6 works in concert with ESF #11 and local, state, and tribal governments; NGOs; and the private sector to acquire, prepare, cook and/or distribute food and food supplies. Additional support may include the provision of technical assistance for the development of state feeding plans.• Distribution of Emergency Supplies: Acquires and delivers life-sustaining resources, hygiene items, and clean-up items to meet the urgent needs of disaster survivors. Additional support includes transportation, warehousing, equipment, technical assistance, and other mission-critical services.• Reunification: Provides facilitated assistance for children separated from their parent(s)/legal guardian(s), as well as adults from their families, due to disaster. Supports reunification efforts at the local, state, and/or tribal levels with technical assistance. <p>Emergency Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESF #6 coordinates resources and emergency assistance in support of local, state, tribal governments, NGOs, and the private sector.• Voluntary Agency Coordination: Facilitates the coordination of NGOs, places of worship, and the private sector to ensure that capabilities, resources, and services are integrated into local, state and tribal response.• Volunteer and Donation Management: Coordinates unaffiliated volunteers, unaffiliated organizations, and unsolicited donated goods to support all ESFs.• Essential Community Relief Services: Coordinates and delivers debris removal from disaster survivor residences; sandbagging; mud-out; tear-out; chainsaw work; warehouse management; transportation and
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Forrest County Emergency Support Function #6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex

	<p>distribution coordination; childcare services; emotional and spiritual care and counseling; financial assistance; financial counseling; disaster-related case work and case management; and other essential services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mass Evacuation: Supports affected and host jurisdiction mass evacuation activities, including provision of mass care services and tracking the movement of evacuees, their household pets, service animals, and medical equipment. Deploys resources to support affected and host jurisdiction evacuation operations to include mass evacuation tracking system kits and staff to provide technical assistance. In coordination with ESF #8, provides mass care services to medical patient evacuees. (Note: Evacuees who have chronic medical conditions may be evacuated with the general population. For evacuation of patients, refer to ESF #8.)• Disability and Other Access and Functional Needs Support: Coordinates and provides equipment, supplies, and services required to assist children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to maintain their independence.• Household Pets and Service Animals: In cooperation with ESF #11, coordinates and provides rescue, transportation, shelter, reunification, care, and essential needs of household pets and service animals during response operations to ensure their safety and well-being. Service animals are not pets and may not be separated from the individual with a disability or other access and functional need; service animals should be permitted anywhere the public goes.• Nonconventional/Transitional Sheltering: Provides resources and technical assistance in support of local, state, tribal, affected and host area governments and NGOs when traditional sheltering is not available or feasible or when the impact of the disaster is of such magnitude that extended shelter operations are required. <p>Temporary Housing (highlighted items refer to federal capabilities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Temporary Roof Repair: Quick repairs to damaged roofs on private homes that allow residents to return to and remain in their own homes while making permanent repairs.• Repair Program: Provides financial assistance to homeowners or landlords for the repair of their primary residence, utilities, and residential infrastructure.• Replacement Program: Provides financial assistance to homeowners to assist with the replacement of their destroyed primary residence.• Housing Resource Databases: Identifies housing resources from the private sector and other local agencies available to disaster survivors, including physically accessible housing options.• Rental Assistance: Provides financial assistance to eligible disaster survivors for the rental of a housing resource.• Transportation to Other Locations: Assists individuals and families relocating outside of the disaster area to locations where short- or long-term housing resources are available. Transportation services may also include returning survivors to their pre-disaster location.• Direct Financial Housing: Makes payments directly to landlords for a
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Forrest County Emergency Support Function #6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex

	<p>rental resource on behalf of disaster survivors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel/Motel Program: Provides temporary accommodations for eligible displaced survivors unable to return to their pre-disaster primary residence. • Direct Housing Operations: Provides temporary housing units to survivors when other housing resources are not available. Units provided are appropriate to the needs of the community and include units accessible to those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. • Mortgage Relief: Issues moratoriums on foreclosures of federally insured loans. Loan servicers provide special forbearances, loan modifications, refinancing, and waivers of late charges. <p>Human Services (highlighted items refer to federal capabilities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Services provides assistance to address the non-housing needs of individuals and families. • Crisis Counseling: Provides crisis counseling, mental health services and other similar immediate, short-term psychological assistance to disaster survivors. • Disaster Case Management: Assists eligible survivors with developing and carrying out a disaster recovery plan. Streamlines assistance, prevents duplication of benefits, and provides an efficient referral system. • Legal Services: Provides low-income survivors with free legal advice. • Unmet Needs: Helps disaster survivors with medical, dental, funeral, personal property, transportation, moving/storage, and other expenses. • Supplemental Nutrition Assistance: Provides eligible households with supplemental nutrition assistance through established programs when income is lost due to a declared disaster. • Tax Relief: State, territorial, and Federal governments provide reimbursement or tax relief to survivors with substantial verified disaster-caused losses. • Unemployment Assistance: Provides survivors who have lost their jobs due to a disaster with unemployment benefits.
<p>Public and Private Services and Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses the need for and coordinates the provision of life-sustaining ESF #6 services, resources, and supplies from government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. • Gathers, assesses, prioritizes, coordinates, and communicates resource requirements. • Provides subject matter expertise to identify resource requirements to meet the life-sustaining needs of disaster survivors and their household pets and service animals. • Gathers, assesses, prioritizes, and communicates relevant information. • Communicates plans, requirements and strategies to core capability providers. • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability providers via contracts, mission assignments, inter-agency agreements, and donations.

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<p>Public Health and Medical Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies and communicates requirements for life-saving and life-sustaining needs of disaster survivors and household pets and service animals. • Coordinates with core capability service providers to ensure that ESF #6 service delivery locations are appropriately provisioned and operated in a safe, sanitary, secure, and timely manner. • Gathers, assesses, prioritizes, coordinates, and communicates public health and medical requirements of survivors and their household pets and service animals in congregate care facilities to core capability • Gathers, assesses, prioritizes, and communicates relevant public health and medical needs information to survivors in facilities where mass care services are provided. • Communicates plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability service providers. • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability service providers via contracts, mission assignments, interagency agreements, and donations.
<p>Critical Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the collection, analysis, dissemination, and reporting of transportation infrastructure damage from ESF #6 service delivery sites. • Identifies, requests, and acquires transportation resources for the delivery of life-sustaining supplies and services to the affected area(s). • Identifies and provides critical transportation for survivors with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. • Supports mobilization and implementation of mechanisms to track the movement of evacuees, resources, and household pets, individuals with disabilities or other access and functional needs with their service animals, medical equipment, and luggage. • Provides mass care support to survivors at embarkation, debarkation, and reception centers; evacuation transportation hubs; and post-decontamination areas to make sure that basic needs are met, including hydration, feeding, tracking, medical needs, and information. • Provides resources, subject matter expertise, and coordination with other State components and ESF #6 partners to support mass evacuation activities and ensure the safe evacuation of household pets and service animals. (Note: Evacuees who have chronic medical conditions may be evacuated with the general population. For evacuation of patients, refer to ESF #8.) • Provides resources for the care of survivors evacuating from the affected area. • Communicates plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability service providers. • Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability service providers via contracts, mission assignments, interagency agreements, and donations.
<p>Fatality Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides mechanisms to support notification/transportation of family members to make appropriate arrangements for deceased relatives. • Provides support and funding for crisis counseling services to the

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Services	<p>bereaved, as well as for local, state, tribal, and area crisis counseling programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides transportation and mass care services for survivors reuniting with deceased family members.• Communicates plans, requirements, and strategies to core capability service providers.• Acquires and manages resources, supplies, and services from core capability service providers via contracts, mission assignments, interagency agreements, and donations.
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Policies

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

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

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

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

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the operation of shelters/temporary housing, emergency human needs, and limited health and medical needs (ESF #8).

General

- The Forrest County Emergency Management Director, along with local officials, has the responsibility and authority to open shelters.
- Upon notification by Emergency Management of a potential or actual event requiring response, all designated ESF #6 liaisons will report to the Forrest County EOC. Direct coordination of mass care activities will take place at this location.
- ESF #6 will manage and coordinate mass care assignments from the Forrest County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated.
- When necessary, the American Red Cross and Salvation Army, with the support of the Forrest County Department of Human Services, will carry out all duties in meeting disaster survivors' needs.
- Shelter and feeding managers will be appointed to each shelter and will be responsible for the operation of their individual task/shelter.

Mass Care

General Population Shelters

- When an event gives prior warning, public shelters will be opened and stocked. Those persons not using public shelters will take refuge in their homes, evacuate, or use other private shelter areas.
- Shelters might be used during floods, hazardous materials accidents, fires, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes etc.
- Flood shelter utilization considers elevation criteria, surrounding topography, and structural integrity. Hazardous materials shelters consider the location of the hazard, wind direction, and duration of the hazard.
- Shelters have been pre-identified in Forrest County utilizing the above consideration criteria. Various Public Schools are also available as additional shelters. (An official list can be found in WebEOC© and Appendix 1).
- All citizens who choose to locate at these temporary emergency public shelters will require food, water, the possible provision of emergency first aid, and a wide variety of other mass care services.
- The use of shelters will substantially reduce the number of casualties resulting from a disaster situation.

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- Shelters will also be opened following a disaster because of destroyed or uninhabitable homes (i.e. tornado or flood), and may need to remain open for periods of time to house emergency clean-up personnel.
- In a major disaster requiring shelters to be opened and staffed, ESF #6 liaisons assigned to the Emergency Operations Center will keep essential records and charts of shelter status. (This will be a representative from the Red Cross and/or Department of Human Services). This person will keep the Forrest County Emergency Management Director fully informed on shelter status at all times throughout the emergency.

Medical Functional Needs Shelters

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

Pet and Animal Shelters

- The Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH) serves as the lead agency for sheltering requirements for pet and animal shelters during an incident.
- MBAH will identify pre-designated locations for use as pet and animal shelters or pet-friendly shelters.
- Additional guidance and information for Pet and Animal Sheltering can be found in ESF #11 of the State CEMP.

Opening Shelters

- Shelters would be required in two major emergency situations: (1) A local emergency situation, when residents of Forrest County would require sheltering within the County, or (2) a surrounding area emergency requiring evacuation, when residents of surrounding Counties would require sheltering in Forrest County.
- Local government will open shelters in coordination with the State. MEMA, in conjunction with the MDHS, will have overall management of shelters for the State.

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- Forrest County Emergency Management Officials will notify Red Cross, Forrest County Department of Human Services, and all Mass Care support agencies of ESF #6 activation. Emergency Management will request the opening of pertinent general population shelters.
- Ensure adequate communications link between shelters and the EOC is provided.

Shelter Resources

- A list of Forrest County shelters can be found in this ESF #6 Annex, WebEOC© and Appendix 1.
- Shelter kits containing appropriate forms, handbooks, and identification have been prepared and are maintained by Red Cross.
- Red Cross also provides cots, communication equipment and other items necessary to shelter support.

Mass Feeding/Procurement of Food Resources

- Feeding in the Mass Care facilities will be the responsibility of the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army with support from the County Agent's Office, and the Department of Human Services.
- The shelters with designated kitchen facilities will be considered as sites for mass feeding (See Appendix 1).

Organization

Administrative and Logistical Support

All participating ESF #6 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #6.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #6 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF #6 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies

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not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all related costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.

- All ESF #6 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Actions

Preparedness

- Southeast Mississippi Chapter, Mississippi Region of the American Red Cross, with support from Salvation Army and the Forrest County Department of Human Services oversees development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists in conjunction with other primary and supporting agencies for this ESF.
- Identification of suitable shelters for various hazards.
- Obtaining cooperation of building owners for use of shelter space.
- Training of shelter managers and volunteers.
- Preparation of shelter management kits.
- Stockpiling of certain shelter supplies.
- Public education regarding shelters.
- Developing and maintaining District School Crisis Management Manuals.

Pre-Incident

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

Incident

- Open and staff shelters as needed.
- Distribute shelter kits and supplies.

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

Recovery

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

Post-Incident

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

Responsibilities

Southeast Mississippi Chapter, Mississippi Region, American Red Cross

- Send a designated representative to the Forrest County EOC for shelter coordination.
- Designate and train shelter managers and volunteers for all Forrest County shelters.
- Maintain and keep current a contact list of shelter managers with a day and night phone number.

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- At the Emergency Manager's request, operate general population shelters with Red Cross agreements.
- Establish shelter communications with the EOC.
- Provide shelter management kits and shelter registration forms.
- Coordinate all sheltering activities with the American Red Cross National Headquarters and the Mississippi Department of Human Services state office.
- Close and phase out shelter operations.
- Responsible for feeding operations in coordination with Salvation Army.
- Develop and maintain a thorough and current mass care SOP.

Salvation Army

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

Department of Human Services

- Support and coordinate with the American Red Cross and the Forrest County Emergency Management Director in shelter identification.
- Maintain communications with the Emergency Operations Center.
- Support Red Cross with shelter operations, specifically registration and monitoring for unmet needs and critical issues.
- Coordinate with Red Cross and all support agencies to review and update/revise this ESF #6 Annex annually and submit to the Forest County Emergency Management Director, for approval and publication.
- Develop and maintain a thorough and current mass care SOP.

Note: Human Services personnel will be trained by Red Cross officials in shelter fundamentals and management.

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Support Agencies Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Forrest County Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a complete county shelter and feeding program in conjunction with the American Red Cross, Salvation Army with support from the Forrest County Department of Human Services. • Responsible for initiating shelter openings. • Responsible for shelter surveys and the proper making of shelters. • Provide public information and education on sheltering. • Activation and deactivation of shelters as needed. • Assist in locating communications capabilities to shelters.
Forrest County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate/consult with the primary agency/shelter managers regarding Public Health issues of sanitation and epidemiology in shelters. • Provide to the extent practicable under emergency conditions, an environment in which the current level of health of the evacuees with special needs can be sustained.
Forrest County SO Hattiesburg PD Petal PD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide security and law enforcement for shelters. • Provide alternate communications for shelter operations using port-mobile and vehicle units. • Provide traffic control to and around shelters. • Provide vehicle security in shelter parking lots and staging areas.
Forrest County School District Police Hattiesburg School District Police Petal School District Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in providing security for shelters located in District Schools. • Provide traffic control to and around shelters located on school district property. • Provide vehicle security in school shelter parking lots.
Forrest County Road Depart. Hattiesburg Public Works Petal Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain power, water supplies, and sanitary facilities at shelter sites during an emergency.
Mississippi National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with security at shelters as needed. • Coordination of shelter usage on military property.* <p>*Note: This should be used only as shelters of last resort.</p>

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Agency	Functions
Forrest County Amateur Radio Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide communications for shelter operators.
Engineering and Code Administration / Forrest County Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inspect structural capabilities of buildings designated as shelters.

ESF #6 Review and Maintenance

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

Appendices

- Appendix 1** Forrest County Shelter List
- Appendix 2** Reception and Care Organizational Structure
- Appendix 3** Mississippi 361 Safe Room Map
- Appendix 4** WebEOC List of Shelters
- Appendix 5** MDHS Regional Map Division of Field Operations
- Appendix 6** American Red Cross, Mississippi Region

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex

Appendix 1

List of County Shelters

Facility	Address	City	Facility Point of Contact	Phone	Pre-Incident Capacity (20 sq ft/person)	Post-Incident Capacity (20 sq ft/person)
Forrest County 361 Shelter	946 Sullivan Drive	Hattiesburg	Glen Moore	601.544.5911	344	344

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex

Appendix 2

Reception and Care Organizational Structure

I. Purpose

This appendix will establish an organization and procedures to provide for the temporary reception and care of people displaced or evacuated from their residence because of an emergency or disaster situation.

II. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

1. Localized temporary evacuation within Forrest County is possible because of the various hazards that could confront the population, thus requiring the implementation of Reception and Care operations and the use of public shelters. These hazards include flooding, hazardous materials incidents, etc.
2. Facilities are available in Forrest County and its municipalities to temporarily shelter and feed those persons evacuated or displaced by an emergency or disaster.
3. Outside assistance is available from both private and governmental sources.

B. Assumptions

1. Affected persons will respond as directed by local government officials.
2. A percentage of the evacuees will stay with friends or relatives.
3. Outside assistance is available from both private and governmental.
4. Assistance by relief agencies along with assistance from outside the county will be available if required and/or requested.

III. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. Local government has the responsibility for providing reception and care services.
2. Reception and Care operations will be directed and controlled by the **(identify your jurisdiction's responsible agency)**. Operations will be

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex

directed and coordinated from the primary EOC or a facility designated at the time reception and care becomes necessary.

3. Support to Reception and Care operations will be provided by other county and/or city departments/agencies as required and private relief organizations as available. Such support would include law enforcement, public information, communication between shelters and the EOC, mass feeding, temporary housing, handlers for pets/service animals, etc.
4. The role of local government will be to:
 - a. Monitor Reception and Care operations and provide coordination.
 - b. Assist in locating and opening shelters.
 - c. Assist in locating animal shelters – preferably in close proximity to mass care shelters.
 - d. Identify shelters and resources that will support access and functional needs support services.
 - e. Resource assistance.
5. The Emergency Management Director will assist the Reception and Care Coordinator in:
 - a. Emergency mass feeding operations.
 - b. Assigning and managing reception and care center teams.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex

Appendix 4

WebEOC Listed Shelters



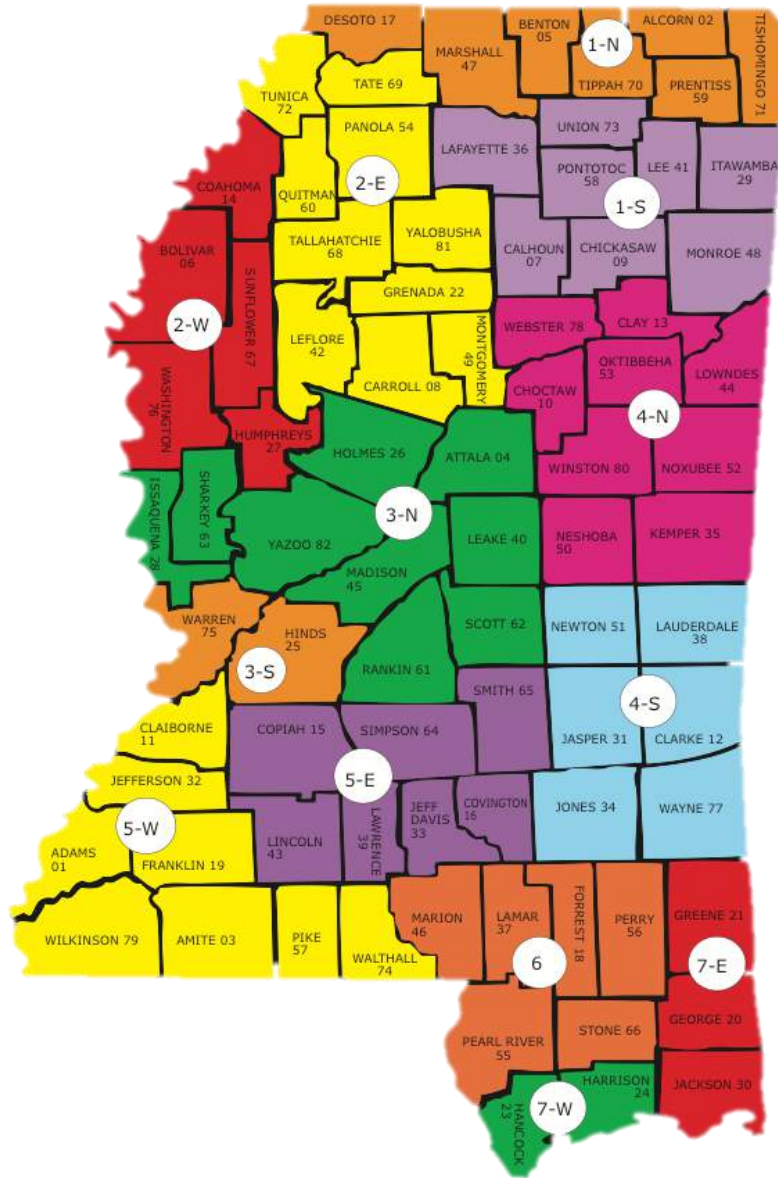
Forrest County Emergency Support Function #6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex

