

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

5-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 2019-2023

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

1. Mission Statement

The mission of the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency is to coordinate the activities that will save lives, protect property and reduce suffering of Mississippi's citizens and their communities impacted by disasters through a comprehensive and integrated program of disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation initiatives.

2. Philosophy

The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency is committed to a whole community approach to preparedness that includes individuals, families, communities, private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government. The philosophy of the Agency is to always be respectful of others, loyal to one's co-workers, the Agency and the people of Mississippi and to act with integrity at all times.

3. Relevant Statewide Goals and Benchmarks.

The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency adopts the following Statewide Goals as applicable to the Agency's mission and purpose. Specific Agency goals and objectives will provide more detail as to how the Agency will contribute to the betterment of Mississippi citizens and communities.

Statewide Goal #1: To protect the public's safety, including providing timely and appropriate responses to emergencies and disasters and to operate a fair and effective system of justice.

Relevant Benchmark: Emergency Preparedness

Statewide Goal #2: To create an efficient government and an informed and engaged citizenry that helps to address social problems through the payment of taxes, the election of capable leaders at all levels of government, and participates in charitable organizations through contributions and volunteerism.

Relevant Benchmark #1: Cost of Government

Relevant Benchmark #2: Government Efficiency

Relevant Benchmark #3: Engaged Citizenry

4. Overview of the Agency 5-Year Strategic Plan.

The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency has four key priorities for the next five years.

First, the Agency will focus on the structure of the organization to ensure the Agency is fully prepared to effectively mitigate, respond to and recover from all types of hazards likely to occur in Mississippi. Employee development, training and education are key

areas to provide the base for the Agency to conduct preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery operations. The Agency will review funding mechanisms, equipment and material, technology options to operate in the most efficient manner.

Second, the Agency will develop and implement a plan to complete and close out the recovery mission for DR 1604 (Hurricane Katrina).

Third, the Agency will strengthen current and develop new partnerships with community groups, Non-government organizations, private sector entities and all levels of governing bodies to provide a holistic approach to state-wide emergency management.

Fourth, the Agency will maintain the state-of-the-art, geographic information system based, Common Operating Picture which gives all keys partners timely and accurate situational awareness for all types of incidents and events.

5. Agency's External/Internal Assessment & Internal Management Systems

5.1 External/Internal Assessment

The frequency, severity, and intensity of incidents, such as hurricanes, tornados, floods and others, could have direct influence on the ability of the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency's to achieve targeted performance goals. The purpose of the Agency is to deal with all hazard incidents and events, but the Agency does have limitations. Continued coordination with other federal, state, county and local government agencies is the strongest mitigation technique the Agency will use to respond to incidents and events outside the Agency's capabilities.

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency has a very diverse set of independent audits and reviews it undergoes on a regular basis. The Federal Office of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency routinely conduct audits and reviews to ensure compliance with federal grant rules and regulations. The Agency is subject to the Single Audit Act and an independent firm conducts this audit every year.

5.2 Internal Management Systems.

The policies and procedures of the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency are aligned with all relevant state law, regulations and policies. Additional polices are implemented as required by the Executive Director to provide added control measures. Since the Agency has several federal grants, many federal policies, procedures and regulations are applicable as well.

The Agency aligns itself with Federal Emergency Management Agency doctrine for operational procedures and uses WebEOC as an operational tool for tracking and executing operations.

The Agency is led by an Executive Director, appointed by the Governor, and organized into seven offices, Preparedness, Response, Recovery, Radiological Preparedness,

Mitigation, Outreach Services and Support Services. The Executive Staff includes the Agency attorney, Human Resources department and the Public Information/External Affairs department.

The Office of Preparedness is divided into three Bureaus which has daily oversight for planning, training, and exercise.

The Planning Bureau is responsible for providing emergency planning assistance to state agencies, local governments, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, and regional and national emergency planning initiatives. All efforts are directed at preparing stakeholders with effective planning tools utilizing an all hazards approach.

