

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Climate Resiliency Support Annex

Coordinating Agency

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Primary Agencies

Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)

Support Agencies

University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)
Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)
Mississippi State Fire Marshall's Office (SFMO)
Mississippi Department of Education (MDE)
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)
Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC)
Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)
All other state Agencies, Departments, and Commissions

Non-Government Organizations

American Red Cross (ARC)
Salvation Army (SA)

Federal Support Agencies

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Department of Education (ED)
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
All Other Federal Agencies

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Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

 a. Purpose..... 1

 b. Scope..... 1

2. SUPPORTING ANNEXES..... 2

3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS..... 2

 a. General..... 2

 b. Assumptions..... 3

4. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS 3

5. EXTREME HEAT & COLD..... 4

 a. Extreme Heat 4

 (1) Extreme Heat Watches, Warnings, and Advisories 4

 (2) Heat Index..... 5

 (3) Excessive Heat Health Emergencies..... 5

 b. Extreme Cold 6

 (1) Winter Weather Watches, Warnings, and Advisories. 6

 (2) Windchill..... 7

 (3) Cold Weather Health Emergencies..... 7

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 8

7. RESPONSIBILITIES 9

 a. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)..... 9

 b. Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) 10

 c. University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC)..... 11

 d. Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS)..... 11

 f. Mississippi Department of Education (MDE) 12

 g. Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC)..... 12

 h. Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH)..... 13

 i. Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)..... 13

 j. Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC) 14

 k. Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS)..... 14

Climate Resiliency Support Annex to MS CEMP

l. American Red Cross	15
m. Salvation Army	15
8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES	15
9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE	16

MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Climate Resiliency Support Annex

1. INTRODUCTION. Climate change is expected to profoundly affect weather patterns and temperatures worldwide in the coming decades, with severe implications for public health. Among the many ways global warming affects human health, few are more readily apparent than the trend of increasing heat waves, which are often regarded as the deadliest of all natural disasters. And despite current and future adaptation efforts, the overall health burden of heat waves could grow as average temperatures continue their upward tick and extreme heat events become more frequent, severe, and long-lasting.

But while isolated heat waves pose a significant health risk and grab headlines when they occur, recent research has uncovered a more complex and perhaps unexpected relationship between temperature and public health - on the whole, far more deaths occur in cold weather than in hot. This reality is obscured by the fact that, unlike heat-related health effects, which spike during discrete events, cold-related illnesses and deaths are diffused throughout the year, don't require extreme temperatures, and can lag well behind cold snaps.

Today's ever-changing and more severe weather threatens public health and safety, economic prosperity, communities, and natural systems. It also poses profoundly disproportionate consequences for the most vulnerable among us. To ensure that whole communities are properly prepared, this Annex must be in place to facilitate proactive consideration of all potential hazards and ensure the availability and coordination of necessary information and other resources used to respond to an event. A collaborative effort involving the expertise of all likely response organizations is essential to plan for and implement safety and health procedures.

a. Purpose. This Annex provides guidelines for developing and implementing climate resiliency and emergency support during extreme weather events. This Annex describes the actions needed to ensure emergency worker and public safety and health threats are anticipated, recognized, evaluated, and controlled consistently to help support citizens during incident management operations.

This Annex does not supersede but instead coordinates the efforts of multiple response organizations. The main objective is ensuring that the Incident Command/Unified Command, responding organizations, and responders receive coordinated, consistent, accurate, and timely safety and health information and technical assistance.

b. Scope. This Annex addresses those considerations to supporting and facilitating emergency workers and public safety and health protection during potential and actual extreme *heat and cold weather events*. However, all extreme weather hazards should be considered, including severe thunderstorms, drought, flooding, tornadoes, and tropical cyclones (hurricanes)

and tropical storms). Section 2, *Supporting Annexes*, will guide the reader to state-level policies and procedures for incidents associated with extreme heat and cold weather events.

2. SUPPORTING ANNEXES. As this Climate Resiliency Support Annex will focus on extreme heat and cold weather events, the following Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Annexes will provide additional information on other climate resiliency challenges and event response capabilities, limitations, and constraints:

- a. Evacuation Support Annex.
- b. Shelter Support Annex.
- c. Logistical Support Annex.
- d. Hazardous Material Incident Annex.
- e. Hurricane Incident Annex.
- f. Food and Agriculture Incident Annex.
- g. Dam and Levee Breach Incident Annex.

3. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) reports temperatures in Mississippi have risen by a minuscule 0.1°F since the beginning of the 20th century, but recent years have been very warm. The warmest consecutive 5-year interval was the most recent, 2016–2020. Mississippi is one of the few areas globally to experience little net warming.

Historically unprecedented warming is projected during this century. Even under a lower emissions pathway, annual average temperatures are projected to exceed historical record levels in most years by the middle of this century. Since the 1970s, Mississippi temperatures have generally been within the range, but on the low end, of model-simulated temperatures. The projected rate of warming over the next several decades is similar to the observed warming rate since the 1970s.

a. General. Extreme heat and cold weather incidents are generally considered local events in that the local authorities are responsible for supporting the citizens. This may include cooling and warming shelters, bottled water, meals, and other human services. Non-governmental organizations such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and faith-based organizations will often support them. The state may be called on to manage the effort if critical infrastructure is affected. In rare cases, the federal government will support the efforts.

Climate Resiliency Support Annex to MS CEMP

(1) Extreme Heat and Cold Weather incidents are executed locally, state-managed when necessary, and federally supported when necessary.

(2) Mississippi does not have a Department of Labor to liaise with the Federal Department of Labor (DOL).

(3) Mississippi is not an "OSHA state," meaning the state does not have a plan approved by OSHA to regulate occupational safety and health.

(4) Private-sector and government employers are responsible for the safety and health of their employees.

b. Assumptions.

(1) Organizations responding to the incident site have appropriately trained and equipped personnel. They have provided technical support and expertise to their responders per their agency's mission and expertise for the incident.

(2) On-scene incident management organizations have a safety officer(s) assigned to assess the health and safety risks and advise the on-scene incident commander of incident hazards and risks.

(3) This Annex does not replace the primary responsibilities of government and employers; instead, it ensures that response organizations plan and prepare consistently to fulfill these responsibilities and that interoperability is a primary consideration for worker and public safety and health.

4. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS. The following planning considerations include actions or circumstances relevant to response operations in the State of Mississippi:

a. Primary and Supporting Agencies identified herein may implement all or parts of this plan in the event of extreme heat or cold weather incidents.

b. Primary and Supporting Agencies will have supporting plans and SOPs to execute objectives.

c. Whether or not an entity is identified in this plan as a primary or supporting agency, it is understood that all Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) may have a role in supporting activation operations.

d. Due to potential infrastructure damage, power outages, and overloading or impaired communications systems, communications may be significantly hampered in the aftermath of a hazardous incident.

e. A hazardous incident may significantly impact the area's critical transportation infrastructure and hinder response operations.

f. This Annex will integrate with other existing local and state emergency plans to include those currently under development.

5. EXTREME HEAT & COLD.

a. **Extreme Heat.** Extreme heat is generally defined as one or more days of unusually hot or humid weather conditions that can potentially harm human health. The definition of extreme heat varies based on many factors, including location, weather conditions (such as temperature, humidity, and cloud cover), and the season or time of year.

(1) **Extreme Heat Watches, Warnings, and Advisories.** The National Weather Service (NWS) uses four heat categories to communicate the heat threat, and many of the jurisdictions that have extreme heat response plans tie activations to NWS heat threat categories. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) retransmits all NWS Watches and Warnings to emergency management stakeholders statewide.

(a) **Excessive Heat Outlooks.** An Outlook is issued when the potential exists for an excessive heat event in the next 3–7 days. An Outlook provides information to those who need considerable advanced warning to prepare for the event.

(b) **Heat Advisory.** A Heat Advisory is issued within 12 hours of the onset of extremely dangerous heat conditions. An Advisory is issued when the maximum heat index temperature is expected to be 100° F or higher for at least two (2) days, and nighttime air temperatures will not drop below 75° F; however, these criteria vary across the country, especially for areas that are not used to dangerous heat conditions. Take precautions to avoid heat illness. If people don't take precautions, they may become seriously ill or even die.

(c) **Excessive Heat Watch.** Heat watches are issued when conditions are favorable for an excessive heat event in the next 24–72 hours. A Watch is used when the risk of a heat wave has increased, but its occurrence and timing are still uncertain.

(d) **Excessive Heat Warning.** An Excessive Heat Warning is issued within 12 hours of the onset of extremely dangerous heat conditions. This Warning is initiated when the maximum

heat index temperature is expected to be 105° F or higher for at least two (2) days, and nighttime air temperatures will not drop below 75°F; however, these criteria vary across the country, especially for areas not used to extreme heat conditions. If people don't take precautions immediately during extreme conditions, they may become seriously ill or even die.