Appendix 5

MDHS

 Regional Map – Division of Field Operations

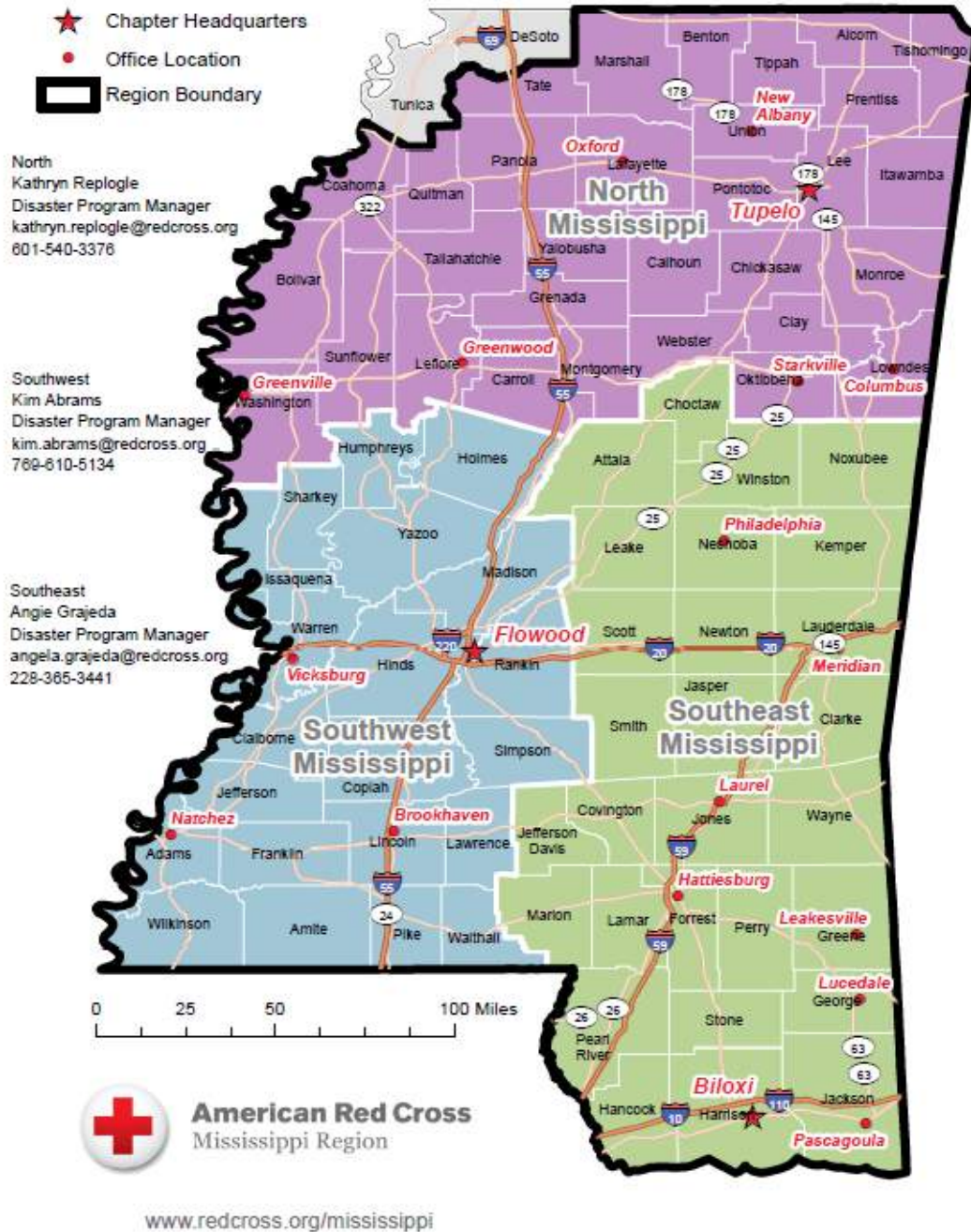
Region	Phone
1 North	(662) 396-2225
1 South	(662) 234-1861
2 East	(662) 326-7912
2 West	(662) 873-2655
3 North	(601) 859-3944
3 South	(601) 364-7474
4 North	(662) 320-9566
4 South	(601) 426-1219
5 East	(601) 782-4075
5 West	(601) 823-4072
6	(601) 554-5852
7 East	(601) 947-7551
7 West	(228) 523-1249



Forrest County Emergency Support Function #6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex

Appendix 6

American Red Cross, Mississippi Region



Forrest County Emergency Support Function # 7- Resource Support Annex

ESF # 7 Coordinator

Forrest County Emergency Management
Forrest County Administrator

Primary Agency

Forrest County Emergency Management

Support Agencies

Forrest County
City of Hattiesburg
City of Petal

State Non-governmental Support Organizations

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

State ESF Coordinator

Mississippi Department of Finance and
Administration (MDFA)

State Primary Agency:

Mississippi Department of Finance and
Administration (MDFA)

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7 is to provide for proper coordination of resources in order to effectively respond to an emergency.

Scope

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

Relationship to Whole Community

This section describes how ESF#7 relates to the whole community.

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments

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

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

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

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Roles Aligned with Core Capabilities

The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #7 most directly supports along with the related ESF #7 actions. All ESFs, including ESF #7, supports the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function # 7- Resource Support Annex

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Management of electronic data interchanges to provide end-to end visibility of response operations.• Plan for transitional support to recovery operations concurrent with response operations.
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Policies

- All local resources will be expended or committed by local government before assistance is requested from other local governments through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC), or from state government agencies.
- According to the Logistics Section of ESF #5, Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) is the primary manager of logistical staging sites, and the Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) provides assistance in the coordination effort to identify and procure resources and provide logistical support to the affected areas.
- Emergency resources will be used solely for response and short-term recovery, rather than long-term recovery.
- All organizations are responsible for the development and maintenance of their own internal operating and notification procedures. No part of this annex is intended to supplant agency SOP/SOGs.
- All organizations are responsible for filing any important vacancies; recalling personnel from leave, if appropriate; and alerting those who are absent due to other duties or assignments.
- Personnel designated as on-scene responders are representatives of the EOC should make prior arrangements to ensure that their families are provided for in the event of an emergency, so to ensure a prompt, worry-free response and sequent duty.
- The proper channeling of resources is a high priority in an emergency. This ESF outlines procedures for requesting resources during an emergency. Resource inventory will include anticipated needs of local government for all types of emergencies. Local resource requests should come through the local EOC and be coordinated with the Emergency Management Director before state resources capabilities are asked for.

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

- Local resources will be used effectively to minimize duplication and waste.
- All local resources will be expended or committed by Forrest County and local jurisdictions before assistance is requested from other local government or state government agencies.
- Some resources within the disaster area will be damaged, isolated from immediate access, or destroyed.

- The private sector will voluntarily provide personnel, supplies, transportation, and other essential resources during a significant emergency or disaster.

General

It is the responsibility of local government to protect lives and property of its local citizens by utilizing all pertinent government personnel and resources. Among the actions to be taken toward this end are the following:

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

Organization

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

Direction, Control and Coordination

- The Emergency Management office will be responsible for the coordination of resource management activities. The major responsibility is to identify available sources from which needed resources can be obtained during an emergency situation. Coordination of these resources during emergencies will be handled from the EOC. Routine checks of supplies will be made in order to maintain an accurate list.

Administrative and Logistical Support

All participating ESF # 7 agencies are expected to:

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function # 7- Resource Support Annex

- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF # 7 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF # 7 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all related costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.
- All ESF # 7 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Communications

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

Resources

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

Logistics

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

Actions

Preparedness

The ESF # 7 lead for Forrest County should perform the following actions as part of preparedness:

- Develop plans to coordinate and support County resource management processes that implements and controls the effective flow of services and commodities in coordination with ESF # 5.
- Provide a concept of operations for logistics resource management in support of emergency operations.
- Develop initial requirements of commodities and equipment that may be required as part of response capabilities based on hazard analysis, historical data or forecasted intelligence.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function # 7- Resource Support Annex

- Establish and maintain a list of County resources to include government buildings, vehicles, equipment, supply resources, and agency contacts.
- Recruit, train, and exercise ESF # 7 personnel.
- Pre-identify resource distribution centers.

Pre-Incident

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

Response

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

Post-Incident Actions

- Assess needs of victims.
- Estimate costs to provide resources.
- Assess impact of the emergency on the available resources and identifiable needs.
- Coordinate resource management.
- Provide Public information for proper communication to victims.
- Record resources expended and remaining supplies.

Responsibilities

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

Forrest County Emergency Management Agency / Forrest County Administrator

- Identify and maintain list of current available resources.
- Develop mutual-aid agreements for resource allocation with other communities (remember that other counties might also be affected from the disaster, so do not rely on their help alone).
- Coordinate and prioritize resource management.
- Document all expended resources and personnel for possible state or federal reimbursement.

Support Agencies Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
All Support Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agencies specifically tasked with ESFs in this CEMP will provide resources and support personnel in delivering emergency response and recovery efforts. Other local agencies not specifically identified in the plan may be tasked with providing their resources or personnel as warranted by the situation. • Each agency should provide Emergency Management with the types of resources they have on hand that would be available for use during emergencies or disasters. • Maintain records of all resources expended for possible reimbursement.

ESF Review and Maintenance

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

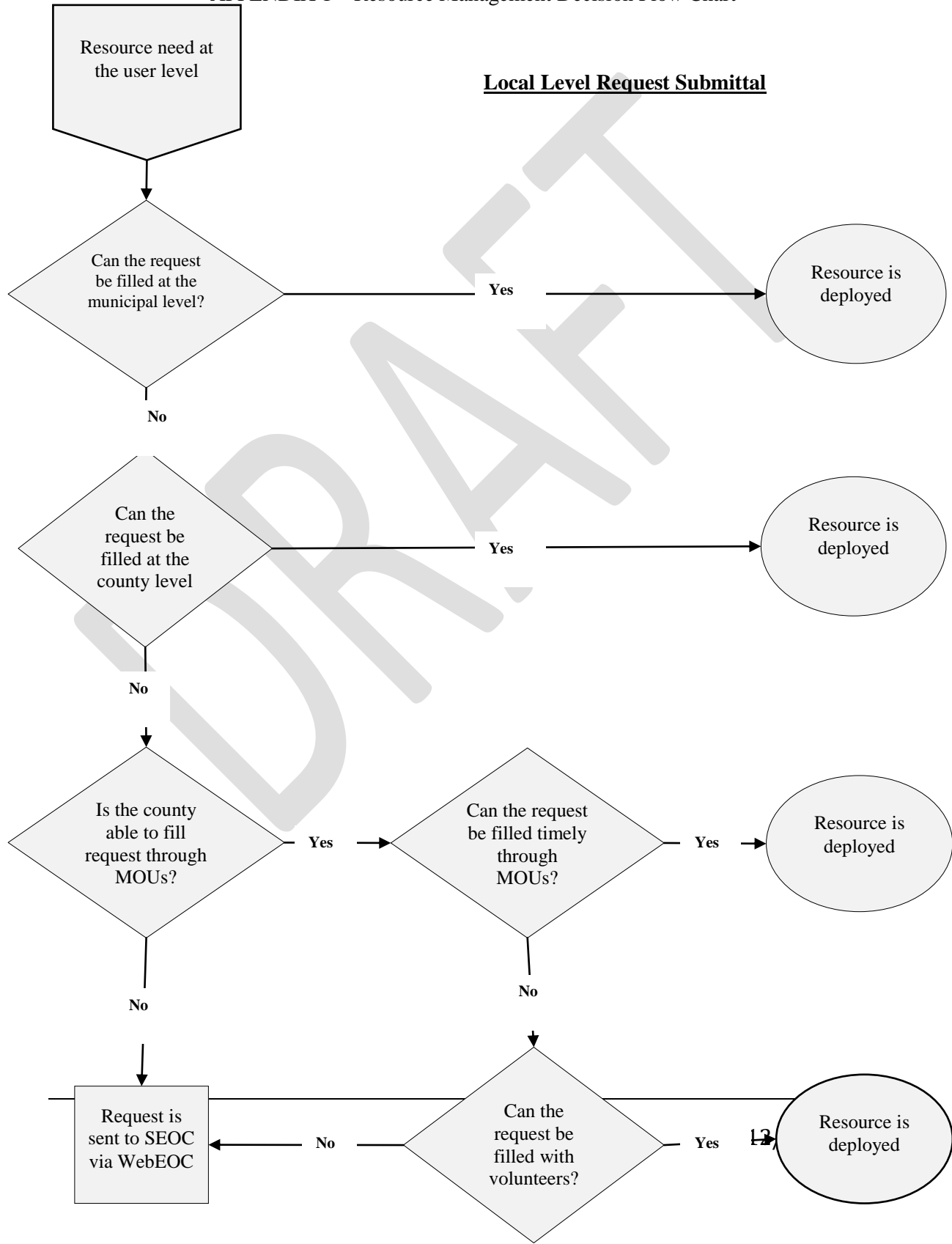
Appendices

Appendix 1: Resource Management Decision Flow Chart

Forrest County Emergency Support Function # 7- Resource Support Annex

Appendix 2: References

APPENDIX 1 – Resource Management Decision Flow Chart



Appendix 2: References

State of Mississippi Master Web Site: <http://www.mississippi.gov>

The State Procurement manual link is:

http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/Purchasing/Proc_Man/pro_man.htm

Emergency procedure is in section 3.206. This is the link to get a copy of our special circumstance form (SC1 form).

This is needed, after the emergency, when submitting your request for approval of the emergency purchase

http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/Purchasing/purchasing_forms.htm

This is the link to the State Contracts:

http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/Purchasing/epl_query.htm

This is the link to our state travel contracts (if someone is looking for a hotel):

<http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/Purchasing/Travel.htm>

Link to MS Industries for the Blind

<http://www.msblind.org>

Link to MS Prison Industries

<http://www.mpic.net>

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Annex

ESF #8 Coordinator

AAA Ambulance Service

Forrest County Board of Supervisors
Forrest County Agent

Public Health District Eight

State ESF Coordinator

Forrest General Hospital

Mississippi Department of Health

Merit Health Wesley Hospital

**** In a Pandemic Influenza event the
Coordinator will be District Medical Liaison
Team (See appendix 4 page 16 paragraph 5 ****

State Primary Agency

Mississippi State Department of Health

Forrest County Primary Agencies

State Support Agencies

AAA Ambulance Service

Mississippi Department of Human Services
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and
Commerce

Public Health District Eight

Mississippi Board of Animal Health

Forrest General Hospital

Mississippi Department of Environmental
Quality

Merit Health Wesley Hospital

Mississippi Office of the Medical Examiner

Mississippi Military Department

Forrest County Support Agencies

Mississippi State Board of Pharmacy

Forrest County Coroner

Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation

Pine Belt Mental Health

Services-Vocational Rehabilitation

Pine Grove Recovery

Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association

Mississippi Department of Mental
Health/Region

Mississippi Division of Medicaid

Forrest County Fire Departments

Mississippi Board of Medical Licensure

Public Information Officer (PIO)

Mississippi Board of Nursing

Home Health Agencies

Mississippi Community Colleges and

Private Health Care Facilities

Subsidiaries

Forrest County Sheriff's Department

University of Mississippi Medical Center

Hattiesburg Police Department

(UMMC) and/or other State Hospitals

Petal Police Department

Mississippi Department of Public Safety

Introduction

Purpose

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

Scope

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

Relationship to Whole Community

This section describes how ESF #8 relates to the whole community.

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments

- While local, tribal and area officials retain primary responsibility for meeting public health and medical needs, ESF #8 can deploy public health and medical assets to assist as needed.
- In a major public health or medical emergency, demand for public health and medical resources may exceed local, state, tribal and area capability. State, territorial, tribal and area jurisdictions may request assistance through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or may request Federal assistance, which may be executed with or without a Stafford Act declaration. When possible, a recognized spokesperson from the affected public health and medical community (local, state, tribal and area) delivers relevant health messages.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

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

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Roles Aligned with Core Capabilities

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Annex

Core Capabilities	ESF #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Public Information and Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the Federal public health and medical messaging with jurisdictional officials. • Continuously acquires and assesses information on the incident. Sources of information may include state incident response authorities; officials of the responsible jurisdiction in charge of the disaster scene; and ESF #8 support departments, agencies, and organizations. • Provides public health, behavioral health, disease, and injury prevention information that can be transmitted to members of the general public and responders who are located in or near affected areas in languages and formats that are understandable to individuals with limited English proficiency and individuals with disabilities and other with access and functional needs. • Supports a Joint Information Center (JIC) in the release of general medical and public health response information to the public.
Critical Transportation	<p>Patient Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transports seriously ill or injured patients and medical needs populations from casualty collection points in the impacted area to designated reception facilities. • Coordinates the Federal response in support of emergency triage and pre-hospital treatment, patient tracking, distribution, and patient return. This effort is coordinated with Federal and local, state; tribal, territorial, and insular area emergency medical services officials. • Provides support for evacuating seriously ill or injured patients through the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), an interagency partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), via the National Ambulance Contract. Support may include providing transportation assets, operating and staffing NDMS patient collection points (e.g., aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs)), and establishing Federal Coordinating Centers (FCCs) that conduct patient reception at ports of debarkation (e.g., aerial ports of debarkation). Federal support may also include processing and tracking patient movement from collection points to their final destination reception facilities. <p>(Note: DOD is responsible for regulating and tracking patients transported on DOD assets to appropriate treatment facilities (e.g., NDMS hospitals).</p>
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex, provides technical assistance, and conducts exposure assessments and risk management to control hazards for response workers and the public.
Fatality Management Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists jurisdictional medico-legal authorities and law enforcement agencies in the tracking and documenting of human remains and

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Annex

	<p>associated personal effects; reducing the hazard presented by chemically, biologically, or radiologically contaminated human remains (when indicated and possible); establishing temporary morgue facilities determining the cause and manner of death; collecting ante mortem data in a compassionate and culturally competent fashion from authorized individuals; performing postmortem data collection and documentation; identifying human remains using scientific means (e.g., dental, pathology, anthropology, fingerprints, and, as indicated, DNA samples); and preparing, processing, and returning human remains and personal effects to the authorized person(s) when possible; and providing technical assistance and consultation on fatality management and mortuary affairs. In the event that caskets are displaced, ESF #8 assists in identifying the human remains, recasketing, and reburial in public cemeteries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May provide support to families of victims during the victim identification mortuary process.
Mass Care Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical expertise and guidance on the public health issues of the medical needs population. • Assists with applications for Federal benefits sponsored by HHS and ensures continuity of assistance services in affected states and in states hosting relocated populations. • Provides support for the provision of case management and advocacy services. • Provides support for human and/or veterinary mass care sheltering as resources are available.
Public and Private Services and Resources	<p>Blood and Tissues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors and ensures the safety, availability, and logistical requirements of blood and tissues. This includes the ability of the existing supply chain resources to meet the manufacturing, testing, storage, and distribution of these products. <p>Food Safety, Security, and Defense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with ESF #11, may task HHS components and request assistance from other ESF #8 partner organizations to ensure the safety, security, and defense of federally regulated foods. <p>Agriculture Safety and Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with ESF #11, may task ESF #8 components to ensure the health, safety, and security of food-producing animals, animal feed, and therapeutics. ESF #8 may also provide veterinary assistance to ESF #11. Support will include the amelioration of zoonotic disease and caring for research animals where ESF #11 does not have the requisite expertise to render appropriate assistance.
Public Health and	Health, Medical, and Veterinary Equipment and Supplies

<p>Medical Services</p> <p>Public Health and Medical Services (Continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arranges for the procurement and transportation of equipment, supplies, diagnostic supplies, radiation detecting devices, and countermeasures, including assets from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), in support of immediate Public health, medical and veterinary response operations. <p>Health Surveillance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use existing all-hazards surveillance systems to monitor the health of the general and medical needs population, as well as that of response workers, and identify emerging trends related to the disaster; carries out field studies and investigations; monitors injury and disease patterns and potential disease outbreaks, behavioral health concerns, and blood and tissue supply levels; and provides technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions. Provides support to laboratory diagnostics. <p>Medical Surge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides support for triage, patient treatment, and patient movement.• Provides clinical public health and medical care specialists from the NDMS, U.S. Public Health Service, VA, and DOD to fill local, state, tribal, territorial and insular area health professional needs.• Engages civilian volunteers, through the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals, volunteer Federal employees and the Medical Reserve Corps to fill local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area health professional needs. <p>Patient Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides resources to support pre-hospital triage and treatment, inpatient hospital care, outpatient services, behavioral healthcare, medical-needs sheltering, pharmacy services, and dental care to victims or those who suffer from chronic illnesses.• Assists with isolation and quarantine measures and with point of distribution operations (mass prophylaxis and vaccination).• Ensures appropriate patient confidentiality is maintained, including Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act privacy and security standards, where applicable. <p>Assessment of Public Health/Medical Needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supports national or regional teams to assess public health and medical needs. This function includes the assessment of the healthcare system/facility infrastructure. <p>Safety and Security of Drugs, Biologics, and Medical Device</p>
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<p>Public Health and Medical Services (Continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During response, provides advice to private industry regarding the safety and efficacy of drugs, biologics (including blood, tissues and vaccines), medical devices (including radiation emitting and screening devices), and other products that may have been compromised during an incident and are HHS regulated products. <p>All-Hazard Public Health and Medical Consultation, Technical Assistance, and Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses public health, medical, and veterinary medical effects resulting from all hazards. Such tasks may include assessing exposures on the general population and on children and those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; conducting field investigations, including collection and analysis of relevant samples; providing advice on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposures and on indirect exposure through contaminated food, drugs, water supply, and other media; and providing technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment, screening, and decontamination of injured or contaminated individuals. • Provides for disaster related health and behavior health needs through direct services and/or referrals as necessary. <p>Vector Control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses the threat of vector-borne diseases. • Conducts field investigations, including the collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples; provides vector control equipment and supplies. • Provides technical assistance and consultation on protective actions regarding vector-borne diseases. • Provides technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment of victims of vector-borne diseases. <p>Public Health Aspects of Potable Water/Wastewater and Solid Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists in assessing potable water, wastewater, solid waste disposal, and other environmental health issues related to public health in establishments holding, preparing, and/or serving food, drugs, or medical devices at retail and medical facilities, as well as examining and responding to public health effects from contaminated water; conducting field investigations, including collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples; providing equipment and supplies as needed; and providing technical assistance and consultation.
<p>Other (Veterinary Medical Support)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides veterinary public health technical support through HHS National Veterinary Response Teams, veterinary officers of the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service. The

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Annex

	<p>National Veterinary Response Teams are the primary Federal resource for treatment of ill or injured pets, service animals, working animals, laboratory animals, and livestock. Under its own statutory authority, HHS can manage and conduct animal response to zoonotic diseases in order to protect human health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For livestock or poultry diseases exotic to the United States that are either not or only mildly zoonotic, supports the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and its authority to manage a foreign animal disease response with the resources listed above.
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Policies

All local organizations and other ESFs participating in response operations report public health and medical requirements to their functional counterpart in ESF #8.