The Training Bureau offers a wide range of emergency management and first responder training for all levels of government, private industry, and volunteer organizations. Training courses are offered statewide by a team of training coordinators in a field-delivered environment. The Training Bureau also oversees student enrollment to the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) in Emmitsburg, Maryland, where additional courses in emergency management are offered.

The Exercise Bureau helps government, private industry, and volunteer organizations with emergency management exercises. These exercises are activities that simulate emergency management operations for specific purposes that correlate with a natural or man-made event. The Exercise Bureau aids with scenario development, designing, and evaluation of the exercises. The Exercise Bureau can also provide on-scene evaluators, controllers, and/or simulators during the exercise.

The Office of Response provides the core, coordinated state operational response capability needed to save and sustain lives, minimize suffering, and protect property in a timely and effective manner in communities that become overwhelmed by natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other emergencies. Response program activities encompass the coordination of all state emergency management response operations, response planning and integration of state, tribal and local disaster programs. This coordination ensures efficient and effective delivery of immediate emergency assistance to individuals and communities impacted and overwhelmed by these disasters, emergencies, or acts of terrorism. Comprised of the Operations, Communications, Field Services Bureaus and the GIS Office, the Office of Response is responsible for generating state information, warning and alerts, coordinating response efforts and staffs the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

The Office of Recovery is responsible for coordinating the capabilities necessary for communities affected or threatened by any incident to rebuild infrastructure, restore health care services, promote economic development and restore natural and cultural resources.

The Office of Radiological Emergency Preparedness is responsible for providing state, local, and tribal governments with relevant and executable planning, training, and exercise guidance to support all radiological programs in Mississippi. This is accomplished through effective policies designed to ensure adequate capabilities exist to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from radiological incidents in the state. The functional areas of the Office of Radiological Emergency Preparedness include providing coordination and leadership for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program impacting Grand Gulf Nuclear Station and the River Bend Nuclear Station in Louisiana, the Waste Isolation Pilot Program (WIPP), the Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP) and meaningful coordination with the Preventive Domestic Nuclear Detection Program and Mississippi Fusion Center through the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security.

The Office of Mitigation is responsible for overseeing the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, assisting the local jurisdictions with the development of approvable local hazard mitigation plans, managing pre-incident and post-incident mitigation grants and ensuring compliance and eligibility of communities in the National Flood Insurance Program.

The Office of Outreach Services is comprised of three different functional units; Individual Assistance, Disabilities Integration and the Disaster Reservist program that work in support of each other to serve the citizens of Mississippi following an incident.

The Individual Assistance Bureau works with promoting the agency in “whole community” efforts as it works pre-incident to assist the county EMA offices in establishing Community Based Recovery Committees (CBRC) or the old Long Term Recovery Committees prior to an incident or event.

The Disabilities Integration Bureau provides guidance and direction to the “whole community” during pre-incident and post-incident activities at the state, county and municipal levels to ensure that federal and state standards are implemented in shelters and DRCs.

The Disaster Reservist Bureau is responsible for recruiting, training, and certifying a Corp of Disaster Reservists that can be mobilized on short notice pre-incident and/or post-incident to supplement the state and county EMAs response.

The Office of Support Services is responsible for the accounting and finance bureau, logistics and facilities bureau and the Information Technology department.

The Agency has several automated systems for processing payroll, purchase requests, travel authorizations, and other business functions. The Agency uses MAGIC and SPAHRS for all financial and payroll transactions. The Agency uses EMGrantsPro to manage all public assistance, individual assistance and mitigation grants.

Agency personnel are reviewing all current processes, procedures, policies and systems to determine the relevance and value. The Agency has an Internal Control Assessor. Additionally, the Agency uses results from audits, reports, reviews, and after-

action reports to evaluate Agency functions. The Agency uses the State Personnel Board's Performance Development Systems to evaluate employee performance.

6. Agency Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Measures by Program

Program 1: Emergency Management Preparedness (721-00)

Goal A: Prepare Mississippi individuals, families, communities, local governments and state government agencies, through coordination activities, operational training, functional exercises, public information and readiness planning, to react efficiently and effectively to natural or man-made incidents. (See Miss. Code Ann. § 33-15-14)

2019

Objective A.1. Engage stakeholders (individuals, communities, faith-based organizations, non-profit organizations, local governments and state agencies) in preparedness activities.