General medical and public health response information will be released through ESF #15 after consultation with all health agencies to include AAA Ambulance Service, Forrest General Hospital, Merit Health Wesley, and MSDH District Eight. When possible, a spokesperson from the public health and medical community delivers relevant community messages in conjunction with senior elected officials.

Other general medical and public health response information may be released through ESF #15 at the discretion of the lead Public Information Officer, after consultation with the AAA Ambulance Service, Forrest General Hospital, Merit Health Wesley, and MSDH District Eight. To ensure patient confidentiality, the release of medical information by ESF #8 is in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

Individuals in the county can receive mental health services through the Mississippi Department of Mental Health. In the event of a disaster, MDMH will have the primary role in providing services.

In the event of a zoonotic or animal disease outbreak, in coordination with ESF #11, public information may be released from the Joint Information Center (JIC), after consultation with the Forrest County Extension Agent, in consultation with AAA Ambulance Service, Forrest General Hospital, Merit Health Wesley Hospital, and with the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC) along with the Forrest County Hospital/Health Department.

As the primary agency for ESF #8, the AAA Ambulance Service, Forrest General Hospital, Wesley Medical Center and MSDH District Eight in coordination with the Forrest County PIO or designee determines the appropriateness of all requests for public health, medical, and death information and coordinates with the Forrest County EMA Director.

The AAA Ambulance Service, Forrest General Hospital, Merit Health Wesley Hospital, and MSDH District Eight are the primary agencies for ESF #8, are responsible for consulting with and organizing county public health and medical subject-matter experts, as needed.

Mutual Aid Agreements

- **Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC)**

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

- **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**

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

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

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

- Medical resources and services may be damaged or unavailable during the disaster or emergency.
- Some disasters may generate casualty loads beyond the treatment capabilities of local emergency medical services and health care systems.
- Damage to chemical and industrial plants, sewer lines, and water systems, combined with secondary hazards such as fires, will result in toxic environmental and public health hazards to the surviving population and response personnel.
- Disruption of sanitation services and facilities, loss of power, and the massing of people in shelters may increase the potential for disease and injuries.
- The damage and destruction of a catastrophic disaster will produce urgent needs for mental health crisis counseling for disaster victims and response personnel.
- In a catastrophic event, the need for emergency mortuary services and victim identification will be paramount.
- Communication systems post-impact will most likely be limited or inoperable.
- Decisions to evacuate and whom to evacuate are local/state decisions.
- Transportation routes will be severely and negatively impacted.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services Annex

- All patient movements on the ground will be coordinated with general population evacuation processes.
- During a catastrophic event, healthcare facilities may lose significant operational capacity. The facilities may be at or above capacity prior to the event.
- Hospitals and other healthcare facilities may receive a surge in citizens with special medical needs, long-term care patient transfers, and citizens with other medical concerns prior to an event (if there is pre-event notice).
- Hospitals and other healthcare facilities may receive a surge in citizens who have medical injuries, who are experiencing exacerbation of medical conditions, or who have other medical concerns post-impact.
- During events that provide no-notice, all pre-impact actions (i.e. warnings or evacuations), will begin immediately post-impact.
- A major disaster could have detrimental effects on the animal population. This in turn could seriously harm the environment and the economy.

General

- ESF #8, which consists of all Forrest County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will manage and coordinate most Health and Medical resources from the Forrest County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. The EOC is located at 4080 Hwy 11 Hattiesburg, MS 39442.
- A vast majority of ESF #8 activities will take place out in field locations at the disaster site. Any deployed field personnel or units will report to the EOC ESF #8 and will stay in contact with them at all time by either radio or telephone.
- The lead EMS agency for this ESF is the primary agencies listed above. Each agency has an internal set of guidelines for disaster response. That policy will act as a supplement to this ESF.
- All other agencies with ESF #8 responsibilities will ensure that they have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of health and medical mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Alert, Notification, and Warning

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

Response Operations

- Forrest General Hospital, Merit Health Wesley, and MSDH District Eight are responsible for assuring essential acute medical care.
- Forrest General Hospital, Merit Health Wesley, and MSDH District Eight are responsible for the coordination of health and medical services to evacuated citizens in shelters, affected functional needs populations, and home health care patients.
- Forrest General Hospital, Merit Health Wesley, and MSDH District Eight in conjunction with the Forrest County Health Department, will organize medical support to re-entry control points including any special immunization/protective requirements.
- Requests for additional EMS services will be coordinated to the State Department of Health by AAA Ambulance Service and Forrest County EOC personnel.

Animal Health

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

Organization

Forrest General Hospital

- Assign a medical liaison/coordinator to the county EOC and coordinate Forrest County medical services at this location with various other departments represented there and in the fields.
- Respond in a timely manner with enough personnel and enough medical supplies and equipment to handle the incident.
- If necessary, invoke mutual aid agreement with other ambulance carriers.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services Annex

- Transport casualties to the appropriate medical facility as determined in consultation with the medical facility.
- Perform on-scene triage, especially in the case of mass casualty situations.
- Upon arrival at the scene of a “safe area” establish medical control through the Radio Communications System with hospitals and obtain treatment orders through radio contact with on duty emergency physicians or follow established protocols.
- Maintain full inventory of emergency medical supplies.
- Inform the EOC of the Public Health conditions.
- Conduct environmental health activities in regard to sewage or solid waste refuse disposal, food, water control, and vector/vermin control.
- Provide essential/ongoing Public Health Clinic services.
- Issue health instructions to the general public, including personal health and hygiene (This activity needs to be coordinated with Forrest County Public Information ESF #15 and the State Department of Health’s Office of Health Communication and Public Relations).

Forrest County EMA

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

Field Units

AAA Ambulance Service

- AAA Ambulance Service has the lead coordination responsibilities for this ESF. They are responsible for coordinating the overall health and medical activities by providing resources or personnel based upon jurisdictional needs. They will be responsible for coordinating obligations on all Health and Medical ventures that involve local resources and assistance.
- The Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) will perform the necessary tasks of addressing emergency health needs through direct involvement with Forrest County Emergency Management, during the time of a disaster.
- If the local emergency health and medical resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand. AAA Ambulance Service will coordinate with Emergency Management officials to recommend the assistance be requested from MEMA. Such a request to MEMA for assistance would prompt the implementation of the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services Annex

Administrative and Logistical Support

All participating ESF # 8 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF # 8.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF # 8 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF # 8 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all related costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.
- All ESF # 8 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Actions

Preparedness

- Recruit, train and exercise ESF #8 personnel.

Pre-Incident

- Ensure current SOPs are available.
- Ensure all necessary personnel are contacted. Notify and requests all support organizations to participate in ESF #8 coordination activities. As appropriate, supporting agencies and organizations not already represented at the Forrest County EOC are requested to provide liaisons to ESF #8.
- Coordinate with county health officials, Coroner's Offices, and other organizations to determine current medical and public health assistance requirements.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services Annex

- Commence various forms of communication with health and medical representatives from Forrest County and Mississippi State Department of Health to discuss the situation and determine the appropriate response actions.
- Enhance staffing immediately on notification of an actual or potential public health or medical emergency.
- Consult with the appropriate ESF #8 organizations to determine the need for assistance.

Incident

- Develop and update assessments of medical and public health status.
- Establish communications necessary to coordinate local public health and medical assistance effectively.
- Coordinate ESF #8 activities.
- Coordinate medical transportation assistance.
- Coordinate health and medical services to evacuated citizens provided shelter, affected special needs populations, and home health care patients.

Recovery

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

Post-Incident

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

Responsibilities

AAA Ambulance Service (EMTs/EMRs)/Forrest County Health Department

- Assign a medical liaison/coordinator to the county EOC and coordinate Forrest County medical services at this location with various other departments represented there and in the fields.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Annex

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

Support Agencies Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Forrest County Coroner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper identification of disaster victims. • Note and retrieve personal items on victims. • Coordinate with funeral homes and ambulances for removal of bodies. • Responsible for procuring body bags.
Mississippi Department of Mental Health/Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate critical incident stress debriefing program for emergency response personnel. • Provide crisis-counseling program for disaster victims. • Arrange to dispatch mental health resources to affected areas.
County/Local Fire Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with traffic control and/or crowd control. • Provide first aid assistance as needed.
Mississippi Veterinary Medical Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate their animal disaster plan printed under separate cover. • Coordinate veterinary services and animal care with EOC and Forrest County veterinarians. • Coordinate volunteer veterinarians and humane society personnel in emergency.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Annex

Agency	Functions
Public Information Officer (PIO) (appointed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Members of the press should be made welcome at the county level and internally at the hospital, and as much information given them as is legally available.• Ensure accurate dissemination of information to media for news releases.• Set up area for media within county to function as JIC.
Home Health Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide support with staff and equipment as needed.• If resources are available, the EOC will designate special needs shelters. These shelters are to be used primarily by homebound or invalid patients who are evacuated.
Private Health Care Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

ESF Review and Maintenance

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

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Districts Map

Appendix 2 – Mississippi State Department of Mental Health Regional Offices Map

Appendix 3 – Medical Resources and Contact List

Appendix 4 – State Operated Psychiatric Facilities

Appendix 5 – State Facilities for persons with mental retardation/developmental disabilities

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Annex

Appendix 1

Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Districts Map

PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICTS

Northwest Public Health District I

Northeast Public Health District II

Delta/Hills Public Health District III

Tombigbee Public Health District IV

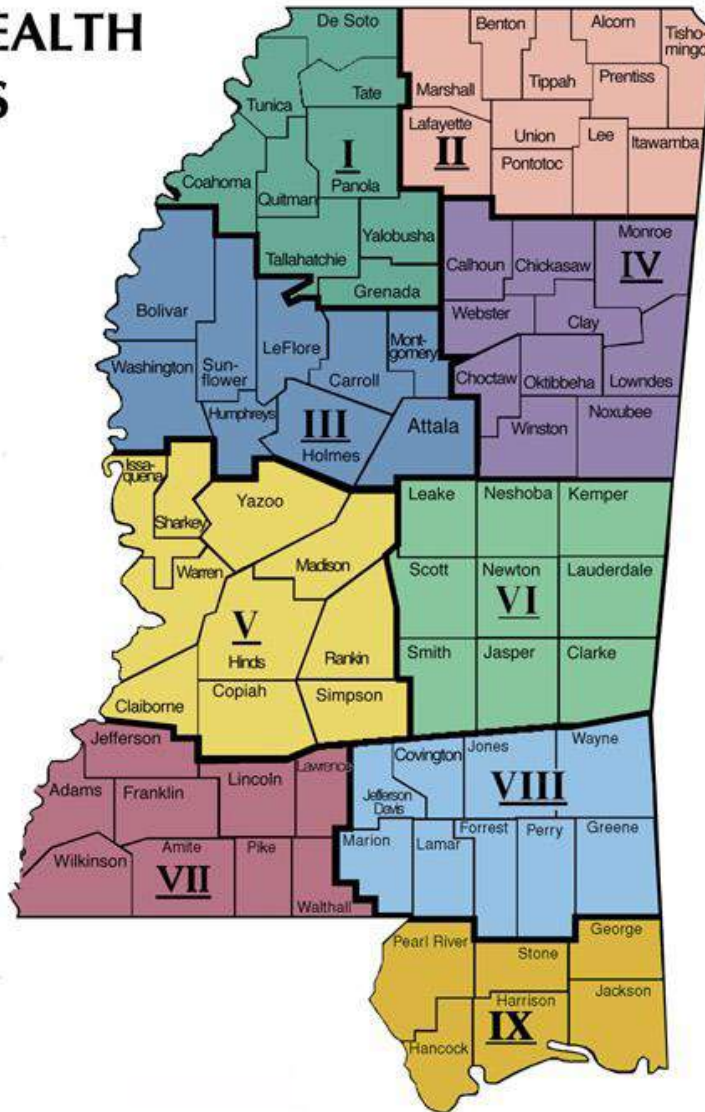
West Central Public Health District V

East Central Public Health District VI

Southwest Public Health District VII

Southeast Public Health District VIII

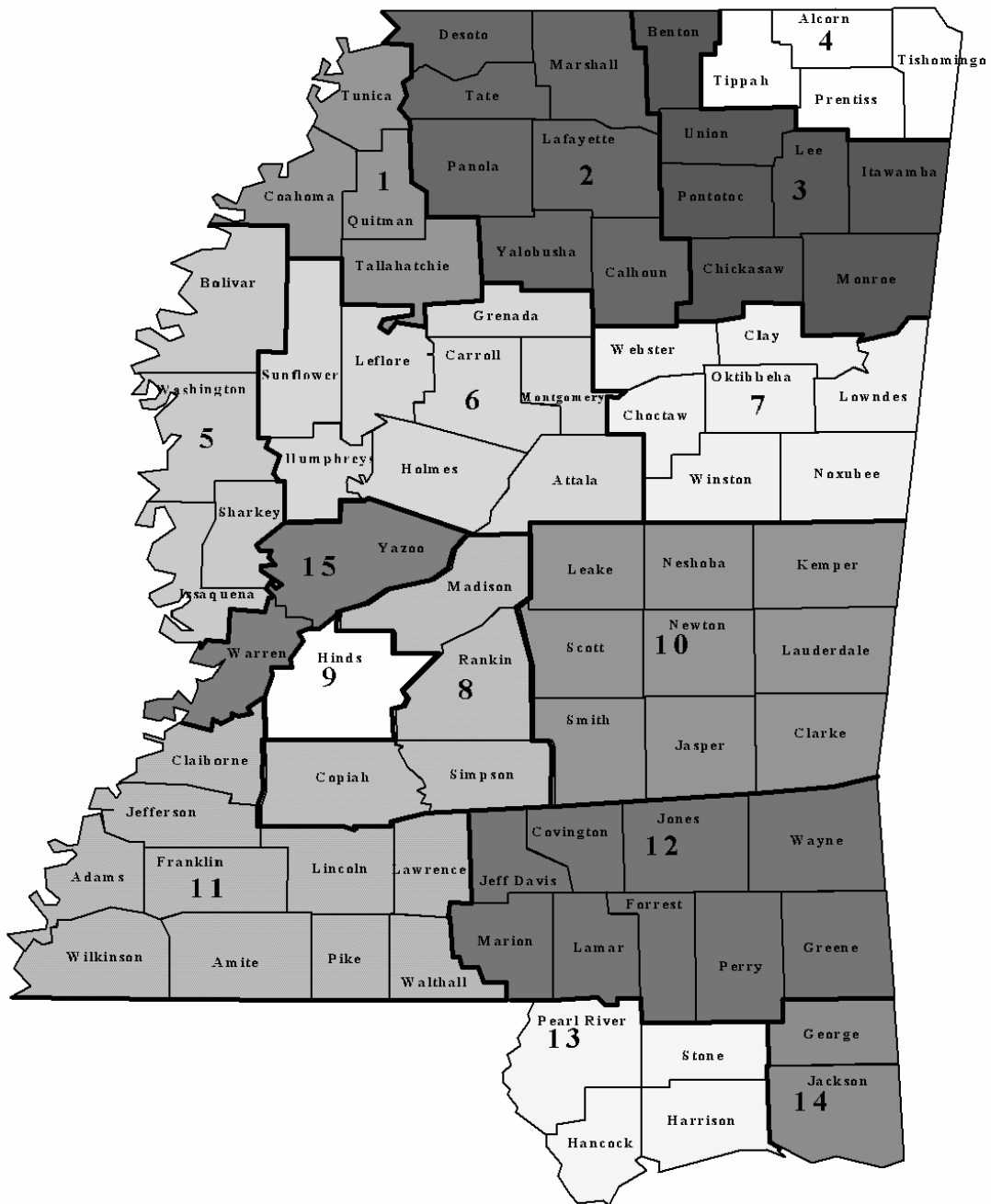
Coastal Plains Public Health District IX



Appendix 2

Mississippi State Department of Mental Health Regional Offices Map

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Annex



Appendix 3

Medical Resources and Contact List

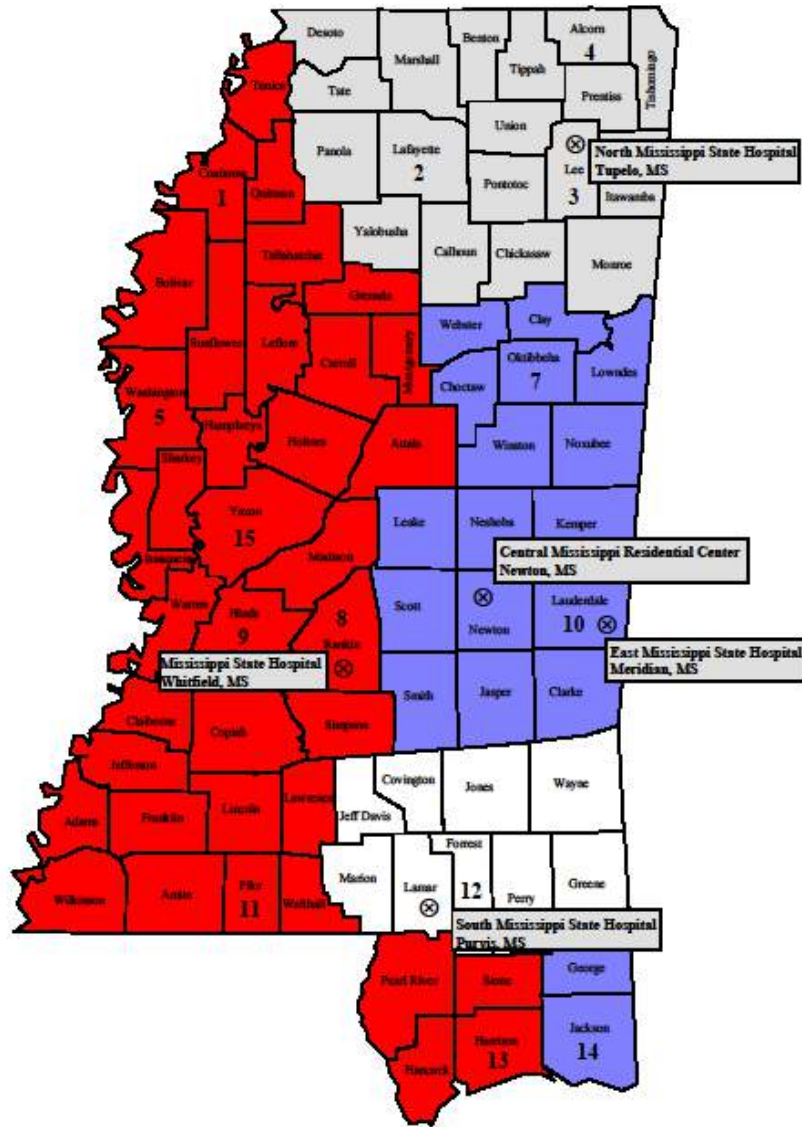
Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Annex

Forrest County Medical Facilities				
Hospitals				
Name of Facility	Contact	Number	Address	email
Forrest Gen. Hosp	Wayne Landers	601-288-1010	6051 Hwy 49, P.O. Box 16389	WLanders@forrestgeneral.com
Regency Hospital	Kimberly Bradley	601-288-8559	6051 US Hwy 49 S. 5th Floor	KSBradley@regencyhospital.com
Long Term Care				
Bedford - Alzheimer's	Pamela Kelly	601-544-5300	300-B Cahal Street Hattiesburg, MS 39401	pkelly@bedfordcc.com
Bedford -Hattiesburg	Carl Young Kelly Buxton	601-264-3709	10 Medical Blvd Hattiesburg, MS 39401	cyoung@bedfordcc.com kbuxton@bedfordcc.com
Bedford - Monroe Hall	Robert Perry	601-582-9157	300 Cahal St. Hattiesburg, MS 39401	rperry@bedfordcc.com
Bedford -Petal	Linda Woodall	601-544-7441	900 S. George St. Petal, MS 39465	lcwoodall@bedfordcc.com
H'burg Health & Rehab	Cherry Jones	601-544-4230	514 Bay St Hattiesburg, MS 39401	cjonesadmin@megagate.com
Home Health				
Camellia Home Health	Kathy Barrentine	601-268-0408	133 Magfair Rd/P.O. Box 1956	kathyb@camelliahealth.com
Forrest General H H	Steve Eick Barbara White	601-288-2500	1414 S. 28th Ave. Hattiesburg, MS 39402	seick@forrestgeneral.com bwhite@forrestgeneral.com
MS Home Care - H'burg	Marsha Smith	601-296-7653	710 S. 28th Ave. Ste A Hattiesburg, MS 39402	marsha.smith@lhgroup.com
Hospice				
Camellia Hospice	Kathy Barrentine	601-268-0408	133 Magfair Rd/P.O. Box 1956	kathyb@camelliahealth.com
Compassus	Gerry Richards	601-705-0360	811 Rebecca Ave. Hattiesburg, MS 39401	gerry.richards@compassus.com
Deaconess Hospice	Deborah Johnson	601-268-1842	710 S. 28th Ave. Hattiesburg, MS 39402	deborah.johnson@lhgroup.com
Forrest Gen. HH/Hos	Steve Eick Barbara White	601-288-2500	1414 S. 28th Ave. Hattiesburg, MS 39402	seick@forrestgeneral.com bwhite@forrestgeneral.com
Halcyon Hospice	Donna Freeman	601-336-5832	710 S. 28th Ave. Ste C Hattiesburg, MS 39402	
Home Care Hospice So	Angela Davis	601-909-6105	100 Walnut Circle Ste 110 Hattiesburg, MS 39401	adavis@hchospice.com
Southern Care Hospice	Connie Williamson	601-579-9493	4700 Hardy St. Ste Y Hattiesburg, MS 39402	connie.williamson@southern-care.com
St Joseph's Hospice	Mark Crowson	601-261-2515	105 Asbury Cr Ste C Condo 1	mcrowson@stjosephhospice.com
Personal Care/Assisted Living Facilities				
Alden Point	Kathy McPhail	601-296-9711	2 Courtland Dr Hattiesburg, MS 39401	kmcpmail@aol.com
Brookdale Hattiesburg One	Michele Archer	601-271-2177	103 Fox Chase Hattiesburg, MS 39401	michele.archer@brookdale.com
Brookdale Hattiesburg Two	Roberta Gill	601-271-8480	107 Fox Chase Hattiesburg, MS 39401	roberta.gill@brookdale.com
Country Comfort	JoAnne Rushing	601-545-7603	330 Pop Runnels Rd Petal, MS 39465	dogerushing@bellsouth.net
Friends PCH	Barbara Friend	601-545-9545	367 Corinth Church Rd. Petal, MS 39465	barbarafriend2003@yahoo.com
The Claiborne Asst. Living	Victor Robinson	601-909-2385	200 Whispering Pines Hattiesburg, MS 39401	victor.robinson@theclaiborne.com
Outpatient				
Hattiesburg Clinic Amb Surg Center	Terrie Dean	601-579-5075	415 S. 28th Ave. Hattiesburg, MS 39401	terrie.dean@hattiesburgclinic.com
Lowery A Woodall Outpatient Surgery	Karen Smith	601-579-3400	105 S. 28th Ave. Hattiesburg, MS 39401	
Southern Eye Phicians Ctr	June Rogers	601-705-0078	1420 S. 28th Ave. Hattiesburg, MS 39401	
Pedia Trust, LLC	LeAnn Craig		401 S. 40th St. Hattiesburg, MS 39402	

Appendix 4

State Operated Psychiatric Facilities

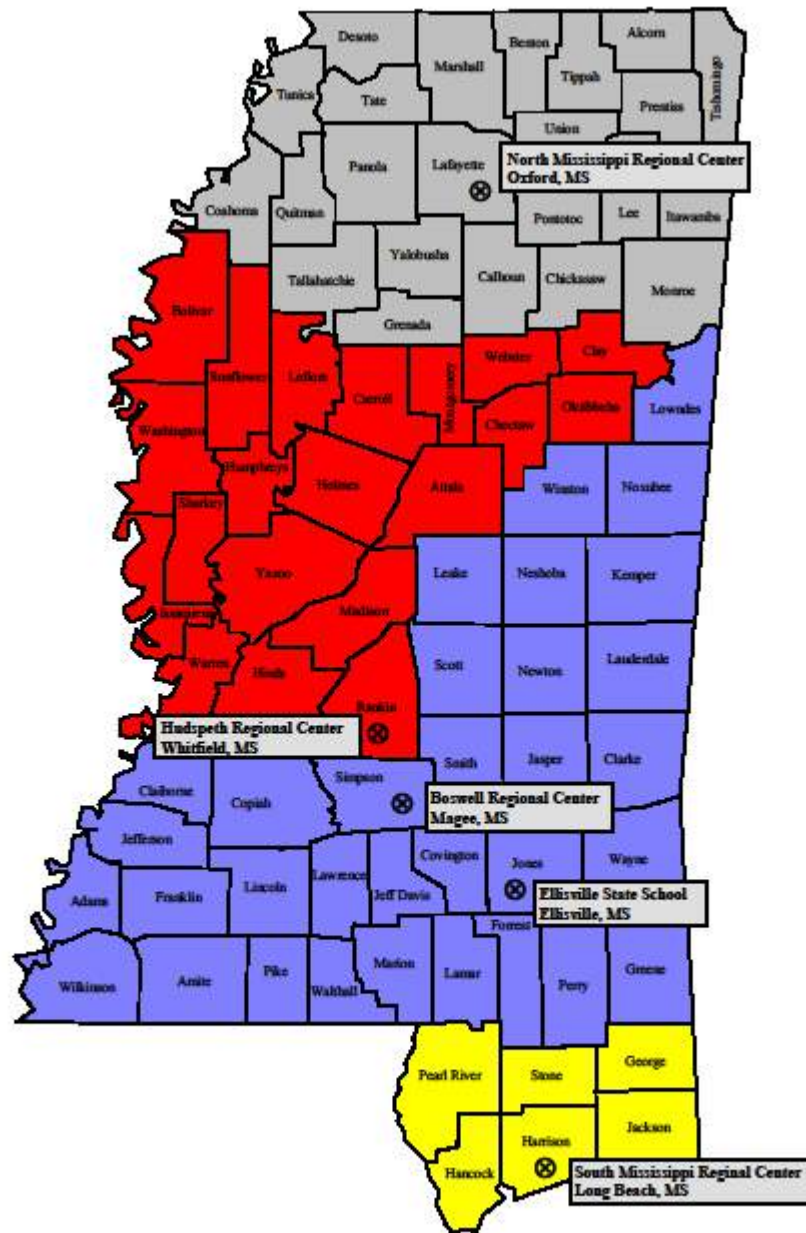
Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Annex



Appendix 5

State Facilities for persons with mental retardation/developmental disabilities

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services
Annex



Forrest County Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue Annex

ESF #9 Coordinator

Forrest County Sheriff's Department

Forrest County Primary Agencies

Forrest County Sheriff's Department
Hattiesburg & Petal Police Department
Forrest County Fire Services
Hattiesburg & Petal Fire Services
Forrest County Emergency Management

Forrest County Support Agencies

AAA Ambulance Services
AAA Rescue 7 Air Ambulance
Civil Air Patrol
Local Ground/Air Emergency
Transportation Service

State ESF Coordinator

Mississippi Department of Public
Safety/Mississippi Highway Safety
Patrol Division

State Primary Agencies

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

State Support Agencies

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

Introduction

Purpose

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

Scope

- If an emergency or major disaster occurs that overwhelms local resources, ESF #9 of the Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) will be activated to provide assistance in accordance with the Emergency Management Law, MS Code Ann. § 33-15 (1972). Additional support, as needed, will be obtained through the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). In extreme events, the state may request the activation of one or more federal assets for missions within Mississippi.
- Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) includes, but is not limited to locating, extracting, and providing immediate emergency medical assistance to victims trapped in a collapsed structure. USAR is a highly technical field, requiring specialized equipment and training to such a degree that an event requiring USAR will almost automatically exceed local response capabilities and trigger deployment of one or more of Mississippi's Statewide Technical Advance Rescue (STAR) Teams and/or federal assistance.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue Annex

- Overland Search and Rescue (OSAR) may consist of a vacant structure, non-urban, and wilderness search and rescue activities which include, but not limited to emergency incidents that involve locating downed aircraft and missing persons, extraction, and treating any victim upon rescue. The vast majority of these incidents are handled by local resources without the need for state assistance.
- Waterborne Search and Rescue consist of searching navigable water ways, lakes, and swamps for overdue boats, ships, personal water craft, swimmers, kayakers, etc. Waterborne Search and Rescue are primarily conducted by water craft and aircraft.
- Aeronautical Search and Rescue consists of searches of non-urban and wilderness areas that involve locating downed aircraft, extraction, and treatment of victims. Searches are conducted with ground and air assets with alerts and data provided by the Air Force Rescue & Coordination Center and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
- Swift-water Rescue is a technical rescue specialty that consists of rescuing stranded and/or trapped victims from water that is moving at speeds in excess of 1.5 kts. Swift-water operations can be conducted from the ground, with boats, and/or aerial assets. Mississippi STAR Teams are trained and equipped to conduct swift-water rescue.

Relationship to Whole Community

This section describes how ESF #9 relates to other elements of the whole community.

Local, State, Tribal Territorial, and Area Governments

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

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue Annex

The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.

Core Capabilities	ESF #9- Search and Rescue
<p>Mass Search and Rescue Operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #9 is activated when an incident is anticipated or occurs that may result in a request for a unified SAR response to an affected area. • Federal SAR responders assist and support local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area SAR capabilities in incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. No provision of this annex is to be construed as an obstruction to prompt and effective action by any agency to assist persons in distress. • The ESF #9 response is scalable to meet the specific needs of each incident, based upon the nature and magnitude of the event, the suddenness of onset, and the capability of local SAR resources. Response resources are drawn from ESF #9 primary and support agencies. • ESF #9 SAR operations are conducted following the National Response Framework (NRF) and National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP), U.S. National SAR Supplement (NSS), Catastrophic Incident SAR (CISAR) Addendum, and other addenda that define SAR responsibilities and provide guidance to the Federal departments and agencies with civil SAR mandates. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP): The NSP is the policy guidance of the signatory Federal departments and agencies for coordinating SAR services to meet domestic needs and international commitments. ○ National SAR Supplement (NSS): This document provides implementation guidance on the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual and the NSP. ○ Catastrophic Incident SAR (CISAR) Addendum to the NSS: This document provides a description of the unified SAR response to catastrophic incidents, guides Federal authorities involved in the response, and informs local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area authorities on what to expect of/from Federal SAR responders. • ESF #9 may operate under the Economy Act1 when there is no Stafford Act declaration. • For every incident, the ESF #9 coordinator assesses the specific SAR requirements and assigns one of the four primary agencies as the overall primary agency for SAR for that particular incident. Designation is dependent upon incident circumstances and the type of response required. • When assigned as the overall primary agency for a particular incident, that organization conducts the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordinates planning and operations between primary and support agencies. ○ Coordinates resolution of conflicting operational demands

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue Annex

	<p>for SAR response resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Provides representation to appropriate incident facilities (i.e., National Response Coordination Center [NRCC], Regional Response Coordination Center, Joint Field Office [JFO], emergency operations centers [EOCs]).● All ESF #9 primary agencies provide support to the designated overall primary agency as required.
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Policies

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue Annex

Mutual Aid

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

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

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

- The state SAR Response System assists and augments county and municipal search and rescue capabilities. Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC) may be utilized if SAR operations overextend the resources and capabilities of local government officials. Requests can be made to participant counties for personnel, search and rescue dogs/teams, equipment etc. Requests for assistance from one of Mississippi's STAR Teams (MS START) must be made through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- At no time will Forrest County local assets be considered state or federal assets. Under the National Response Framework (NRF), federal USAR task forces are federal assets in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and other applicable authorities. Federal SAR assets deployed within Mississippi shall fall under the operational control of Mississippi ESF #9 to augment state SAR assets.
- Mississippi Military Department (MMD) personnel can assist with SAR; but before they can assist under the Immediate Response Authority which allows them to be utilized if life, limb - or eyesight is at stake. Soldiers or Airmen must be already in a duty status before Immediate Response Authority may be used, otherwise they must be put on State Active Duty (SAD) by Executive Order of the governor. *(This request must be made through the Forrest County EMA Director to MEMA and from MEMA to the Mississippi Military Department).*
- The ability of the State of Mississippi to effectively provide the requested assistance is contingent upon the Mississippi Fire Chief's Association and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency's (MFCA & MEMA) capability to identify and request the appropriate state and/or federal agencies to support the search and rescue efforts. It is also contingent upon the effective planning, coordination and management of those search and rescue resources.
- All state and federal agencies responsible for supporting ESF #9 will communicate resource capability to the ESF #9 coordinators at the SEOC. The ESF #9 coordinators will direct needed assets to proceed to the forward SAR Base of Operations to check-in with the SAR Leader. The location of the initial forward SAR Base of Operations and initial staging area for all incoming SAR assets will be established by the state SAR Coordinator and communicated via the deployment order. When possible, state SAR response assets will be pre-deployed to a designated area(s) or a staging area within 60 minutes of the Mississippi Gulf Coast 24 hours prior to an expected hurricane landfall.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue Annex

- It is assumed that an incident severe enough to trigger a Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) response may occur with little (notice) to no warning (no notice). If/when this occurs the Secretary of Defense will approve civilian agency requests for DSCA and Department of Defense (DOD) will respond under the current policies and procedures. At the request of civil authorities, DOD forces may respond to the DSCA incident under immediate response authority. If those forces remain at the incident site, they will fall under US NORTHCOM command and control. Title 10 military personnel shall not be employed to enforce or execute civil law in violation of United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act), except as otherwise provided by law. Under extraordinary circumstances, the President may direct DOD to lead the federal response.
- National Guard forces will be involved in nearly all DSCA operations. Normally, National Guard forces deployed to the affected state or in response to an EMAC request will operate under the control of state authorities.

General

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue Annex

Organization

Administrative and Logistical

All participating ESF # 9 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF # 9.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF # 9 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF # 9 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all related costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.
- All ESF # 9 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Forrest County EOC

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

ESF #9 Support

- Command structure is based in NIMS ICS
- Establish effective communications with both county and SMAC teams.

Actions

Preparedness

- Rescue squads, first responders (Fire Services/basic medical) and EMTs are trained on a regular basis in rescue skills and techniques.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue Annex

- Rescue equipment is kept under a constant schedule of testing, maintenance, and repair.
- Response plans are revised at regular intervals and updated accordingly.

Pre-Incident

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

Incident

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

Recovery

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue Annex

Post-Incident

- The SAR coordinator will close consultation with the EOC and the team leaders and will determine when to begin demobilization of SAR forces. This decision will include plans for the demob, accountability of personnel, and check-in points for those personnel.
- The SAR coordinator will provide for counseling for personnel who feel that they need it before returning home.
- Prepare an after action report to outline issues, problems, lessons learned and any recommended solutions.

Responsibilities

Forrest County Sheriff's Department

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

Forrest County Fire Services

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue Annex

Forrest County EMA / EOC

- The Emergency Management District will coordinate organize, train, equip, and employ Local SAR teams and resources, conduct periodic testing of capabilities, and are prepared to coordinate efforts with State and Federal SAR assistance teams.
- Coordinate with the Sheriff’s Office to allocate any resources or personnel requests to search mission.
- Make a formal request to MEMA for back-up assistance (CAP), if necessary.
- Coordinate volunteer services.
- Coordinate and request search and rescue resources from MCDEMA.

Support Agencies Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Civil Air Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assist in the search and rescue mission by providing fly-over missions.• Provide aerial search and rescue support.• Provide ground teams to support search and rescue operations.• Provide communications support to search and rescue mission in the field.• Assist in the transportation of search and rescue assets, equipment, and personnel.
Law Enforcement (County / City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support all search and rescue missions as needed (i.e., communications, equipment, manpower, etc.) based on requirements by ESF #9 lead.• Cities will retain control over the search and rescue incident in their incorporated areas and will request assistance deemed necessary to complete the mission.
Forrest General Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Furnish trained personnel and equipment to administer advanced medical life support.• Assist trauma victims that are not in need of advanced life support. They will be managed and transported in the usual fashion; those that are determined to be in need will be moved by the most expedient method of transport to provide life support service which may consist of helicopter, boat, or a combination of the two.
AAA Ambulance Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides Air/ground patrol for rescue when needed on a local basic.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

ESF # 10 Coordinator

Hattiesburg Hazmat Team
Forrest County Emergency Management

Mississippi Department of Health

State Support Agencies

Forrest County Primary Agencies

Hattiesburg Fire Department
Petal Fire Department
Forrest County Fire Services
Forrest County Emergency Management

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

Forrest County Support Agencies

Forrest County Sheriff's Office
Hattiesburg Police Department
Petal Police Department
AAA Ambulance Service
MSDH District Eight
Public Works and Engineering
District Supervisors and Mayors

Forrest County Non-Governmental Organizations

Forrest County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

State Non-governmental Organizations

Emergency Response Contractors

State ESF Coordinator

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality

State Private Sector Partners

Canadian National Rail Road
Kansas City Southern Rail Road
U.S. Environmental Services
Mutual-Aid Group

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality

Introduction

Purpose

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

Scope

This section of the plan is to be used to respond to incidents within the county's capabilities. It is also used when Forrest County's capabilities are exceeded and State and Federal government response is requested.

If the mobilization of State ESF#10 is required, the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality is the Coordinating agency. When Federal ESF #10 is required, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the primary agency in the inland zone. All requests for this assistance will be submitted thru the Forrest County Emergency Management to MEMA.

Relationship to Whole Community

This section describes how the Federal ESF relates to other elements of the whole community.

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments

Local and tribal government fire departments generally provide the first response to oil and hazardous materials incidents. State and territorial governments may have environmental response programs that supplement local governments for larger-scale or more complex responses.

Each of the Regional Response Teams (RRTs) includes a representative of each state and territory within the region covered by the RRT. Tribes may also provide a representative to RRTs.

When activated to respond to a Stafford Act incident, the primary agencies for ESF #10 develop work priorities in coordination with local, state, tribal, territorial, and area governments and coordinate activities with them as appropriate at the Incident Command Post (ICP), Joint Field Office (JFO), and local/state Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs).

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

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

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) United States Coast Guard (/USCG) Operations Support Center (OSCs) employ private contractor resources to assist in conducting Federal response actions. Other parties responsible for cleaning up releases may also hire private contractors to perform the work.

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF #10 provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents when activated for Stafford Act incidents. ESF #10 responses to oil and hazardous materials incidents are generally carried out in accordance with the County Fire Services and Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) policies and procedures. Response structures and coordination mechanisms remain in place but coordinate with NRF mechanisms. Forrest County Fire Services respond at the on-site tactical level. Forrest County Fire Services provides representatives to the County EOC.

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #10 most directly supports, along with the particular ESF #10 roles related to these core capabilities. In addition, all ESFs, including ESF #10, support the core capabilities of Planning and Operational Coordination.

The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.

Core Capability	ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct actions to detect and assess the nature and extent of oil and hazardous material releases. • Take actions as appropriate to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; conduct environmental clean-up actions and decontaminate buildings and structures; and manage waste. • Follow applicable health and safety requirements for ESF #10 responders and coordinate, as needed, with Worker Health and Safety Support Annex response activities.
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For incidents where transportation infrastructure or routes are contaminated by oil or hazardous material: Help to identify safe evacuation and ingress routes; assess the nature and extent of contamination; and clean up and/or decontaminate infrastructure and routes. • For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a chemical, biological, or nuclear (CBRN) threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field: ESF #3 leads local actions to clear transportation routes of CBRN-contaminated debris during the emergency phase, in consultation with ESF#10. ESF #10 assumes leadership for management of CBRN-contaminated debris after the emergency phase is over.
Infrastructure System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For incidents where infrastructure is contaminated by oil or hazardous material: Assess the nature and extent of contamination and clean up and/or decontaminate infrastructure.
Public Information and Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the technical expertise to support the preparation of Federal public information related to the environmental response in support of ESF #15.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is recognized, however, that, in some cases, it may be necessary for responding EPA and DHS/USCG OSCs to communicate with the media/public on tactical operations and matters affecting public health and safety directly from the scene, particularly during the early stages of the emergency response.
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Policies

Management of HazMat incidents should follow the concepts of the Incident Command System (ICS). The majority of actions taken as HazMat incident should be defensive in nature and should be within the capabilities of personnel on-scene.

The Forrest County Fire Services is the primary vehicle for coordinating county activates under ESF # 10. The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, (MDEQ), is the primary agency for coordinating State agency activities under ESF #10. MDEQ carries out State planning and response coordination for oil and hazardous materials incidents, and works in coordination with the Emergency Support Function Coordinator regarding ESF #10 preparedness with other ESF elements.

Forrest County Fire Services in coordination with MDEQ carries out the ESF #10 responsibilities under the Forrest County CEMP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of, or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials, or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

- Releases of hazardous materials and related problems may be the primary event or may be the secondary result of a prior event such as a major storm, earthquake, hurricane, act of terrorism, transportation disruption, or other mishap.
- Improper handling of hazardous materials during transporting, manufacturing, packaging, or storing can transform what could have been a single event into a massive chain reaction with harmful consequences.
- Continued development of the transportation network and industrialization within the state and local areas leave few areas to be considered risk free from hazardous materials accidents.
- The population at risk from a single incident generally would be limited to areas located at least one mile from the incident site.
- Although hazardous material accidents cannot be eliminated, the risk of serious accidents can be reduced through training, education, incentives, and awareness. Appropriate mitigation and preparedness activities improve the ability of emergency management personnel to respond to such incidents.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

- The first responder to an incident will be properly informed, trained, and equipped to effectively assess the situation and communicate needs rapidly.
- The resources of local, State, and Federal governments, separately or in combination with those of industry and other private/semi-private sources, will be utilized to the maximum extent possible to eliminate, reduce, or remove the hazard.