Outcome: Increased participation by partners in awareness, planning, training and exercise activities.

A.1.1 Strategy: Conduct Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) operational coordination meetings.

Output: Number of meetings conducted

Efficiency: Number of ECOs attending.

Explanatory: Emergency Coordination Officers are required by law for State Agencies. For coordination purposes, non-government "ECO"s (Red Cross, Salvation Army) are encouraged to participate.

A.1.2. Strategy: Build and maintain a robust Disaster Reservist Program.

Output: Number of reservists recruited

Efficiency: Number of reservists employed.

Explanatory: The use of reservists will increase depending on the frequency and severity of natural or man-made incidents.

A.1.3. Strategy: Provide training across the state on a variety of relevant topics.

Output: Number of courses offered.

Efficiency: Number of personnel trained.

A.1.4. Strategy: Conduct preparedness drills and exercises.

Output: Number of drills and exercises conducted.

Efficiency: Number of personnel trained.

Objective B.1. Deliver coordinated, timely, relevant and actionable information, alerts and warning to the whole community.

Outcome: Increase in the percentage of the population that receives critical information, alerts and warnings.

B.1.1. Strategy: Maximize social media as a venue for disseminating preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery information to the public.

Output: Number of messages sent.

Efficiency: Number of likes, shares, and audience reach.

B.1.2. Strategy: Man and operate a 24-hour communications bureau that connects all emergency management agencies to a centralized messaging network.

Output: Number of calls from the public answered.

Output: Number of subscribers to the network.

Efficiency: Average time from receipt of message to delivery to appropriate agencies.

B.1.3. Strategy: Use public events as a platform to communicate emergency preparedness themes and messages.

Output: Number of events attended by Agency personnel.

Efficiency: Average number of contacts made per event.

Objective C.1. Conduct a systematic planning process engaging the whole community in the development of executable approaches to prepare for and respond to natural or man-made incidents.

Outcome: Number of entities involved in the planning process.

C.1.1. Strategy: Review and update state level emergency plans.

Output: Number of plans reviewed

Efficiency: Number of plans updated or created.

C.1.2. Strategy: Conduct planning assistance workshops with communities and local governments.

Output: Number of workshops conducted.

Efficiency: Number of plans created and/or updated.

C.1.3. Strategy: Build and maintain a geographical information system based Common Operational Picture (COP) that provides a single-system approach for use in planning, operations and training.

Output: Number of emergency management agencies with access to the COP.

Efficiency: Percentage of emergency management agencies using the COP.

2020

Objective A.1. Engage stakeholders (individuals, communities, faith-based organizations, non-profit organizations, local governments and state agencies) in preparedness activities.

Outcome: Increased participation by partners in awareness, planning, training and exercise activities.

A.1.1 Strategy: Conduct Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) operational coordination meetings.

Output: Number of meetings conducted

Efficiency: Number of ECOs attending.

Explanatory: Emergency Coordination Officers are required by law for State Agencies. For coordination purposes, non-government "ECO"s (Red Cross, Salvation Army) are encouraged to participate.

A.1.2. Strategy: Build and maintain a robust Disaster Reservist Program.

Output: Number of reservists recruited

Efficiency: Number of reservists employed.

Explanatory: The use of reservists will increase depending on the frequency and severity of natural or man-made incidents.

A.1.3. Strategy: Provide training across the state on a variety of relevant topics.

Output: Number of courses offered.

Efficiency: Number of personnel trained.

A.1.4. Strategy: Conduct preparedness drills and exercises.

Output: Number of drills and exercises conducted.

Efficiency: Number of personnel trained.

Objective B.1. Deliver coordinated, timely, relevant and actionable information, alerts and warning to the whole community.

Outcome: Increase in the percentage of the population that receives critical information, alerts and warnings.

B.1.1. Strategy: Maximize social media as a venue for disseminating preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery information to the public.