General

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

Organization

Administrative and Logistical Support

All participating ESF #10 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #10
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #10 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF #10 agencies which have automated financial management systems will utilize those systems to capture incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all related costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.
- All ESF #10 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Forrest County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

The LEPC is a coordinated voluntary public and private sector initiative to establish an integrated community awareness and emergency communication network to aid the public, which could be affected by a chemical emergency. The role of LEPCs is to form a partnership between local government and industry as a resource for enhancing hazardous material preparedness. Local governments are responsible for the integration of hazmat planning and response within their jurisdiction. The membership comes from the local area and should be familiar with factors that affect public safety, the environment and the economy of the area.

The goals of this group are to enhance the safety of the citizens of Forrest County in the event of an industrial or transportation emergency through the means of:

- Developing a hazardous materials emergency response plan, and reviewing it at least once annually.
- Integration of plant emergency plans with existing community emergency plans that cover all risks.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

- Education and awareness of the public sector of major chemical products stored and transported through Forrest County.
- Conducting periodic hazardous material incident exercises and drills for the purpose of training personnel and identifying ways to improve planning and response capabilities.
- Communication with, and involvement of, the local communities in developing, implementing, and updating this Emergency Support Function.
- Facilities that use, manufacture, or store extremely hazardous substances and have them on site at any time and in quantities equal to or greater than the designated threshold planning quantity (refer to 40 CFR Part 370, www.ecfr.gov) are required to submit Tier II information.
- In an effort to streamline the yearly Tier II reporting process, the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) requires the use of the web-based program E-Plan for all Tier II submittals. A single submission of Tier II information to E-Plan satisfies the requirement for individual submissions to the SERC, LEPC, and local jurisdictional fire departments.

Actions

Preparedness

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

Pre-Incident

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

Incident

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

Recovery

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

Post-Incident

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

Responsibilities

Forrest County Fire Services

- The senior fire official within the jurisdiction will serve as the Incident Commander and will establish a command post and a staging area for response personnel, as the situation warrants.
- Evaluates the situation, determines the appropriate emergency classification, and coordinates response activities as deemed appropriate.
- Informs the Forrest County Emergency Management Director and other appropriate personnel of the incident as soon as possible.
- Takes appropriate safety measures for response personnel and the local population.
- Contains, isolates, and neutralizes the hazardous materials, if resources allow.
- Notifies the responsible party (hauler, carrier, owner, etc.), if known, to initiate clean-up efforts.
- Provides rescue, extrication, recovery, and decontamination services for incident victims, if any.
- Monitors the incident area to assure proper and complete clean-up.
- Submits Incident Report(s) to the Forrest County Emergency Management Office.

Forrest County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

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

Support Agencies Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assigns an individual to report to the unified command post, and additional personnel to the designated safe staging area(s).• Supports the Incident Commander in accordance with Unified Command principles.• Secure the area of the incident/spill; allow no one in the area except authorized emergency personnel.• Reroute traffic as required.• Determine the names of the chemical(s) involved by using the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG).• If hazardous material is highly toxic, officers will immediately evacuate the surrounding area as determined by the senior law enforcement officer at the command post.• Coordinates traffic control and/or evacuation, as directed by the Incident Commander.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

Agency	Functions
Emergency Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigns an individual to report to the unified command post, and additional personnel to the designated safe staging area(s). • Supports the Incident Commander in accordance with Unified Command principles. • Coordinates all health and medical care services for the sick and injured. • Notifies local hospitals and coordinates appropriate delivery of the sick and injured to definitive care facilities. • Activates mutual aid agreements as necessary when local emergency medical resources are overwhelmed.
Forrest County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical support for hazardous materials operation as required.
Public Works and Engineering Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and maintains hazardous materials incident Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). • Forrest County and/or municipal public works departments of affected jurisdictions shall provide support to the integrated command post upon request. • Other responsibilities shall include, but are not limited to: transportation of hazardous materials, assist with containment, build containment dikes, supply heavy equipment, clean-up, provide traffic control devices.
Board of Supervisors and Mayors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial approval for expenditures. • Declare a Proclamation of a Local Emergency. • Order mandatory evacuations, as per Forrest County Emergency Management Director's recommendation. • Support hazmat incident with available resources.

ESF Review and Maintenance

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

Appendices

Appendix 1 – MDEQ Regional Offices Map

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

Appendix 1

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality Central Regional Office

The Field Services - Central Regional Office provides investigative, logistical and limited analytical support for the major MDEQ regulatory programs for central Mississippi.

Location

The Central Regional Office (CRO) is located in Pearl, Mississippi in Rankin County. Counties served by the CRO include:

Adams	Jefferson	Sharkey
Amite	Kemper	Simpson
Attala	Lauderdale	Smith
Claiborne	Leake	Warren
Clarke	Lincoln	Wilkinson
Copiah	Madison	Winston
Franklin	Neshoba	Yazoo
Hinds	Newton	
Holmes	Noxubee	
Humphreys	Pike	
Issaquena	Rankin	
Jasper	Scott	



Services

Closer contact with pollution sources and the affected population allows the staff of these offices to better respond to public needs such as:

- inspections
- routine air and water monitoring
- investigation of fish kills
- spills and accidents involving oil or hazardous materials
- coordination with the state civil defense on national disasters
- Other emergency services during incidents involving substances dangerous to lives and property.

Address and Directions

Central Regional Office
1542 A Old Whitfield Road
Pearl, MS 39208

Take I-20 east from Jackson to exit 52 (Jackson International Airport exit) and continue south on Hwy 475 to the first right, which is Old Whitfield road. Go about 2 miles and we will be in the curve just before the MS

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

State Fire Academy.

Appendix 1

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality North Regional Office

The Field Services - **North Regional Office** provides investigative, logistical and limited analytical support for the major MDEQ regulatory programs for northern Mississippi.

Location

The North Regional Office (NRO) is located in Oxford, Mississippi in Lafayette County. Counties served by the NRO include:

Alcorn	Lafayette	Sunflower
Benton	Lee	Tallahatchie
Bolivar	Leflore	Tate
Calhoun	Lowndes	Tippah
Carroll	Marshall	Tishomingo
Chickasaw	Monroe	Tunica
Choctaw	Montgomery	Union
Clay	Oktibbeha	Washington
Coahoma	Panola	Webster
Desoto	Pontotoc	Yalobusha
Grenada	Prentiss	
Itawamba	Quitman	



Services

Closer contact with pollution sources and the affected population allows the staff of these offices to better respond to public needs such as:

- inspections
- routine air and water monitoring
- investigation of fish kills
- spills and accidents involving oil or hazardous materials
- coordination with the state civil defense on national disasters
- Other emergency services during incidents involving substances dangerous to lives and property.

Address and Directions

North Regional Office
8 County Road 413
Oxford, MS 38655

From Oxford, travel east on Hwy 6 (towards Pontotoc/Tupelo) approximately 3 miles. You will

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex

see a water tower on your right. Turn right onto the next county road (CR 413) after you pass the water tower. The North Regional Office will be the first driveway on the right.

Appendix 1

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality South Regional Office

The Field Services - **South Regional Office** provides investigative, logistical and limited analytical support for the major MDEQ regulatory programs for southern Mississippi.

Location

The South Regional Office (SRO) is located in Biloxi, Mississippi in Harrison County. Counties served by the SRO include:

Covington
Forrest
George
Greene
Hancock
Harrison

Jackson
Jeff Davis
Jones
Lamar
Lawrence
Marion

Pearl River
Perry
Stone
Walthall
Wayne



Services

Closer contact with pollution sources and the affected population allows the staff of these offices to better respond to public needs such as:

- inspections
- routine air and water monitoring
- investigation of fish kills
- spills and accidents involving oil or hazardous materials
- coordination with the state civil defense on national disasters
- other emergency services during incidents involving substances dangerous to lives and property.

South Regional Office
1141 Bayview Avenue, Suite 208
Biloxi, MS 39530

From I-10 take Exit 46A to I-110 South. Cross over Biloxi Back Bay bridge and take exit 1B (first exit to right after bridge). Turn right (west) off exit ramp onto Bayview Ave. Continue west on Bayview through 4-way stop, Bolton State Office Building is on the left (south) side of Bayview Ave.

From Highway 90 turn north on Porter Avenue (at lighthouse) to dead end at Bayview Ave. Turn left (west), go through 4-way stop, Bolton State Office Building is on the left (south) side of Bayview Ave.

**Forrest County Emergency Support Function #10- Oil and Hazardous Material
Response Annex**

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #11 –Animals and Agriculture Annex

Primary Agencies:

Forrest County Emergency Management
Forrest County Animal Control Agencies
Forrest County Extension Service (CES)
Forrest County Humane Agencies
Local Veterinarians and Veterinary Technicians

Support Agencies:

Forrest County Farm Bureau
Forrest County Cattlemen’s Association
Forrest County Equine Association
Forrest County 4-H Clubs and Volunteers
Forrest County Department of Health
Wildlife Rehabilitators
Private Sector Interest groups (equine, Cattle, small ruminants, birds (including poultry), marine mammals, reptiles, pocket pets, etc.)
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

State Coordinating/Primary Agencies:

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

State Support Agencies:

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

Introduction

Purpose

This ESF focuses on issues concerning live companion animals (pets), livestock (including horses), exotic animals, poultry, and wildlife, as well as disposal of carcasses resulting from natural disasters.

Foreign animal or exotic livestock/poultry disease events; crop disease or pest infestations; food safety, feed, seed, fertilizer and/or pesticide emergencies will immediately be the responsibility of the state primary agencies. (See State CEMP/ESF #11)

At the state and federal level ESF #11, supports county and municipal authorities in efforts to address: (1) control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation, (2) safety and security of food, feed, seed, fertilizer and pesticides, and (3) coordination of efforts to provide for all animals and crops affected by disasters (all-hazards).

Protection of human life is the highest priority in emergency response. Recent disasters and follow-up research have shown that proper preparation and effective coordination of animal issues enhances the ability of emergency personnel to protect both human and animal health and safety. Basically, Animal Emergencies are Human Emergencies.

Scope

- Animal disaster response includes implementing an integrated county and municipal response to ensure that animal/veterinary/wildlife issues in disease and natural disasters are supported in coordination with ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services and ESF #6: Mass Care.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #11 –Animals and Agriculture Annex

- If ESF #11 of the Mississippi CEMP is activated, the Mississippi Board of Animal Health and the Mississippi Department of Agriculture are the primary agencies in coordination with the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency and other agencies for state level support.
- If ESF #11 of the National Response Framework (NRF) is activated, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Department of the Interior (DOI) are the primary agencies in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other agencies for support.

A food, animal, and/or agriculture incident may threaten public health, animal nutrition, food production, aquaculture, livestock production, wildlife, soils, rangelands, and agricultural water supplies. Responding to the unique attributes of this type of incident requires separate planning considerations that are tailored to specific health and agriculture concerns and effects of the disease (e.g., deliberate contamination versus natural outbreaks, plant and animal versus processed food, etc.). Specific operational guidelines, developed by organizations with responsibility for the unique aspects of a particular disease or planning consideration, will supplement this annex and are intended as guidance to assist State, and local public health and agriculture authorities.

Special Considerations

Detection of an intentional or unintentional contamination/adulteration of food, animals, plants, or a pest outbreak may occur in several different ways and involve several different modalities:

A terrorist attack on food, animals or agriculture may initially be indistinguishable from a naturally occurring event; moreover, depending upon the particular agent and associated symptoms, several days could pass before public health, food, agriculture and medical authorities even suspect that terrorism may be the cause. In such a case, criminal intent may not be apparent until some time after illnesses are recognized.

A devastating attack or the threat of an attack on the domestic animal population and plant crops through use of highly infective exotic disease or pest infestation could result in severe economic loss. Early detection, allowing for early intervention, would come from agriculture expert authority reports as well as unusual patterns in surveillance systems. A food or agricultural incident may involve international trade.

Relationship to the Whole Community

This section describes how ESF #11 relates to other elements of the whole community.

Individuals/Households

Individuals are responsible for knowing the risks they face and developing emergency plans for their families that include emergency preparedness for the animals in their household, whether those animals are owned for pleasure or commercial purposes. To the extent possible, during an incident, individuals should carry out their emergency plans in accordance with responder instructions.

During an incident, to the extent practical, animal evacuation and sheltering should be conducted in conjunction with human evacuation and sheltering efforts; animals should be sheltered near their owners. Service animals are not pets and may not be separated from the individual with a disability or other access and functional need, and they should be permitted anywhere the public goes. Owners should provide food, water, husbandry, and exercise for their animals while they are in emergency shelters.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #11 –Animals and Agriculture Annex

State, Tribal, Territorial, Area, and Local Governments

Local, state, tribal, territorial, and area governments are primarily responsible for the welfare of individuals and animals within their jurisdictions.

Typically, at the local level, the animal control agency is the authority that has jurisdiction for non-disease animal emergency management issues within a given community. At the state level, the Department of Agriculture, Board of Animal Health, State Wildlife Management Agency, or the Emergency Management Agency coordinates animal response activities.

When requested and mission assigned, ESF #11 can assist in coordinating or providing technical assistance to address animal/agriculture emergency management issues. The state, tribal, or territorial government designates an official(s) to coordinate with the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce and Board of Animal Health. This official(s) serve as the principal point(s) of contact with ESF #11 Coordinators at the Regional Response Coordination Center.

Transportation and distribution of food supplies within the affected area are arranged by local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, Federal, and voluntary organizations.

Animal and agricultural health responses are conducted in collaboration and cooperation with state authorities and private industries to ensure continued human nutrition; animal, plant, and environmental health; and support of economy and trade.

Inspection of meat, poultry, and processed egg products; production and import facilities; and distributors during a response may be conducted, occur with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area authorities and the regulated industry, if needed, to ensure public health and support the economy and trade.

Actions taken during an animal or agricultural emergency are guided by and coordinated with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area emergency preparedness and response officials, homeland security officials, and existing USDA internal policies and procedures.

Actions taken during an emergency threatening the environment or cultural and historic resources are guided by and coordinated with the appropriate local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area agencies, including the state historic preservation office, state archives, and local emergency management agencies.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

Most animal and agriculture emergency response resources and assets are owned or controlled by the private sector and NGOs.

Animal emergency management is and has always been a whole community effort—a blending of emergency management and animal handling expertise. At the local level, veterinarians, farmers, animal control agencies and humane organizations, breeders, wildlife rehabilitators, and others make up the animal infrastructure within a community. These entities should be encouraged to collaborate with government to meet emergency animal needs in their communities. Many states have integrated animal response capabilities, such as county and/or state animal response teams, veterinary medical reserve corps, or similarly named entities.

Animal and agricultural health responses are conducted in collaboration and cooperation with state authorities and private industries to ensure continued human nutrition; animal, plant, and environmental health; and support of economy and trade. Businesses where animals are integral to operations (such as production agriculture, zoos/exhibitors, research facilities, breeders, animal welfare agencies/sanctuaries, and veterinary hospitals) should be encouraged to have contingency plans in place for animals housed in

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #11 –Animals and Agriculture Annex

the facility, in the event of a disaster or emergency. Nonprofit networks can provide information on contingency planning for veterinary facilities, zoos, and other congregate animal facilities.

Transportation and distribution of food supplies within the affected area are arranged by local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, Federal, and voluntary organizations. Inspection of meat, poultry, and processed egg products; production and import facilities; and distributors during a response may be conducted with local, state, tribal, territorial, tribal, and insular area authorities and the regulated industry, if needed, to ensure public health and support economy and trade.

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Role Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #11 most directly supports, along with the related ESF #11 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #11, support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

NOTE: Many activities are performed under statutory authority; mission assignments are needed to utilize ESF #11 capabilities listed when the mission exceeds functions performed under statutory authority, such as activities related to household pets and service animals.

Core Capability	ESF #11 – Animals and Agriculture
Mass Care Services	<p>Animal (including Household Pets and Service Animal) Mass Care and Emergency Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports ESF #6 to coordinate an integrated State and Federal response to meet the mass care and emergency assistance needs of animals, including household pets and service animals, and their owners. • Facilitates whole community multi-agency coordination with NGO agencies for animal response activities. • Provides technical assistance and subject matter expertise to local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal government, and NGOs, regarding animal response issues. • Coordinates needs assessments for animals, including household pets and service animals, and animal response needs and activities including technical support for evacuation and emergency animal sheltering.
Critical Transportation	<p>Safety and Defense of the Supply of Meat, Poultry and Processed Egg Products: Ensures meat, poultry, and processed egg products in commerce are safe, under MDAC’s jurisdiction.</p>
Public Health and Medical	<p>Animal and Agricultural Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to animal and agricultural health emergencies under MBAH and MDAC statutory authority. • Coordinates with ESF #8 on management of zoonotic disease. • Coordinates with ESF #8 to ensure that animal/veterinary health issues (including both disease management and medical management) are supported. • Collaborates with ESF #8, HHS and USDA to deliver

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #11 –Animals and Agriculture Annex

	<p>effective “one health” response that integrates human, animal, and environmental health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serves as the State lead on animal (including zoonotic) diseases.• Coordinates with ESF #3 on the removal of debris (carcasses) <p>Safety and Defense of the Supply of Meat, Poultry and Processed Egg Products: Ensures regulated facilities are capable of providing safe meat, poultry, and processed egg products under MDAC’s jurisdiction.</p>
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Policies

Actions undertaken under ESF #11 are coordinated with and conducted through county and municipal incident management officials and with private entities. Additional coordination is required with Mississippi Emergency Management Agency, the Mississippi Board of Animal Health, and the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

- Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from the primary agency for the incident.
- The primary agency for each incident coordinates with appropriate ESFs and other annexes, including the coordinating agency for the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex, to ensure appropriate use of volunteers and their health and safety and to ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect the health and safety of all workers.

Animal Disaster Response Policies

- Residents of Forrest County are responsible for their own pets and should, whenever possible take their animals with them and provide for their private care when they are instructed to evacuate their homes.
- Livestock producers of Forrest County are responsible for their own animals. If livestock must be evacuated, the producer should work with the local county emergency management agency and the ESF #11 Coordinator.
- The MBAH is the primary state agency for addressing animal disaster issues. The MBAH coordinates local, state, and federal animal response activities such as medical care, sheltering, evacuation, rescue, temporary confinement, procuring feed, food and water, animal identification, carcass disposal and returning animals to owners related to natural disasters when ESF#11 is activated. The State Veterinarian is the MBAH primary point of contact.
- The State Veterinarian will establish quarantines, permit requirements, and holding periods for animals. These requirements are based on many factors, including disease epidemiology, species affected, scope and type of disaster, animals’ health and temperament.
- Euthanasia of animals will be done humanely and at the direction of incident veterinarians.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #11 –Animals and Agriculture Annex

- Disposal methods for infected or potentially infected/contaminated carcasses and plant material are chosen for their effectiveness in stopping pathogen spread and for their minimal impact on the environment.
- The Mississippi Animal Response Team (MART) is the state response team for animal issues when state ESF #11 is activated. The MART is under the direction of the State Veterinarian.
- Animal Disaster Responders must be credentialed by MART and sign a Code of Conduct in order to officially respond to an animal disaster.
- Responders will establish and maintain contact with EOC/Incident Command staff, through the County ESF #11 Coordinator, County Animal Response Team, or assigned voluntary agency liaison/representative.
- Responders must be ESF #11 credentialed and have an appropriate level of training for the assigned response activity.
- Personnel doing animal response activities that are not credentialed will be required to leave the incident. Personnel that do not adhere to the Code of Conduct will have their credentials revoked and will be removed from the incident.
- Counties are encouraged to form County Animal Response Teams (CARTs). CART personnel will automatically be included as members of the MART. MART members will follow all applicable local and state emergency management directives.
- The MBAH and the MART use ICS to manage animal disasters and are NIMS compliant.
- When addressing dangerous, aggressive, injured or diseased animals that must be euthanized, activities will be conducted as humanely as possible while minimizing the number of animals that must be euthanized.

Plant and Plant Pest Policies:

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

Food Safety and Security Policies:

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #11 –Animals and Agriculture Annex

Concept of Operations

General

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

Organization

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

Administrative and Logistical Support

All participating ESF #11 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #11.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #11 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF #11 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must be in compliance with applicable agency, State, and Federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.
- All ESF #11 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Actions

Preparedness

- All Forrest County agencies with ESF #11 responsibilities will ensure that they have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness activities and personnel prior to the initiating event.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #11 –Animals and Agriculture Annex

- Conduct annual training drills or exercises to ensure a high level of readiness for response personnel.

Pre-Incident

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

Incident

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

Recovery

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

Post-Incident

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #11 –Animals and Agriculture Annex

Responsibilities

Forrest County Agriculture Representative

Forrest County will ensure that the Forrest County Cooperative Extension Service or designee is tasked based on position to serve as lead for the ESF #11 requirements for Forrest County. The coordinator will be required to develop, maintain and execute all of the personnel and resources to support all incidents, disasters and or major emergency that would affect Forrest County and its citizens. The below items outline specific duties:

- Develop and maintain an internal SOP that outlines all functions required for ESF # 11 supports.
- Coordinate with ESF # 6 (Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services) ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) and Forrest County local officials will determine food needs for the affected population.
- Coordinate the gathering of emergency food supplies, storage warehouses and the transportation and distribution of supplies to members of affected households for take-home consumption.
- Coordinate the acquisition of food donations to supplement food needs.
- Maintain a roster of personnel that assist with various animal issues.