Output: Number of messages sent.

Efficiency: Number of likes, shares, and audience reach.

B.1.2. Strategy: Man and operate a 24-hour communications bureau that connects all emergency management agencies to a centralized messaging network.

Output: Number of calls from the public answered.

Output: Number of subscribers to the network.

Efficiency: Average time from receipt of message to delivery to appropriate agencies.

B.1.3. Strategy: Use public events as a platform to communicate emergency preparedness themes and messages.

Output: Number of events attended by Agency personnel.

Efficiency: Average number of contacts made per event.

Objective C.1. Conduct a systematic planning process engaging the whole community in the development of executable approaches to prepare for and respond to natural or man-made incidents.

Outcome: Number of entities involved in the planning process.

C.1.1. Strategy: Review and update state level emergency plans.

Output: Number of plans reviewed

Efficiency: Number of plans updated or created.

C.1.2. Strategy: Conduct planning assistance workshops with communities and local governments.

Output: Number of workshops conducted.

Efficiency: Number of plans created and/or updated.

C.1.3. Strategy: Build and maintain a geographical information system based Common Operational Picture (COP) that provides a single-system approach for use in planning, operations and training.

Output: Number of emergency management agencies with access to the COP.

Efficiency: Percentage of emergency management agencies using the COP.

2021

Objective A.1. Engage stakeholders (individuals, communities, faith-based organizations, non-profit organizations, local governments and state agencies) in preparedness activities.

Outcome: Increased participation by partners in awareness, planning, training and exercise activities.

A.1.1 Strategy: Conduct Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) operational coordination meetings.

Output: Number of meetings conducted

Efficiency: Number of ECOs attending.

Explanatory: Emergency Coordination Officers are required by law for State Agencies. For coordination purposes, non-government "ECO"s (Red Cross, Salvation Army) are encouraged to participate.

A.1.2. Strategy: Build and maintain a robust Disaster Reservist Program.

Output: Number of reservists recruited

Efficiency: Number of reservists employed.

Explanatory: The use of reservists will increase depending on the frequency and severity of natural or man-made incidents.

A.1.3. Strategy: Provide training across the state on a variety of relevant topics.

Output: Number of courses offered.

Efficiency: Number of personnel trained.

A.1.4. Strategy: Conduct preparedness drills and exercises.

Output: Number of drills and exercises conducted.

Efficiency: Number of personnel trained.

Objective B.1. Deliver coordinated, timely, relevant and actionable information, alerts and warning to the whole community.

Outcome: Increase in the percentage of the population that receives critical information, alerts and warnings.

B.1.1. Strategy: Maximize social media as a venue for disseminating preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery information to the public.

Output: Number of messages sent.

Efficiency: Number of likes, shares, and audience reach.

B.1.2. Strategy: Man and operate a 24-hour communications bureau that connects all emergency management agencies to a centralized messaging network.

Output: Number of calls from the public answered.

Output: Number of subscribers to the network.

Efficiency: Average time from receipt of message to delivery to appropriate agencies.

B.1.3. Strategy: Use public events as a platform to communicate emergency preparedness themes and messages.

Output: Number of events attended by Agency personnel.

Efficiency: Average number of contacts made per event.

Objective C.1. Conduct a systematic planning process engaging the whole community in the development of executable approaches to prepare for and respond to natural or man-made incidents.

Outcome: Number of entities involved in the planning process.

C.1.1. Strategy: Review and update state level emergency plans.

Output: Number of plans reviewed

Efficiency: Number of plans updated or created.

C.1.2. Strategy: Conduct planning assistance workshops with communities and local governments.

Output: Number of workshops conducted.

Efficiency: Number of plans created and/or updated.

C.1.3. Strategy: Build and maintain a geographical information system based Common Operational Picture (COP) that provides a single-system approach for use in planning, operations and training.

Output: Number of emergency management agencies with access to the COP.

Efficiency: Percentage of emergency management agencies using the COP.

2022

Objective A.1. Engage stakeholders (individuals, communities, faith-based organizations, non-profit organizations, local governments and state agencies) in preparedness activities.