Forrest County Emergency Management Agency Director

The Forrest County Emergency Manager upon the advisement from the State (if warranted) and work in conjunction with the Forrest County Board of Supervisors, Cities of Hattiesburg and Petal Mayor's and City Council Officials, will complete the following:

- Ensure the timely and efficient activation of the requirements of ESF #11.
 - Confer with the support agencies to make decisions based on the incident to deploy designated support personnel to the Forrest County Emergency Operation Center.
 - Task in conjunction with the ESF #11 coordinator all available resources and trained personnel deployed to designated areas as needed.
 - Provide all agencies and volunteers with up-to-date information that would affect the situation (weather, changes in conditions of the situation, road closures, etc.)
-

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #11 –Animals and Agriculture Annex

Support Agencies' Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Forrest County Extension Service/Forrest County Humane Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison to assign support agency personnel to designated locations. • Allocate or obtain health and human resources for task deemed appropriate by the Emergency Management Agency Director or his assistance. • Alert all applicable personnel of possible deployment. • Coordination with the State Veterinarian and State Animal Health Officer to ensure all animals, zoological needs are in compliance with state and federal law. • Support Human services and school districts to accomplish the needs of the Forrest County Emergency Operation Center to meet the needs of the people of Forrest County. • Coordinate animal support supplies (Feed, Fencing, Post, Vet supplies, shelter, etc.).
Forrest County School District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Transportation resources upon request. • Open school kitchens and building as needed to feed and shelter persons of Forrest County. • Dedicate resources from inventory. • Maintain coordination with Forrest County EOC • Public School District Transportation Director and the Forrest County Emergency Operation Center.
Forrest County Sheriff's Department Hattiesburg Police Department Petal Police Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with transportation traffic control. • Provide security to all food and water shipments being delivered to the county and at all distributions area in Forrest County. • Provide necessary property protection of evacuated areas. • Assist with route clearance of debris as needed.
Hattiesburg and Petal Public Works Department/Engineering Forrest County Road Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor water, food, and animals for signs of contamination. • Close roads and access to areas of contamination. • Assist with keeping routes open to emergency vehicles. • Provide equipment and transportation of animals that have been contaminated or need to be buried. • Assist in the loading/unloading of all equipment, food, water, and/or supplies for the distribution to Forrest County.

ESF #11 Reviews and Maintenance

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy Annex

ESF #12 Coordinator

Mississippi Power Company
South Mississippi Electric Power Assn.
Southern Pine Electric Power Assn.
Pearl River Valley Electric Power Assn. Wilmut
Gas Company
PDMA Facilities (see attached list)
Center Point Energy, Blossman Gas

Support Agencies

Forrest County EMA
Forrest County, Hattiesburg, and Petal Public
works
Forrest County Maintenance
AAA Ambulance Service

Mississippi Support Agencies:

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

State ESF Coordinator:

Mississippi Development Authority, Energy
Division (MDA/ED)

State Non-Governmental Organizations:

Electric Power Associations of Mississippi

Introduction

Purpose

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

Scope

ESF #12 addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, or unusual economic or international political events.

This ESF is applicable to the producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining of energy systems and system components. In this capacity, ESF #12 serves to collect, evaluate, and share information on the impact of energy system outages as well as on the progress of the energy restoration process, to include projected schedules for restoration of power, percent completion of restoration, and geographic information on the restoration.

Relationship to the Whole Community

This section describes how ESF #12 relates to other elements of the whole community.

Local, State, Tribal and Area Governments

- When activated, ESF #12 personnel may deploy to local, state, tribal, or area emergency operations centers.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy Annex

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

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

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

Core Capabilities and Actions

As described in the National Response Framework (NRF), responsibility for achieving the objectives of each core capability rests with no single entity or level of government but, rather, is the responsibility of all members of the whole community. The ESF construct is an effective way to bundle and manage the portfolio of resources to deliver core capabilities to local, state, and other responders. ESF #12 is particularly suited to support the Infrastructure Systems, Public and Private Services, and Resources core capabilities.

ESF Role Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #12 supports, along with the particular ESF #12 actions related to each of these core capabilities. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning. **The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.**

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy Annex

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy Annex

Linkages between Disaster Response and Recovery

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

Policies

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

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

- The occurrence of a major disaster could destroy or damage portions of the county energy and utility systems and disrupt petroleum supplies.
 - Widespread and possibly prolonged electric power failures could occur in a major disaster.
 - The transportation, media and telecommunications infrastructures will be affected.
 - Delays in the productions, refining, and delivery of petroleum based products may occur as a result of transportation infrastructure problems and loss of commercial power.
 - There may be extensive distribution failure in water, wastewater, and gas utilities. These may take hours, days, or even weeks to repair.
 - There may be panic hoarding of fuel in areas served by severed pipelines or by individuals from neighboring jurisdictions where shortages have occurred.
-

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy Annex

- Natural gas lines may break causing fire, danger of explosion, or health (inhalation) hazards.
- Water pressure may be low, hampering firefighting and impairing sewer system function.
- City and County Public Works departments, under an emergency proclamation, will require the authority to go on private property to evaluate and shut-off utilities that jeopardize public and private property or threaten public health, safety, or the environment.

General

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

Organization

County EMA

- Forrest County Emergency Management personnel will notify EMS officials and other support agencies of ESF #12 activation.

Administrative and Logistics

All participating ESF #12 agencies are expected to:

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy Annex

- Coordinate their support with ESF #12.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #12 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF #12 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must be in compliance with applicable agency, State, and Federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.
- All ESF #12 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Actions

Preparedness

ESF #12 responsibilities, whether primary or support, are expected to:

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

Pre-Incident

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

Incident

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

Recovery

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

Post-Incident

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

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy Annex

Responsibilities

Mississippi Power, South MS Electric, Southern Pine, Pearl River Valley, Dixie Electric, Wilmut Gas, Center Point Energy, Blossman Propane, and PDMA facilities

- Develop an SOP and checklist in conjunction with Forrest County Emergency Management and supporting agencies for this ESF.
- Staff the county EOC for coordinating local energy emergency support if needed and available.
- Provide technical assistance to utility advisory committees.
- Work closely with local/private energy/utility companies to coordinate response and assess damage.
- Support impact assessment by providing personnel for the damage assessment.
- Assist with debris removal following all line restoration.

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Forrest County Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy Annex

Support Agencies Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Forrest County Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate with (insert facilities here), and other agencies to identify local energy resources.• Report to the Board of Supervisors on current and continuing functions, problems, and activities concerning energy resources.• Provide standard generator request forms that will be used at the EOC to process all local government generator requests.• Assess availability of energy resources (petroleum, liquid petroleum, natural gas, and/or electrical power) and the demand for those resources by district.• Implement energy emergency procedures necessary to reduce the demand for energy (primarily motor fuels).• Assist in locating shelters/housing units for utility work crews.
All Utility Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Responsible for restoration of utilities following a disaster.• Restore service to critical facilities first.
Local Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide generators to critical facilities and crucial utilities until services are restored.
Mississippi Military Department (MMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide generators to critical facilities and crucial utilities until services are restored according to ESF #13, Military Support as requested by the SEOC.• Provide technicians and operators for generators as available.

ESF #12 Reviews and Maintenance

Forrest County utility companies and The Emergency Management District will coordinate an annual review of this ESF #12 with all support agencies. Additional review may be conducted based on incident experience or changing laws and regulations. Recommendations for change will be submitted through Forrest County Emergency Management for approval, publication, and distribution.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Public Utilities

Appendix 2 – Recovery Support Functions Chart

Appendix 1

Public Utilities

ATTACHMENT 2

PUBLIC UTILITIES

ELECTRIC POWER COMPANIES

Mississippi Power Company
Service Center
2601 Hwy 11 – Bypass
Hattiesburg, MS 39401

South Mississippi Electric Power Association
7037 US Hwy 49
Hattiesburg, MS 39402

Southern Pine Electric Power
Home Office: 110 Risher St – Taylorsville, MS 39168
Hattiesburg Branch: Hwy 49 North, HBG 39402

Pearl River Valley Electric
Home Office: 1422 Hwy 13 – Columbia, MS 39429

Dixie Electric Power Association
Home Office: 1863 Hwy 184 – Laurel, MS 39443
Petal Branch: Hwy 42 East – Petal, MS 39465

L-P NATURAL GAS

Willmut Gas Company
315 South Main St
Hattiesburg, MS 39403

Center Point Energy-Entex
Dist Office: 26 Mason St – Laurel, MS

GAS COMPANIES

...sified CPC
1374 Us Hwy 11
Petal, Ms 39465

Dixie Pipeline
Po Box 544
Hwy 11
Petal, Ms 39465

Embridge
Po Box 1184
Hwy 11
Petal, Ms 39465

Enterprise Petal NGL
1265 Hwy 11
Petal, Ms 39465

Boardwalk
Po Box 1183
1382 Hwy 11
Petal, Ms 39465

Enterprise Products
Po Box 506
1364 Hwy 11
Petal, Ms 39465

Lone Star
Po Box 545
1234 Hwy 11
Petal, Ms 39465

Targa
Po Box 587
18 Chappel Hill Rd (off of Hwy 11)
Petal, Ms

BUTANE GAS

Blossman Propane Gas
... Hwy 42
...sburg, MS 39401

ESF #12-7

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

City of Hattiesburg Water
PO Box 1898
Hattiesburg, MS 39403-1898

City of Petal Water
127 West 8th Ave
Hattiesburg, MS 39465

RURAL WATER ASSOCIATIONS

Dixie Water
930 Bonhomie Rd
Hattiesburg, Ms 39401

Eastabuchie Water
Po Box 924
795 Leeville Rd
Petal, Ms 30465

Brooklyn Water
Po Box 69
Brooklyn, Ms 39425

Glendale Utility
2805 Glendale Ave
Hattiesburg, Ms 39401

McLaurin Utility
283 Carter Rd
Hattiesburg, Ms 39401

Rawls Springs Utility
39 Archie Smith Rd
Hattiesburg, Ms 39402

Sunrise Water Utility
465 Batson Rd
Petal, Ms 39465

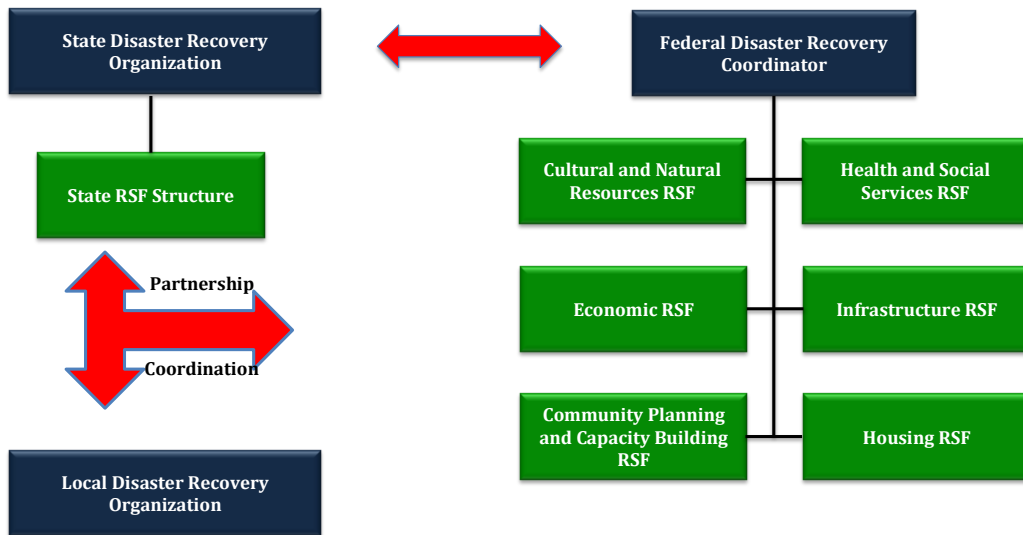
Carnes Utility
1084 Carnes Rd
Wiggins, Ms 39577

Barrontown Utility
101 Dogwood Lane
Petal, Ms 39465

Appendix 2

Recovery Support Functions Chart

National Disaster Recovery Framework
Recovery Support Functions (RFFs) Coordinating Structure



Forrest County Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex

ESF #13 Coordinator:

Forrest County Sheriff's Office
Hattiesburg Police Department
Petal Police Department

Primary Agencies:

Forrest County Sheriff's Department
Hattiesburg Police Department
Petal Police Department

Support Agencies:

Forrest County Emergency Management
Forrest General Hospital Public Safety
Southern Miss Police Department
School System Police Departments
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol
Other county agencies as determined to be necessary

State ESF Coordinator:

Mississippi Department of Public Safety

State Primary Agencies:

Mississippi Department of Public Safety
Mississippi Department of Transportation
Mississippi Military Department
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Mississippi National Guard
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)

State Support Agencies:

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
Mississippi Highway Patrol
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)
Mississippi National Guard
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)

Introduction

Purpose

The primary purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13 Public Safety and Security is to coordinate law enforcement activities within Forrest County in order to ensure the safety of life and property during and after an emergency situation or incident. ESF #13 integrates Forrest County's safety and security capabilities and resources in order to support a full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual emergencies or incident.

Scope

Forrest County Emergency operations for law enforcement agencies will be an expansion of their normal daily duties and responsibilities. These duties and responsibilities include maintaining law and order, traffic control, crowd control and security control measures. Local agencies will have the primary responsibility for routine law enforcement and support groups will assist when and where needed.

Relationship to Whole Community

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments

Local law enforcement responsibility and authority rests with local, state, tribal and area law enforcement departments and agencies. During disasters or acts of terrorism, when these departments and agencies are overwhelmed and unable to fulfill their public safety and security missions, additional resources should be obtained through mutual aid and assistance agreements, such as the Emergency Management

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex

Assistance Compact, and/or activation of the state National Guard. Once these means of support are exhausted or unavailable, Federal public safety and security needs can be requested through ESF #13.

In a catastrophic incident, a state governor may also choose other options to restore order and ensure public safety. These may include:

- Requests for Federal law enforcement assistance under the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act coordinated through the Attorney General (AG) or the AG's designee
- Members of the National Guard under state control to the extent permitted by state law.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

Safety and security responsibilities performed by private sector and nongovernmental organizations are generally limited to requirements at specific locations, such as shopping centers, private sector buildings, locations that house critical infrastructure, special events, and, when contracted, local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal buildings. However, overall public safety and security responsibility always defaults to local, state, tribal and territorial area, and Federal law enforcement departments and agencies.

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

Traditionally the vast majority of ESF #13 missions require sworn law enforcement officers armed and trained in the execution of a wide range of law enforcement activities. However, based on the requirements of specific missions, ESF #13 may use non-traditional resources from private sector and/or nongovernmental organizations to meet the requirements of the missions.

These resources may be in the form of individuals and/or organizations with specific skills or capabilities that are trained, capable, and willing to assist ESF #13 as volunteers or contracted support. The specific skills or capabilities of these individuals or groups must match the requirements of the mission. The identification of these private sector/ nongovernmental individuals and organizations will be closely coordinated by the ESF #13.

Any use of these resources to meet ESF #13 mission assignments will be closely coordinated with the requesting entity before these resources are assigned to fulfill the mission.

Core Capabilities and Actions

The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #13 most directly supports along with the related ESF #13 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #13, support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning. **The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.**

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities

Core Capability	ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security
On-scene Security and Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide general and specialized Federal law enforcement resources to support local, state, tribal, area, and Federal law enforcement departments and agencies overwhelmed by disasters or acts of terrorism. ESF #13 can perform a wide array of missions as defined through the state mission assignment process.• Protect critical infrastructure during prevention activities or disaster response, when requested.• Protect emergency responders.• Determine the role, if any, of private sector/nongovernmental organizations in the overall public safety and security response.• Assist state law enforcement and government officials in determining the methodology by which FLEOs will be granted state law enforcement authority during ESF #13 responses.• Manage the development of pre-scripted mission assignments to address known and anticipated disaster response public safety and security short falls.• Give priority to life safety missions first, followed by missions that address security and the protection of infrastructure/property.• Consider the availability of safety and security resources within the requesting federal department or agency when providing ESF #13 support to other federal ESFs.

Policies

Local law enforcement personnel will generally be able to provide adequate police control through existing mutual-aid agreements with communities within the county and/or neighboring counties. If local capabilities are exceeded, support will be available from several state and federal law enforcement agencies. This ESF provides the conduit for utilizing and incorporating the extensive network of public safety and security coordination established for county prevention efforts.

- All requests for state and/or federal law enforcement augmentation should be made by the Forrest County Emergency Management Director to MEMA.
- Operations to support and protect federal facilities/assets within Forrest County must be coordinated in collaboration with the Forrest County Sheriff’s Office through the Forrest County EMA Director to MEMA.
- All primary and support agencies shall be utilized before requests are made for additional resources and/or assets.
- All available local resources will be expended before requesting state support.
- This ESF does not usurp or override the policies or mutual aid agreements of any county or municipal jurisdiction or government, state government, or federal agency. Law enforcement activities and

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex

criminal investigations are conducted in conformance with existing codes and statutes.

- Law enforcement officials will carry out functions that they are trained to do, some of which may not apply on a regular basis.
- If sufficiently trained law enforcement is not available from local government, public or private sources within the community will be sought. These sources include auxiliary and reserve elements, MSNG, retired and/or veterans' groups, industrial security personnel, private security firms, or other qualified personnel as available through MDPS ECO.

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

- General law enforcement problems are compounded by disaster related community disruption, restriction of movement, impacted communications and facilities, and a shortage of law-enforcement resources.
- The capabilities of local law enforcement agencies may be quickly exceeded. Supplemental assistance should be requested through local and state emergency management channels and the operation of mutual aid agreements.
- The availability of resources will have a profound effect on agencies ability to perform tasked activities.

General

The Sheriff or Police Chief is responsible for law enforcement activities within their jurisdiction. Only when all local resources are exhausted will state law enforcement personnel and equipment be requested. Upon determination by local authorities of a need for additional law enforcement, a request for assistance will be made to the Forrest County Emergency Management Agency to MEMA. Forrest County Emergency Management will also keep all responsible agencies and/or departments informed of all conditions, which would cause them to assume a readiness posture in preparation for EOC activation, evacuation, or other activities. Law Enforcement personnel will keep continuous communications with Emergency Management Officials throughout the event, to ensure the allocation of needed resources from other agencies with capabilities to assist in the recovery process.

Organization

- On-scene Public Safety & Security Operations should be organized using the Incident Command System and remain under the tactical control of the lead law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.
- ESF #13 support to on-scene operations, if needed, will likely take place through the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). ESF #13 Agency Reps in the EOC should be organized under the ICS Operations Section as either a stand-alone "Team" or as part of a functional Group, depending upon the needs of the incident.

Administrative and Logistical Support

All participating ESF #13 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #13.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex

- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #13 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF #13 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must be in compliance with applicable agency, State, and Federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.
- All ESF #13 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Actions

Preparedness

Forrest County Sheriff's Office in collaboration with the Forrest County Emergency Management Agency shall conduct the following:

- Development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to public safety and security.
- Train and exercise Forrest County ESF #13 personnel.
- Designates an EOC, alternate EOC, and an ESF #13 liaison that will go to the Forrest County EOC or other areas of operation.

Pre-Incident

Forrest County's Chief Law Enforcement Officer will conduct the following actions in collaboration with the Forrest County Emergency Management Director:

- This ESF will provide expertise and coordination for security planning efforts and conducting technical assessments.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex

- ESF #13 will identify the need for ESF #13 support and analyze potential factors that affect resources and actions needed, such as:
 - Mapping, modeling, and forecasting for crowd size, impact of weather, and other conditions on security.
 - ESF #13 liaison with Forrest County Emergency Management Agency.

Incident

Upon activation of ESF #13, the Forrest County Senior Law Enforcement Officer (Sheriff's Office or designee) and the ECO will:

- Maintain law and order.
- Communicate information to all other ESF #13 members and ensure that adequate communication is established and maintained.
- Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.
- Patrol evacuated areas and routes.
- Provide traffic and crowd control.
- Provide or coordinate specialized security assets such as traffic barriers, and/or law enforcement personal protective gear.
- All other duties as identified by Forrest County Emergency Management Agency to help preserve life and property.

Recovery

- Continue response operations.
- Assist in damage assessment.
- Maintain law enforcement activities in affected area(s) as long as required by local officials to return the situation to a state of normalcy.
- Phase down operations.
- Coordinate with the Forrest County elected officials and EMA to determine the time schedule for re-entry as an incident dictates.

Post-Incident

- Continuously review and update plans.
- Analyze hazards and determine additional law enforcement requirements.
- Identify critical sites that will require special security during an emergency or incidents.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex

- Prepare an after-action report. The after-action report should identify key problems, indicate how they are to be/were solved, and make recommendations for improving ESF #13 response operations.

Responsibilities

The Forrest County Sheriff’s Office is responsible for coordinating all emergency law enforcement activities within Forrest County. Each local and/or municipal police force will maintain authority within its own jurisdiction. The Forrest County Sheriff will appoint a liaison to the Forrest County EOC, that liaison will direct all emergency operations from the EOC. Routine operations will be handled by standard procedures and State and Federal support will be called upon as needed.

The Mississippi Military Department (MMD) will maintain a liaison in the Forrest County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to provide direct coordination with Local Emergency Management for mission assignments.

Local Mississippi National Guard units may be required to directly support local officials with operational response consistent with current mission assignments. ***This request must be made through the Forrest County EMA Director to MEMA and/or to the Mississippi Military Department.***

Support Agencies Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Forrest County Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for contacting the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency if additional support is needed and/or requested. • Provide necessary updates to SEOC for all ESF#13 actions.
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive, confirm, evaluate, and prioritize requests for all state resources for ESF #13. • Allocate appropriate resources, authorize mission assignments; and submit request to FEMA for any federal resources required.
City of Hattiesburg and Petal Police Department’s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain law and order within their jurisdiction. • Support Sheriff’s Office and perform all task assignments. • Provide mobile units for warning operations (ESF #2). • Provide security for key facilities, traffic control points, crowd control • Support for other public safety activities.
Mississippi Highway Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide traffic control on state roads. • Perform law enforcement activities in support of incidents. • Provide support to local operations as needed.
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWF&P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrol local waters and perform normal law enforcement activities. • Provide support for local operations as needed. • Supply resources and personnel as needed, especially (i.e. boats, MS IMAT) to support water related emergencies.
Mississippi National Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Military Police support for local operation with state approval.
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon official request, provide manpower and equipment to assist with local disaster operations.
Other county agencies as determined to be necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for this activity as needed to assist the Forrest County Sheriff’s Office and/or the Forrest County Emergency Management Agency.

ESF # 13 Review and Maintenance

Forrest County Emergency Management will coordinate the biennial revision of this ESF with the Coordinator. The Coordinator will be responsible for obtaining input from the Primary and all Support Agencies. Other unscheduled reviews and revisions may be made after implementation of the plan or because of changes in laws or regulations. Recommendations for changes will be submitted to Emergency Management for approval, publication, and distribution.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

ESF #14 Coordinator(s)

Forrest County Board of Supervisors
Hattiesburg Mayor’s Office
Petal Mayor’s Office
Forrest County Emergency Management Agency

Primary Agencies

Forrest County Emergency Management Agency
Forrest County Board of Supervisors
Office of the Mayor (Hattiesburg & Petal)
Forrest County Attorney
R3SM-Long Term Recovery (United Way)

Support Agencies

MDH Mental Health/Region XII
Forrest County Road Department
Forrest County Fire Coordinator
Hattiesburg and Petal Public Works
Forrest County Human Services

Mississippi Non-governmental Organizations

American Red Cross
Mississippi Volunteer Agencies Active in Disasters (VOAD)
The Greater Pinebelt Foundation

State ESF Coordinator

Office of the Governor
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Attorney General’s Office
Mississippi Employment Security
Mississippi Department of Human Services
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Mississippi Department of Mental Health
All Other County Agencies

Introduction

Purpose

This document serves, as the framework to ensure that the citizens of Forrest County affected by an incident or disaster will be able to recover utilizing federal and state resources.

Scope

The policies and concepts of this annex apply to the use of Forrest County resources needed to assist in the restoration of communities within the county affected. Additionally after an assessment of the incident’s impact the request for state and federal resources needed will be made through the county EMA director to MEMA on behalf of the citizens of Forrest County and all of its municipalities.

Relationship to the Whole Community

Individual/Community Organizations

The public, both individuals and community organizations, have an important role in assisting with long-term care and recovery for citizens affected by or displaced during a disaster.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

Local, State, Tribal and Area Governments

Long-term care providers use an inclusive process to ensure coordination with local and State agencies to identify priorities for the application of resources. In engaging with disaster-affected communities, EFS #14 seeks to specifically include and address the needs of individuals with disabilities, those with access and functional needs, children, seniors, individuals with limited English proficiency and members of underserved populations, and works closely with local, State and Tribal governments to identify underserved populations. ESF #14 and cooperating agencies also coordinate with local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and community groups which often have excellent relationships with the underserved populations. ESF #14 collaborates with these organizations to ensure that programs are culturally appropriate and that at-risk populations and their needs are identified.

Private-Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

ESF #14 coordinators and support agencies recognize the private sector as a key partner in domestic incident management, particularly in the area of critical infrastructure protection and restoration. Private-sector entities are also called upon to contribute necessary items and services to the impacted area. These sources are important to aid in the life-saving and recovery efforts. Forrest County and other partnering agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, formulate courses of action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents of various types.

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Role Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following tables list the Response core capabilities that ESF #14 most directly supports along with the particular ESF #14 actions related to that core capability. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs support the core capabilities of Operational Coordination and Public Information and Warning. **The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.**

Core Capabilities	ESF #14 – Long-Term Recovery
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinates developments of the State’s Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation plans.• Coordinates development of ESF #14• Collaborates with key governmental officials at the state, county, and local level, and critical public sector partners.• Conducts a systematic process, engaging the whole community as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community- based approaches to meet defined objectives.
Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assists local governments impacted by a disaster in rebuilding and/or repair efforts.• Assists local governments through Public Assistance and Mitigation grants to ensure accurate disaster funding is available, and that all state and federal guidelines are followed.• Implements housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

	whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.
Economic Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathers information from state and federal agencies and impacted local governments to assess the scope and magnitude of the social and economic impacts. • Works with private sector to help coordinate business recovery and development in impacted areas. • Identify statutory, regulatory and policy issues that contribute to gaps, inconsistencies and unmet needs in economic recovery. • Develops solutions to address preparedness, mitigation and resilience issues before a disaster strikes and that will facilitate the return of economic and business activities (including agricultural) to a normal state.
Health and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates through Forrest County Department of Human Services, all requests for emergency food stamp assistance or other social services. • Assists through MDHS, volunteer organizations, and Mississippi Department of Health (MSDH) with long-term housing, feeding requirements, and emergency services. • Coordinates through Mississippi Department of Employment Security, unemployment grant programs for affected communities. • Provides a system for victims to received prescribed medications while displaced. • Works with regional Mental Health Agencies to provide Mental Health care to displaced disaster victims. • Provides up-to-date health and safety for disaster victims and those serving them.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works with federal agencies and Mississippi Development Authority (MDA) to develop long-term housing needs and assistance. • Assists local governments and other ESF #14 stakeholders in developing long- term housing plans for impacted communities. • Provides access to SBA for victims to seek loans to repair damaged homes. • Makes available federal government monies for minor repairs to homes (\$1,500 maximum). • Collaborates with local authorities in public education to ensure children of disaster victims may continue to attend school while displaced.

Policies

- County agencies continue to provide recovery assistance to county and municipal government, the private sector and individuals while continuing activities and assessments for additional resources through the ESF #14 coordinator (Forrest County EMA).
- State support to Forrest County will be tailored based on the type, extent, and duration of the event and long-term recovery period, and on the availability of State resources.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

- Long-term community recovery and mitigation efforts are forward-looking and market-based, focusing on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, and the local economy, with attention to mitigation of future similar impacts when feasible.
 - Forrest County will use the post-incident environment as an opportunity to measure the effectiveness of community recovery activities.
 - ESF #14 will facilitate the application of loss-reduction building science expertise to the rebuilding for critical infrastructure (e.g. in repairing hospitals, key county facilities).
-

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

- All appropriate disaster declarations will be made in a timely manner.
- Given Forrest County’s limited resources to accomplish recovery operations, the state and federal governments will play a major role, substantially supplementing the county efforts.
- Depending on the type and scope of the incident, federal resources and/or funds may be available for public and/or private (individual and businesses) assistance.
- There may be long-term shelter requirements to house county citizens and other populations following a disaster situation.
- A *long-term recovery plan* will be developed based on the impacts of the specific disaster or emergency, the duties and responsibilities outlined in the other functional annexes and hazard specific appendixes to this plan, and the planning considerations addressed in this annex.
- Long-term recovery planning and activities could include mitigation efforts to reduce the potential hazard of similar disasters in the future.
- Many types of public, private, and volunteer assistance will be offered following an extreme emergency that will involve unique management challenges and further test county sheltering and feeding capacities.
- Depending on the incident, it may be more appropriate for some recovery functions to be tasked to a specific county department rather than an EOC section. Specially qualified persons/agencies from the public and private sectors may be appointed to perform functions unique to large-scale recovery operations.
- Under certain conditions, such as a lengthy recovery from a flood or tornado, Forrest County will seek inclusion in a Presidential Declaration so to qualify for assistance in the form of federal emergency funds and equipment, if qualified.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

General

ESF #14 provides the coordination mechanisms for local government to:

- Immediately after any emergency/disaster, response activities to save lives and protect property should have the highest priority. However, recovery activities can be conducted concurrently with response and should commence as soon as possible. Gradually, as the requirement for emergency response diminishes, the need for recovery activities should become the focal point.
- Recovery and restoration actions following any emergency or disaster should be determined by the specific event. Recovery plans are based on the damage assessment; an awareness of what shape the recovery should take in the rebuilding of infrastructure, the environment and the economy; and the resources available for that rebuilding. Several federal, state, and local jurisdictions may be involved depending on the hazard and scope of the situation. City and County local governments should lead the recovery activities for their jurisdictions.
- The recovery process can be split into long-term and short term activities, but some activities can occur in both. Also, there is no clear distinction of when short-term recovery activities end and long-term begins.
 - Short-term recovery efforts typically focus on restarting critical community elements such as utility, economic, and social systems in order to meet people’s immediate needs.
 - Long-term recovery efforts include resumption of full services; large-scale repair and replacement work; economic and resource re-stabilization; organizations’ re-adaptation; and assessment of the event. Hazard mitigation is often part of the long-term recovery effort. Hazard mitigation actions are those taken to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term vulnerability to human life and property from hazards. Long-term recovery may go on for years until the entire disaster area is completely redeveloped, either as it was before the disaster or for entirely new purposes.
- Recovery activities may continue long after the EOC has been closed, requiring the activities to be coordinated and managed from a different location.
- The responsibility for coordination of disaster recovery efforts in Forrest County rests primarily with County EMA. Responsibility for making local policy decision remains with the local elected officials. Responsibility for actions of local, state, federal, and volunteer personnel remains with those organizations.
- During major events, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will likely have been activated for the response and short term recovery phases of the emergency and should continue to be used for transition into longer-term recovery activities. Ongoing activities related to the implementation of ESF #14 may be coordinated from other locations.
- Assess the social and economic consequences in the impacted area and coordinate state efforts to address long-term community recovery issues resulting from an Incident of State Significance
- Advise on the long-term recovery implications of response activities and coordinate the transition from response to recovery within the county

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

- Work within the county to ensure that all municipal governments, NGOs, and private-sector organizations to conduct a comprehensive market disruption and loss analysis and collaborate efforts to develop a comprehensive long-term recovery plan for all affected communities within the county.

Recovery Functions

The following functions should be addressed as part of the recovery process and assigned to the appropriate ICS Section.

- Animal Control/Sheltering: Provides policies and procedures/guidelines addressing animal control and sheltering following a disaster. Includes sheltering, feeding, and release of pets, livestock and wild animals.
- Business Resumption: Provides policies and procedures/guidelines to facilitate the re-establishment of normal commercial business activities following a disaster. Includes policies/procedures/guidelines for deferral of taxes and fees, availability and use of grants, disaster assistance applications and relocation guidance.
- Communications/Automation: Provides the communications and automated data processing abilities for direction and control of recovery activities as well as for continued daily operations. This includes identifying actions to protect current resources, procedures/guidelines for prioritizing and sharing limited resources, and identifying additional resources for procurement. Communications/Automation resources include, but are not limited to county/city and amateur radio equipment and operations, facsimile machines, telephones, cellular phones, copiers and computers.
- Continuity Of Government: Provides for the preservation, maintenance, and/or reconstitution of the government's ability to carry out its executive, legislative, and judicial processes. Includes preservation of lawful leadership and authority, prevention of unlawful assumption of authority, and prioritization and maintenance of essential services.
- Damage Assessment: Ensures that procedures/guidelines and expertise are available to assess the safety and serviceability of essential government facilities (e.g., EOCs, shelters, hospitals, police and fire stations, schools, highways, bridges, airports, public works etc.), commercial buildings and residential occupancies. Establishes building/ structure accessibility/usability. Damage Assessment should begin as the event is occurring and afterwards, until the full scope of the damage is known.
- Debris Management: Provides for the removal, temporary storage, and disposal of disaster-related debris including hazardous and other contaminated materials. Coordinates with waste haulers, transfer stations, landfill sites and other disposal facilities.
- Demolition: Ensures that appropriate policies, agreements, and procedures/guidelines are in place to facilitate the demolition of public and private structures considered unsafe for habitation or declared an imminent hazard.
- Disaster Assistance: Provides policies and procedures/guidelines for, and information concerning, federal, state, local, private and non-profit disaster assistance programs.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

- Documentation & Record Keeping: The scope of an extreme emergency calls for deliberate and comprehensive administrative controls. Eligibility for federal assistance is dependent on accurate documentation. Proper documentation with regard to such things as Damage Assessment, Grant Applications, and Costs must be provided to the appropriate entities. Records should be maintained on all aspects of the recovery effort. Figures and facts should be as accurate as possible and will support post-recovery audits. Original copies of records and reports should be retained in Forrest County; only copies should be sent forward to State and Federal agencies. Verification of claims is enhanced by photographic evidence and by individual identity verification using driver's licenses. Individual identity verification is of particular importance for disposition of food stamps, other benefits, and to control reentry operations.
- Donations Management: Provides for coordination of donations to disaster victims, including informing the general public, through the PIO, of specific items needed. Works with businesses, private non-profit organizations, churches, and private citizens to manage receipt, sorting, transport, and delivery of donated goods and services.
- Engineering/Construction: Provides technical advice and evaluations, engineering services, construction management and inspection and contracting services during the disaster recovery period.
- Environmental Services: Provides environmentally based, technical information and support for management of recovery activities. Includes assistance and advice on air quality, soil conditions, natural resources, weather, river levels, and advice on solid waste disposal and environmental permitting.
- Fatality Management: Some disasters may produce mass fatalities, which require a significant amount of management and resources. The County Coroner's Office is the lead agency for the collection, storage, and disposition of all human remains and their personal effects.
- Financial Management: Provides guidance and procedures/guidelines for disaster cost documentation and contingency funding for recovery activities including restoration of government services. Items of concern may include paying bills, meeting payrolls, and maintaining or establishing contractual relationships. Also assesses disaster impacts on municipal bonds and insurance, examines taxation issues such as property reassessment and coordination of cost recovery activities including grant applications for governmental entities.
- Human Resource Management: Provides for coordination of human resource support during disaster recovery activities. Includes assistance with staffing of the EOC and other coordination centers (e.g. phone banks.), coordination of county volunteers (including multi-lingual services), continuation of employee assistance and family contact/support programs and employee education regarding disaster reimbursement policies.
- Individual Assistance: Forrest County may assist State and Federal officials in the establishment of Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC). Such centers are the focal point for making federal assistance available to qualified individuals, families, and businesses. Assistance for qualifying individuals and families is provided through the Individual & Family Grant Program (IFGP); businesses may qualify for emergency funds from the Small Business Administration (SBA).

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

- Infrastructure Management:
 - Repair / Restoration: Prioritizes essential public facilities and provides for coordination of personnel and resources necessary to make temporary or permanent repairs to them.
 - Relocation: Includes locating and leasing temporary office and storage space and the retrieval of needed resources from damaged buildings.
- Legal Program Management: Ensures all of the county’s criminal and legal obligations are met. Provides legal guidance and assistance for disaster recovery activities. Includes assistance with preparation of disaster related declarations, rendering opinions regarding planned/proposed actions, and interpreting regulatory actions of other jurisdictions (e.g. state or federal).
- Mental Health/Counseling: Provides for social and psychological counseling for disaster victims, emergency service workers, and disaster recovery workers.
- Preservation of Records: Provides guidance, information and procedures/guidelines for the salvaging of damaged vital records and documents as well as the restoration of information and record systems.
- Public Assistance: Restoring damaged public property, and property owned by certain non-profit organizations, is within the scope of Public Assistance. When approved at the Federal level, such assistance can offset 75 percent of the cost of repair or replacement of a damaged facility or infrastructure asset, such as a road, bridge or sewer line. The State and local jurisdictions must provide the funds for the remaining 25 percent. After a “Presidential Declaration”, disaster reports required to support receipt of Federal emergency funds are developed and provided to the State by survey teams comprised of: a Federal representative, a State representative, and a local representative. These disaster reports are forwarded by the State to FEMA.
- Public Information: Provides channels for educating the public on actions to take during the recovery period. Collects, controls, and disseminates public safety, public service and general assistance information. Minimizes the impact of misinformation, rumors, etc. Organizes "Town Hall" meetings. Coordinates within own agency staff, other agencies, the EOC, public information phone centers, and the media.
- Recovery Management: Provides for overall management of recovery activities. Develops strategic goals and policy directives to guide both short and long-term recovery. Keeps elected officials informed of the situation and provides advice on required decisions and appropriate actions. Ensures accurate public information is disseminated. Provides for the safety and welfare of the public and recovery personnel.
- Resource Management: Provides for coordination of the materials, personnel, equipment and facilities for disaster recovery activities.
- Rezoning and Land Use: Ensures ordinances, policies, and procedures/guidelines are in place to allow expeditious zoning and land use decisions following a disaster. Includes procedures/guidelines for building moratoria, fast track permitting, permit restrictions, fee waivers and coordination, and oversight of repairs to historic buildings.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

- Temporary and Long-Term Housing: Provides for relocation of citizens displaced by a disaster and ensures that housing is available throughout the recovery period.
 - Emergency housing: (Response) the housing of displaced persons for a short period of time.
 - Temporary housing: Refers to temporary quarters for displaced people to live until permanent housing can be found for them.
 - Long-term housing: permanent replacement housing.
- Transportation: Provides transportation (road, rail, water, and air) for personnel, equipment, and supplies to perform disaster recovery activities. Includes maintenance and repair of transport vehicles. Also provides for public transport for dislocated citizens and for coordination of public transportation systems during recovery activities.
- Utilities: Provides for the facilitation and coordination of efforts to fully restore utility services following a disaster. Includes phone, power, water, cable, and sanitation.
- Volunteer Coordination: Provides for recruitment, training, registration, certification, assignment, and recognition of volunteers.

Organization

Mutual Aid Agreements

The Forrest County Emergency Management Agency will initiate mutual aid agreements upon request from municipal government(s) within the county to ensure request for assistance as dictated by the incident or disaster.

Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC)

County agencies or local government within Forrest County may request assistance after all resources locally have been depleted, through the Forrest County Emergency Management Director for the implementation of the SMAC.

Local Field Units/Teams

Based on the incident within the county, field units or local teams from key state agencies could be deployed to address unmet needs. These teams would coordinate their efforts through the Forrest County Emergency Manager. Personnel assigned key responsibilities for ESF #14 would include but not be limited to:

- MEMA - Assign a Public Assistance staff person to provide liaison between state and county/local governments.
- MDH - Mississippi Department of Health District staff to assist with health issues as a result of widespread health concerns caused by the incident or disaster.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

- MDA - Mississippi Development Authority/Community Involvement Division would provide field teams to assist in Forrest County with long-term rebuild/recovery projects under the CDBG grant program.
- MDHS - Mississippi Department of Human Services would provide field teams to ensure all human services program under long-term recovery efforts are addressed as dictated by the incident (i.e. replacement benefits, disaster food stamps).
- MDES - Mississippi Department of Employment Security would assist all displaced persons in affected areas with emergency unemployment benefits through mobilization of field teams.
- MDMH - Mississippi Department of Mental Health would provide continuous crisis counseling teams through federal crisis grant to assist with long-term mental health needs.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

Should the requirement for additional assistance exceed the availability of resources within the State, Forrest County EMA Director through MEMA could receive assistance from outside the state to assist in the recovery process, as Mississippi is a member state of EMAC.

Administrative and Logistical Support

All participating ESF #14 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #14.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #14 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF #14 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must be in compliance with applicable agency, State, and Federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.
- All ESF #14 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Actions

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

Preparedness

- Forrest County Emergency Manager should ensure that all county agencies with responsibility under ESF #14 fully understand their requirements to assist in the long-term recovery process.
- Ensure that the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are developed and maintained that outlines in greater detail the requirements to carry out long term recovery operations.
- Incorporate exercising ESF #14 as part of the county's annual exercise program.
- As appropriate, involve state, NGOs, and private-sector organizations in pre-event planning activities and training.
- Regularly update required contact list, resource matrix, facilities etc.

Pre-Incident

All local state agencies will provide an individual to the Forrest County EOC to ensure liaison requirements are carried out based on the requirements. The below items indicate other responsibilities that should be implemented as part of pre-incident tasks:

- Forrest County EMA should provide identification of early projects to be quickly implemented, especially those relating to critical facilities based on county and municipal plans.
- In collaboration with local government, assign local staff to work Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams, to help identify and document economic impact and losses in the incident affected area.
- Forrest EMA director should communicate with the SEOC to ensure requirements to leverage any state or federal assistance that could be potentially needed to assist in impacted area.
- Develop/coordinate mechanism and requirements for post-incident assessments, plans and activities that can be scaled or tailored to incidents of varying types and magnitudes.