Outcome: Increased participation by partners in awareness, planning, training and exercise activities.

A.1.1 Strategy: Conduct Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) operational coordination meetings.

Output: Number of meetings conducted

Efficiency: Number of ECOs attending.

Explanatory: Emergency Coordination Officers are required by law for State Agencies. For coordination purposes, non-government "ECO"s (Red Cross, Salvation Army) are encouraged to participate.

A.1.2. Strategy: Build and maintain a robust Disaster Reservist Program.

Output: Number of reservists recruited

Efficiency: Number of reservists employed.

Explanatory: The use of reservists will increase depending on the frequency and severity of natural or man-made incidents.

A.1.3. Strategy: Provide training across the state on a variety of relevant topics.

Output: Number of courses offered.

Efficiency: Number of personnel trained.

A.1.4. Strategy: Conduct preparedness drills and exercises.

Output: Number of drills and exercises conducted.

Efficiency: Number of personnel trained.

Objective B.1. Deliver coordinated, timely, relevant and actionable information, alerts and warning to the whole community.

Outcome: Increase in the percentage of the population that receives critical information, alerts and warnings.

B.1.1. Strategy: Maximize social media as a venue for disseminating preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery information to the public.

Output: Number of messages sent.

Efficiency: Number of likes, shares, and audience reach.

B.1.2. Strategy: Man and operate a 24-hour communications bureau that connects all emergency management agencies to a centralized messaging network.

Output: Number of calls from the public answered.

Output: Number of subscribers to the network.

Efficiency: Average time from receipt of message to delivery to appropriate agencies.

B.1.3. Strategy: Use public events as a platform to communicate emergency preparedness themes and messages.

Output: Number of events attended by Agency personnel.

Efficiency: Average number of contacts made per event.

Objective C.1. Conduct a systematic planning process engaging the whole community in the development of executable approaches to prepare for and respond to natural or man-made incidents.

Outcome: Number of entities involved in the planning process.

C.1.1. Strategy: Review and update state level emergency plans.

Output: Number of plans reviewed

Efficiency: Number of plans updated or created.

C.1.2. Strategy: Conduct planning assistance workshops with communities and local governments.

Output: Number of workshops conducted.

Efficiency: Number of plans created and/or updated.

C.1.3. Strategy: Build and maintain a geographical information system based Common Operational Picture (COP) that provides a single-system approach for use in planning, operations and training.

Output: Number of emergency management agencies with access to the COP.

Efficiency: Percentage of emergency management agencies using the COP.

2023

Objective A.1. Engage stakeholders (individuals, communities, faith-based organizations, non-profit organizations, local governments and state agencies) in preparedness activities.

Outcome: Increased participation by partners in awareness, planning, training and exercise activities.

A.1.1 Strategy: Conduct Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) operational coordination meetings.

Output: Number of meetings conducted

Efficiency: Number of ECOs attending.

Explanatory: Emergency Coordination Officers are required by law for State Agencies. For coordination purposes, non-government "ECO"s (Red Cross, Salvation Army) are encouraged to participate.

A.1.2. Strategy: Build and maintain a robust Disaster Reservist Program.

Output: Number of reservists recruited

Efficiency: Number of reservists employed.

Explanatory: The use of reservists will increase depending on the frequency and severity of natural or man-made incidents.

A.1.3. Strategy: Provide training across the state on a variety of relevant topics.

Output: Number of courses offered.

Efficiency: Number of personnel trained.

A.1.4. Strategy: Conduct preparedness drills and exercises.

Output: Number of drills and exercises conducted.

Efficiency: Number of personnel trained.

Objective B.1. Deliver coordinated, timely, relevant and actionable information, alerts and warning to the whole community.

Outcome: Increase in the percentage of the population that receives critical information, alerts and warnings.

B.1.1. Strategy: Maximize social media as a venue for disseminating preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery information to the public.

Output: Number of messages sent.

Efficiency: Number of likes, shares, and audience reach.

B.1.2. Strategy: Man and operate a 24-hour communications bureau that connects all emergency management agencies to a centralized messaging network.

Output: Number of calls from the public answered.

Output: Number of subscribers to the network.

Efficiency: Average time from receipt of message to delivery to appropriate agencies.

B.1.3. Strategy: Use public events as a platform to communicate emergency preparedness themes and messages.

Output: Number of events attended by Agency personnel.

Efficiency: Average number of contacts made per event.

Objective C.1. Conduct a systematic planning process engaging the whole community in the development of executable approaches to prepare for and respond to natural or man-made incidents.

Outcome: Number of entities involved in the planning process.

C.1.1. Strategy: Review and update state level emergency plans.

Output: Number of plans reviewed

Efficiency: Number of plans updated or created.

C.1.2. Strategy: Conduct planning assistance workshops with communities and local governments.

Output: Number of workshops conducted.

Efficiency: Number of plans created and/or updated.

C.1.3. Strategy: Build and maintain a geographical information system based Common Operational Picture (COP) that provides a single-system approach for use in planning, operations and training.

Output: Number of emergency management agencies with access to the COP.

Efficiency: Percentage of emergency management agencies using the COP.

Program 2: Emergency Management (722-00)

Goal A: Coordinate, quickly and effectively, the commodities, services and other resources necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a natural or man-made incident. (See Miss. Code Ann. § 33-15-307)

2019

Objective A.1. Lead and coordinate the state response to a natural or man-made incident.

Outcome: Basic services and community functionality restored.

A.1.1. Strategy: Activate state-wide alerts and messaging systems.

Output: Number of entities notified

Efficiency: Percentage of affected population informed.

A.1.2. Strategy: Distribute goods and services to the impacted area.

Output: Value of goods and services provided.

Efficiency: Average time to deliver goods and services.

Explanatory: The severity of the incident will determine goods and services requirements.

A.1.3. Strategy: Coordinate assistance from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Output: Number of states providing assistance

Efficiency: Average cost per EMAC mission.

Explanatory: The severity of the incident will determine the number of personnel, goods and services required.

2020

Objective A.1. Lead and coordinate the state response to a natural or man-made incident.

Outcome: Basic services and community functionality restored.

A.1.1. Strategy: Activate state-wide alerts and messaging systems.

Output: Number of entities notified

Efficiency: Percentage of affected population informed.

A.1.2. Strategy: Distribute goods and services to the impacted area.

Output: Value of goods and services provided.

Efficiency: Average time to deliver goods and services.

Explanatory: The severity of the incident will determine goods and services requirements.

A.1.3. Strategy: Coordinate assistance from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Output: Number of states providing assistance

Efficiency: Average cost per EMAC mission.

Explanatory: The severity of the incident will determine the number of personnel, goods and services required.

2021

Objective A.1. Lead and coordinate the state response to a natural or man-made incident.

Outcome: Basic services and community functionality restored.

A.1.1. Strategy: Activate state-wide alerts and messaging systems.

Output: Number of entities notified

Efficiency: Percentage of affected population informed.

A.1.2. Strategy: Distribute goods and services to the impacted area.

Output: Value of goods and services provided.

Efficiency: Average time to deliver goods and services.

Explanatory: The severity of the incident will determine goods and services requirements.

A.1 3. Strategy: Coordinate assistance from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Output: Number of states providing assistance

Efficiency: Average cost per EMAC mission.

Explanatory: The severity of the incident will determine the number of personnel, goods and services required.

2022

Objective A.1. Lead and coordinate the state response to a natural or man-made incident.

Outcome: Basic services and community functionality restored.

A.1.1. Strategy: Activate state-wide alerts and messaging systems.

Output: Number of entities notified

Efficiency: Percentage of affected population informed.

A.1.2. Strategy: Distribute goods and services to the impacted area.

Output: Value of goods and services provided.

Efficiency: Average time to deliver goods and services.

Explanatory: The severity of the incident will determine goods and services requirements.

A.1 3. Strategy: Coordinate assistance from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Output: Number of states providing assistance

Efficiency: Average cost per EMAC mission.

Explanatory: The severity of the incident will determine the number of personnel, goods and services required.