Incident

Upon activation of ESF #14, the Forrest County Emergency Manager will initiate the following activities/responsibilities:

- Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.
- Obtain the initial situation and damage assessment through established local teams.
- Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.
- Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records and reports.
- Ensure necessary information is forwarded to the ESF #5 lead for collection to the SEOC in helping to establish priorities.
- Ensure information is provided to ESF #15 for any needed press releases.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

Post Incident

The Forrest County EMA director would be required to carry out the following responsibilities as part of post-incident requirements:

- Prepare an after-action report that identifies key problems, possible resolutions on how they are to be solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations. All county agencies will participate in the input of this report and will be disseminated to key county officials, county agencies, NGOs, VOADs and MEMA.
- Gather information from state and local agencies to assess the scope and magnitude of the social and economic impacts on the affected area(s).
- Convene inter-departmental and inter-agency meetings to determine incident specific action plans to support specific community recovery and mitigation activities.
- Coordinate identification of appropriate state programs with MEMA to support implementation of long-term community recovery plans.
- Ensure recovery plan identifies gaps under current authorities and funding and identify through MEMA any possible new legislation needed to address program gaps. This would include necessary waivers, state and federal law compliance as well as measures to prohibit delay of assistance to recipients.

Responsibilities

Forrest County Board of Supervisors

- County Board President or member designated will be required to convene meetings pre- and post-incident to implement requirements of ESF #14.
- Serve as the lead within the county to ensure necessary proclamations and reports are developed and forwarded to MEMA.
- Assist and approve all public information correspondence or media releases.
- Ensure temporary, necessary ordinances or policies are drafted to ensure the safety of all citizens within Forrest County.

Mayors (Cities of Hattiesburg and Petal)

- Ensure policies and procedures are carried out as outlined in ESF #14.
- Serve as the key official within that municipality to ensure necessary requirements as identified are in place (equipment, facilities, etc.).
- Provide any necessary information required by EMA director to ensure public information releases and damage assessment reports are forwarded to SEOC.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

Forrest County Attorney

- Provide legal advice and interpretation for all policies, waivers, etc. for county needs as part of the long term recovery process to elected officials and the county EMA director.
- Work with the State Attorney General’s office to ensure compliance of requirements under the Mississippi Emergency Management Law.
- Work citizen consumer complaints as identified by local government or the office of the EMA director.

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Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

Support Agencies Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Forrest County Chamber of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with county, municipal and senior elected officials to identify necessary vendors and contractors to facilitate local long-term restoration and recovery. • Coordinate through MDA/Community Division and county elected officials to assist with CDBG efforts for citizens in the affected areas. • Assist in the identification of sites for Emergency Group Homes and temporary trailer parks as necessary by Forrest EMA.
Public Utilities for Cities of Hattiesburg and Petal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead organization to ensure restorations and resources needed are identified and carried out. • Identify needed resources from other utilities within the region to help in widespread county restorations and construction. • Work with ESF #3 coordinator to ensure that areas requiring needed debris removal and road clearance are identified.
Mississippi Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist applicants with temporary housing vouchers. • Identify additional resources or federal programs for persons affected by the incident/disaster.
Forrest County Sheriff's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the lead law enforcement agency to assure public safety, necessary curfews, crowd control and traffic control points are manned and implemented during periods of no-entry. • Work ESF #14 needs as identified by Forrest County EMA Director.
City of Hattiesburg Housing Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide housing assistance and needed resources to persons through rental /leases, purchases (based on availability). • Serve as the local liaison for HUD/USDA applicants affected by disaster/incident. • Assist citizens with locating and providing housing through the federal housing procurement process (i.e. MS Home Corporation).
Forrest County Sheriff's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the lead law enforcement agency to ensure public safety, necessary curfews, crowd control and traffic control points are manned and implemented. • Work with ESF #13 at state to provide needed assistance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide teams to work road clearance and debris removal. • Initial damage assessment. • Distribute supplies and resources within the county.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #14 – Long Term Recovery Annex

ESF Review and Maintenance

Forrest County Emergency Management will coordinate the biennial revision of this ESF with the Coordinator. The Coordinator will be responsible for obtaining input from the Primary and all Support Agencies. Other unscheduled reviews and revisions may be made after implementation of the plan or because of changes in laws or regulations. Recommendations for changes will be submitted to Emergency Management for approval, publication, and distribution.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #15 - External Affairs Annex

ESF #15 Coordinator

Forrest County Emergency Management Agency

Primary Agencies

Forrest County Emergency Management Agency
Public Information Officer (County Appointed)

Support Agencies

WDAM TV
WHLT TV
Hattiesburg American
Radio Stations
Clear Channel Radio- WORV
WBBN, WKZW, WXRR, WKNZ

State Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Mississippi Department of Corrections

Mississippi Department of Education
Mississippi Department of Employment Security
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration
Mississippi Department of Health
Mississippi Department of Human Services
Mississippi Department of Medicaid
Mississippi Department of Mental Health
Mississippi Department of Public Safety
Mississippi Department of Transportation
Mississippi Development Authority
Mississippi Gaming Commission
Mississippi Insurance Department
Mississippi Office of Attorney General
Office of the Governor
Mississippi Military Department
Mississippi Public Broadcasting

Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to provide for the effective collection, control, and dissemination of emergency public information, and for the minimization of confusion, misinformation, and rumors during times of emergency. Long term public educational efforts related to hazard awareness are also outlined in this annex.

Scope

- The Forrest County PIO, or designee by elected official, along with any additional local agency/department or non-profit organization's PIO support, will implement a public information program, which includes planning and directing public awareness campaigns for such items as severe weather, hurricanes, flooding and tornadoes.
- Forrest County ESF #15, working with the MEMA PIO, will publicize response activities that directly benefit the affected communities in Forrest County. Such activities will include: shelter and feeding locations, road closure information, boil water notices, school closings, health and mental health information, environmental hazards or any other type of information that may be required to assist citizens during an emergency.
- Forrest County ESF #15, working in consultation with the MEMA PIO, will respond to reporter/public inquiries for damage assessments and will publicize any disaster declarations.

Relationship to the Whole Community

Individuals/Community Organizations

The public, both individuals and community organizations, have an important role in assisting with rapid dissemination of information, identifying unmet needs, and mutual support.

Local, State, Tribal, and Area Governments

Counties, municipalities and area authorities retain the primary responsibility for communicating health and safety instructions for their population. Nothing in this annex limits the authority of these authorities to release information regarding an incident under their jurisdiction, particularly if it involves immediate health and safety issues. In the unlikely event that counties, municipalities and area governments are unable to perform these responsibilities, the State may provide vital operational health and safety information to the affected population. Nothing in this document should be construed as diminishing or usurping those responsibilities.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

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

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Role Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following table lists the Response core capability that ESF #15 most directly supports, along with the particular ESF #15 actions related to that core capability. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs support the core capabilities of Planning and Operational Coordination. **The actions listed beside each core capability in this table apply to local, state, tribal, federal and NGOs.**

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #15 - External Affairs Annex

Core Capability	ESF #15 – External Affairs
<p>Public Information and Warning</p>	<p>External Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences. • Provides communications support and advice to the leaders during an incident. • Conducts communications planning. <p>Public Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates messages with local, state, tribal and area Federal governments from a National Joint Information Center (NJIC). • Gathers information on the incident. • Provides incident-related information through the media and other sources in accessible formats and multiple languages to individuals, households, businesses, and industries directly or indirectly affected by the incident, including those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. • Monitors news coverage to ensure that accurate information is disseminated. • Disseminates incident information to new media (official Web sites, social networking platforms) to ensure wide delivery of life saving information. • Maximizes the use of video and digital imagery to communicate during incidents. • Handles appropriate special projects, such as news conferences and press operations, for incident area tours by government officials and dignitaries. • Provides basic services, such as communications and supplies, to assist the news media in disseminating information to the public. • Oversees media relations. • Ensures effective communication of incident information to individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs through the use of appropriate auxiliary aids and services, such as sign language and other interpreters; captioning of audio and visual materials; and accessible Web site communications.

	<p>Community Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducts outreach to the whole community, including limited English proficiency populations and those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Disseminates critical information to survivors and affected communities on available disaster assistance programs and other relevant recovery information.• Coordinates closely with the affected state(s) to identify community leaders (e.g., grassroots, political, religious, educational, business, labor, ethnic, and racial) and neighborhood advocacy groups to assist in the rapid dissemination of information, identify unmet needs, establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange, and facilitate collaborative local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, or Federal planning and mutual support for disaster response. Prepares an initial action plan to support Unified Coordination Group with incident-specific guidance and objectives. Develops and disseminates reports to key decision makers to provide situational awareness and share critical, actionable information gathered from the field.• Serves as the primary liaison between the Federal response operations and the community. Engages with community through door-to-door outreach, public meetings, and other external affairs activities.• Conducts assess, inform, and report (AIR) activities to improve situational awareness. <p>Congressional Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepares an initial congressional affairs action plan to support the Unified Coordination staff with incident specific guidance and objectives.• Establishes contact with congressional offices representing affected areas to provide information on the incident.
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Forrest County Emergency Support Function #15 - External Affairs Annex

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinates with Congressional Affairs staff from all federal agencies involved in the response to ensure consistency and transparency in communicating with members of Congress.• Organizes Congressional briefings.• Arranges for incident site visits for members of Congress and their staffs.• Responds to congressional inquiries.• Assists in the development of written materials for presentations and making congressional notifications. <p>Intergovernmental Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promotes Federal interaction and implements information sharing with local, state, tribal and area governments.• Informs local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area elected and appointed officials on response efforts and recovery programs.• Disseminates information with the assistance of state municipal leagues, county associations, and tribal governments.• Promotes Federal interaction with tribal governments on all aspects of incident response operations.• Ensures inclusion of tribes in all aspects of incidents and incident response operations, if necessary. <p>Joint Information Center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serves as a central point for coordination of incident information, public affairs activities, and media access to information regarding the latest developments.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Incident JIC: Is the physical location where all public affairs professionals involved in the response work together to provide critical emergency information, media response, and public affairs functions.○ Virtual JIC: Links all participants through technological means (secure or non-secure) when
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Forrest County Emergency Support Function #15 - External Affairs Annex

	<p>geographical restrictions, incident management requirements, and other limitations preclude physical attendance by public affairs leadership at a central location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Satellite JIC: Is a forward-deployed component of an incident JIC.○ Area JIC: Multiple JICs may be used when there are multiple Joint Field Offices (JFOs) to support the area command Unified Coordination structure and whenever multiple JICs are operating <p>Plans and Products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Educates the public in the aftermath of an incident through news advisories, press releases, prepared materials, fliers, and talking points.• Develops new media products for dissemination, such as blog posts, messages for social media, update messages, video, and digital imagery. <p>Private Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides strategic counsel and guidance to response leadership in actual or potential incidents.• Conducts outreach and education.• Promotes operational integration with the impacted private sector entity to support local economic response and recovery.• Supports situational awareness by engaging the private sector in information sharing efforts.
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Policies

- Forrest County will endeavor to release timely and accurate emergency information to the public concerning emergency preparedness, response and recovery.
- Life-safety information and instructions to the public have first priority for release.
- Mission assignments to departments or jurisdictions for public affairs should be agreed upon by those entities prior to an actual emergency or disaster.

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- Forrest County and its incorporated cities and towns are entitled to release information concerning their emergency actions. Any releases prepared by the EOC, city, or town which quote or mention another jurisdiction should be coordinated with the respective jurisdiction before being released.
- This annex is effective upon approval.
- All appropriate governmental and volunteer agency resources should be used as available.
- All services should be provided without regard to economic status or racial, religious, political, ethnic, or other affiliation.

- Forrest County's response during incidents, emergencies, or disasters is based on the availability of resources. If the response requirements go beyond local capabilities, mutual aid, state, and/or federal assistance should be requested.
- All requests from appropriate local jurisdictions to the state for medical and public health assistance should be assumed to be valid.
- All organizations are responsible for the development and maintenance of their own internal operating and notification procedures. No part of this annex is intended to supplant agency SOG/SOPs.
- All organizations are responsible for filling any important vacancies; recalling personnel from leave, if appropriate; and, alerting those who are absent due to other duties or assignments.
- Personnel designated as on-scene responders or representatives to the EOC should make prior arrangements to ensure that their families are provided for in the event of an emergency, so to ensure a prompt, worry-free response and subsequent duty.

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

- Emergencies and disasters may occur without warning at any time of day or night, and may cause mass casualties.
- A public education and information program will help save lives and property during emergencies and disasters if the public knows how to prepare for them.
- In an emergency situation, the public will demand information about the emergency and the protective actions to be taken.
- Local print and broadcast media will cooperate in broadcasting, publishing, and posting on the web detailed disaster-related instructions to the public.
- Normal means of communications in the affected areas may be either destroyed or largely incapacitated; therefore, only limited and incomplete information is anticipated from the disaster area until communications can be restored.

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- Responding agencies will provide information to reduce public concerns about the incident and response activities.
- Sufficient trained support personnel will be available to help coordinate public information and interface with the media and other agencies.
- Demands for information from media outside the jurisdiction will be significantly increased in a disaster.
- State-level news releases should be coordinated with the designated County PIO and not conflict with local-level releases.
- Rumor control procedures directed by the designated County PIO should prevent incorrect information from affecting emergency response activities.
- The EOC PIO maintains listings of media contacts and Emergency Alert System (EAS) networks and relies on those contacts and networks for the dissemination of Emergency Public Information.
- During a county-wide or large disaster, a Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established to coordinate the dissemination of information about all county, state and federal disaster response and recovery programs.
- Information is one of the first casualties of a disaster. Rumors often abound and information is usually sketchy at best. It may be hours before officials know the facts. The lack of information or contradictory information may cause confusion. The public may accept as valid rumors, hearsay and inaccurate information which may cause unnecessary fear and confusion.

General

- Forrest County Emergency Management Agency has the primary responsibility for disseminating information affecting their localities. This information will also be provided to MEMA in order to establish a consolidated report for release to the news media statewide.
- Emergency information efforts will focus on specific event-related information. This information will generally be of an instructional nature focusing on such things as warning, evacuation, and shelter. It is also important to keep the public informed of the general progress of events. A special effort will be made to report positive information regarding emergency response in order to reassure the community that the situation is under control.
- Rumor control will be a major aspect of the informational program. Along with this will be the use of public feedback as a measure of the program's effectiveness. Educational efforts will be directed toward increasing public awareness about potential hazards and how people can deal with them. All information and education efforts will rely heavily on the cooperation of commercial media organizations.
- The Forrest County Emergency Management Agency maintains a daily public information awareness program and has designated one or two individuals to serve as its official Public Information Officer(s) or disaster spokesperson(s).
- The majority of the information that ESF #15 will disseminate to the public through the media will come from the PIO via situation reports, county news releases, and one-on-one contact with other

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ESFs. Situation report information will be double-checked by ESF #15 staff before it is released to the media and publicized; EOC staff should not quote situation reports to the media.

- ESF #15 will publicize, through the media and other means, response activities that directly benefit affected communities. Response activities that would be publicized include location of shelters and feeding stations, location of comfort stations, boil water orders, road closure information, school and office closing information, and environmental hazards.

Organization

Lead Public Information Officer

The Forrest County Public Information Officer will oversee the information flow to the media/public by coordinating all PIO activity.

County EOC

The Forrest County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will serve as the centralized point for all information to be released to the public concerning the disaster along with decisions, suggestions, and instructions.

Administrative and Logistical Support

All participating ESF #15 agencies are expected to:

- Coordinate their support with ESF #15.
- Attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the EOC or elsewhere.
- Maintain operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation for future reference.
- Maintain their maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- All agencies supporting ESF #15 will receive primary administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from Forrest County EMA as needed.
- All ESF #15 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must be in compliance with applicable agency, State, and Federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.
- All ESF #15 agencies should ensure that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, is used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise and must be in compliance with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.

Forrest County Emergency Support Function #15 - External Affairs Annex

Actions

Preparedness

- Develop and maintain a public information and educational program.
- Appoint and ensure proper training of PIO.
- Develop and maintain a working relationship with the media.
- Develop and maintain a current list of radio stations, television stations and newspapers to be used for public information releases (Appendix 1).
- Develop Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) and checklists in conjunction with the support agencies for this ESF.

Pre-Incident

- Determine the level of response required by ESF #15 to respond to the event.
- Staff ESF #15 as needed in the Forrest County EOC.
- Mobilize resources and coordinate response.
- Brief media spokesperson.

Incident

- Provide updates to the news media concerning disaster conditions and actions taken pursuant to those conditions.
- Coordinate rumor control.
- Schedule news conferences.

Recovery

- Provide public information.
- Compile record of events.
- Assess effectiveness of information and education programs.

Post-Incident

- Coordinate with MSVOAD personnel to determine what volunteer goods and services are most needed in the disaster area.

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- Prepare an after action report to identify lessons learned, issues and recommendations for resolutions to be forwarded to Forrest County Emergency Manager.

Responsibilities

Forrest County Emergency Management

- Develop and maintain a public information and educational program.
- Maintain a working relationship with the media.
- Appoint a public information officer to disseminate the information.
- Provide concerned citizens with official public information and disaster awareness brochures prior to emergencies.
- Designate a briefing room for media representatives within the EOC or other designated location, and provide news releases to mass media to insure accurate reports and consistent information flow.
- Publicize the telephone number where the public can obtain official disaster information.
- Develop an SOG and checklist in conjunction with the support agencies for this ESF.
- Provide MEMA with periodic updates of the disaster situation.

Public Information Officer (PIO) [Appointed by County Government]

- Direct all emergency public information efforts during actual disasters and provide news releases to the media.
- Check all print media for accuracy of reports.
- Maintain close working relationships and working agreements with a current list of radio stations, television stations and newspapers to be used for public information releases (Attachment 1).
- Obtain all disaster information from EOC officials.
- Receive, compile, and prepare authoritative information with other local governmental agencies.
- Coordinate the release of disaster-related information with other agencies and departments to include MEMA.
- Provide a rumor control function to stop inaccurate information from wide circulation.

Support Agencies Responsibilities

Agency	Functions
Local Media (TV Stations, Radio Stations, Newspapers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide coverage of emergency management activities• Work with Emergency Management on educational programs• Check accuracy of information with Emergency Management

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ESF #15 Reviews and Maintenance

It is the responsibility of Forrest County Emergency Management, in conjunction with the PIO, to coordinate with all support agencies to review this ESF annex biennially. Recommendations for change will be submitted to the Forrest County Emergency Manager for approval, publication, and distribution to all plan holders.





Appendices

Appendix 1 – Forrest County Media Listing and Contacts

Appendix 2 – Forrest County Public Information Officer Checklist

Appendix 1

Forrest County Media Listing and Contacts

	Newspapers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hattiesburg American
	Radio Stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clear Channel Radio Stations, WORV, WBBN, WKZW, WXRR, WKNZ
	Television Stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WDAM, WHLT
	Social Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Emergency Management District, City of Hattiesburg, City of Petal

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Appendix 2

Forrest County Public Information Officer Checklist

Mitigation Phase

- Stay current or familiar with the latest techniques for emergency management information.
- Meet regularly with members of the media to foster a close working relationship.
- Conduct public education and media programs as needed.

Preparedness Phase

- Maintain close liaison with local, state, and federal PIOs as well as the media to enhance public preparedness and awareness prior to an emergency, and to facilitate dissemination of actual incident information.
- Participate in emergency drills and exercises to test plans for effective and consistent information release.
- Attend PIO conferences and training sessions.
- Compile and prepare emergency information for the public in case of emergency.
- Coordinate public education/awareness campaigns with the EMA office.

Response Phase

- Reports to the EOC, upon activation.
- Contacts the media and informs them about the emergency.
- Serves as an official Forrest County spokesperson and the sole source for dissemination of official emergency related materials to the public. *Remind agency heads to clear all releases through you.*
- Activates the Public Information web site and regularly updates it with the latest information.
- Coordinates all public announcements with the Incident Commander.
- Issues news media releases from the EOC, or, if activated, establishes and coordinates all actions at the Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Provides for briefings with the participation of the EMA and other involved officials.
- Insures that the JIC has the most current information.
- Verifies the authenticity of incoming information.
- Verifies that duplicate or contradictory releases are not being made.
- Takes action to maintain control of rumors.
- Coordinates with the American Red Cross to establish a single point of contact for the public to obtain information concerning missing relatives.
- Public Information Officers should provide news releases that emphasize the following:
 - A clear identification of the affected area
 - Timely, accurate and easily understood information on the situation.
 - Recommended or ordered protective actions.
 - Descriptions of local, State and Federal response to the emergency.
 - Identification of stations and times for information updates.
 - At the end of an emergency situation, request that broadcast media announce the end of the emergency at regular intervals to ensure complete dissemination to the public.
- After an emergency is terminated, continue to provide information to the media concerning recovery operations
- Maintains current files and accurate records of all information released to the public and media which should include, but not be limited to:

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- Name, agency, and phone number of the release initiator.
- Text, tape, or video of the news release.
- Substantiating information for the release.
- Date and time information received.
- Date and time information released.
- How and to whom the news release was issued.

Recovery Phase

- Maintain status board.
- Continue to brief the media about continuing developments.
- Critique the public information response to the emergency with the media, DESC and agency heads.
- Incorporate appropriate recommendations to revise the plan.
- Release available statistics on disaster damage, injuries and fatalities.
- Inform the public on available assistance - and the location of shelters and disaster assistance centers.
- Provide the media information on the progress of recovery efforts.