2023

Objective A.1. Lead and coordinate the state response to a natural or man-made incident.

Outcome: Basic services and community functionality restored.

A.1.1. Strategy: Activate state-wide alerts and messaging systems.

Output: Number of entities notified

Efficiency: Percentage of affected population informed.

A.1.2. Strategy: Distribute goods and services to the impacted area.

Output: Value of goods and services provided.

Efficiency: Average time to deliver goods and services.

Explanatory: The severity of the incident will determine goods and services requirements.

A.1.3. Strategy: Coordinate assistance from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Output: Number of states providing assistance

Efficiency: Average cost per EMAC mission.

Explanatory: The severity of the incident will determine the number of personnel, goods and services required.

Program 3: Recovery (722-00)

Goal A: Coordinate the timely restoration, strengthening and revitalization of housing, employment, education and healthcare facilities of communities affected by natural or man-made incidents. (See Miss. Code Ann. § 33-15-307)

2019

Objective A.1 Lead, coordinate and drive the recovery process.

Outcome: Number of pre-disaster recovery plans in place.

Outcome: Number of stakeholders involved in recovery planning.

Outcome: Percent of recovery objectives complete.

A.1.1. Strategy: Serve as interface between state agencies and the federal government for funding of ongoing recovery projects.

Output: Number of ongoing projects.

Efficiency: Average cost per project.

Explanatory: The severity of incidents will affect the number of projects.

A.1.2. Strategy: Conduct pre- and post-disaster planning meetings with key stakeholders across the state.

Output: Number of meetings conducted.

Efficiency: Number of pre-and post-disaster plans produced.

Explanatory: The severity of incidents will alter the pre- vs post-disaster planning process.

2020

Objective A.1 Lead, coordinate and drive the recovery process.

Outcome: Number of pre-disaster recovery plans in place.

Outcome: Number of stakeholders involved in recovery planning.

Outcome: Percent of recovery objectives complete.

A.1.1. Strategy: Serve as interface between state agencies and the federal government for funding of ongoing recovery projects.

Output: Number of ongoing projects.

Efficiency: Average cost per project.

Explanatory: The severity of incidents will affect the number of projects.

A.1.2. Strategy: Conduct pre- and post-disaster planning meetings with key stakeholders across the state.

Output: Number of meetings conducted.

Efficiency: Number of pre-and post-disaster plans produced.

Explanatory: The severity of incidents will alter the pre- vs post-disaster planning process.

2021

Objective A.1 Lead, coordinate and drive the recovery process.

Outcome: Number of pre-disaster recovery plans in place.

Outcome: Number of stakeholders involved in recovery planning.

Outcome: Percent of recovery objectives complete.

A.1.1. Strategy: Serve as interface between state agencies and the federal government for funding of ongoing recovery projects.

Output: Number of ongoing projects.

Efficiency: Average cost per project.

Explanatory: The severity of incidents will affect the number of projects.

A.1.2. Strategy: Conduct pre- and post-disaster planning meetings with key stakeholders across the state.

Output: Number of meetings conducted.

Efficiency: Number of pre-and post-disaster plans produced.

Explanatory: The severity of incidents will alter the pre- vs post-disaster planning process.

2022

Objective A.1 Lead, coordinate and drive the recovery process.

Outcome: Number of pre-disaster recovery plans in place.

Outcome: Number of stakeholders involved in recovery planning.

Outcome: Percent of recovery objectives complete.

A.1.1. Strategy: Serve as interface between state agencies and the federal government for funding of ongoing recovery projects.

Output: Number of ongoing projects.

Efficiency: Average cost per project.

Explanatory: The severity of incidents will affect the number of projects.

A.1.2. Strategy: Conduct pre- and post-disaster planning meetings with key stakeholders across the state.

Output: Number of meetings conducted.

Efficiency: Number of pre-and post-disaster plans produced.

Explanatory: The severity of incidents will alter the pre- vs post-disaster planning process.

2023

Objective A.1 Lead, coordinate and drive the recovery process.

Outcome: Number of pre-disaster recovery plans in place.

Outcome: Number of stakeholders involved in recovery planning.

Outcome: Percent of recovery objectives complete.

A.1.1. Strategy: Serve as interface between state agencies and the federal government for funding of ongoing recovery projects.

Output: Number of ongoing projects.

Efficiency: Average cost per project.

Explanatory: The severity of incidents will affect the number of projects.

A.1.2. Strategy: Conduct pre- and post-disaster planning meetings with key stakeholders across the state.

Output: Number of meetings conducted.

Efficiency: Number of pre-and post-disaster plans produced.

Explanatory: The severity of incidents will alter the pre- vs post-disaster planning process.

Program 4: Mitigation (722-00)

Goal A: Lessen the impact of future natural and man-made incidents, thus reducing the loss of life and property, through deliberate planning to identify risks and vulnerabilities, administration of programs to provide funding for mitigation projects, floodplain management, flood hazard mitigation and the National Flood Insurance Program. (See Miss. Code Ann. § 33-15-307)

2019

Objective A.1. Coordinate disaster loss reduction programs, initiatives and policies throughout Mississippi.

Outcome: Reduction in damage due to natural and man-made incidents.

A.1.1. Strategy: Conduct Community Assistance Visits.

Output: Number of Community Assistance Visits.

Efficiency: Number of programs and structures inspected.

A.1.2. Strategy: Conduct workshops for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Output: Number of workshops conducted.

Efficiency: Number of new communities enrolled in the NFIP.

A.1.3. Strategy: Manage the funding of mitigation projects throughout the state.

Output: Number of ongoing projects.

Efficiency: Average cost per project.

2020

Objective A.1. Coordinate disaster loss reduction programs, initiatives and policies throughout Mississippi.

Outcome: Reduction in damage due to natural and man-made incidents.

A.1.1. Strategy: Conduct Community Assistance Visits.

Output: Number of Community Assistance Visits.

Efficiency: Number of programs and structures inspected.

A.1.2. Strategy: Conduct workshops for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Output: Number of workshops conducted.

Efficiency: Number of new communities enrolled in the NFIP.

A.1.3. Strategy: Manage the funding of mitigation projects throughout the state.

Output: Number of ongoing projects.

Efficiency: Average cost per project.

2021

Objective A.1. Coordinate disaster loss reduction programs, initiatives and policies throughout Mississippi.

Outcome: Reduction in damage due to natural and man-made incidents.

A.1.1. Strategy: Conduct Community Assistance Visits.

Output: Number of Community Assistance Visits.

Efficiency: Number of programs and structures inspected.

A.1.2. Strategy: Conduct workshops for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Output: Number of workshops conducted.

Efficiency: Number of new communities enrolled in the NFIP.

A.1.3. Strategy: Manage the funding of mitigation projects throughout the state.

Output: Number of ongoing projects.

Efficiency: Average cost per project.

2022

Objective A.1. Coordinate disaster loss reduction programs, initiatives and policies throughout Mississippi.

Outcome: Reduction in damage due to natural and man-made incidents.

A.1.1. Strategy: Conduct Community Assistance Visits.

Output: Number of Community Assistance Visits.

Efficiency: Number of programs and structures inspected.

A.1.2. Strategy: Conduct workshops for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Output: Number of workshops conducted.

Efficiency: Number of new communities enrolled in the NFIP.

A.1.3. Strategy: Manage the funding of mitigation projects throughout the state.

Output: Number of ongoing projects.

Efficiency: Average cost per project.

2023

Objective A.1. Coordinate disaster loss reduction programs, initiatives and policies throughout Mississippi.

Outcome: Reduction in damage due to natural and man-made incidents.

A.1.1. Strategy: Conduct Community Assistance Visits.

Output: Number of Community Assistance Visits.

Efficiency: Number of programs and structures inspected.

A.1.2. Strategy: Conduct workshops for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Output: Number of workshops conducted.

Efficiency: Number of new communities enrolled in the NFIP.

A.1.3. Strategy: Manage the funding of mitigation projects throughout the state.

Output: Number of ongoing projects.

Efficiency: Average cost per project.