(2) Heat Index. The heat index is one way to measure how hot it feels outside. The heat index measures both temperature and humidity and accounts for the fact that sweat does not evaporate as easily when the air contains greater amounts of moisture. The combination of high temperature and high humidity is dangerous for human health, as illustrated in the chart below:

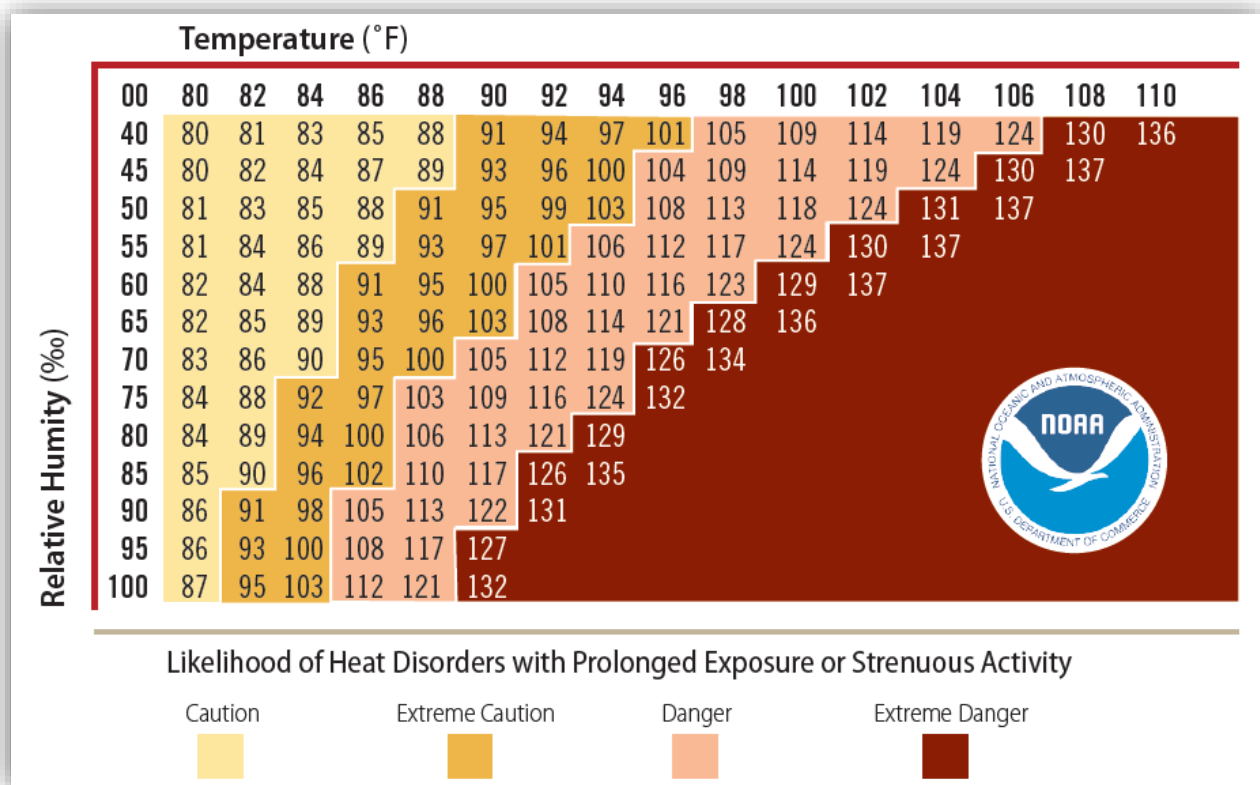


Figure 1. National Weather Service Heat Index

(3) Excessive Heat Health Emergencies. Heat emergencies have three stages: heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heatstroke. All three stages of heat emergency are serious. It is critically important for all to know how to spot the symptoms of a heat emergency.

(a) Heat Cramps. Heat cramps are painful, involuntary muscle spasms that usually occur during heavy exercise in hot environments. The spasms may be more intense and prolonged than typical nighttime leg cramps. Fluid and electrolyte loss often contribute to heat cramps.

(b) Heat Exhaustion. Heat exhaustion is a condition that happens when your body overheats. Symptoms may include heavy sweating and a rapid pulse. Causes of heat illness include exposure to high temperatures, particularly when there is high humidity and strenuous physical activity. Without prompt treatment, heat exhaustion can lead to heatstroke, a life-threatening condition. Fortunately, heat exhaustion is preventable.

(c) Heat Stroke. Heat stroke is the most serious heat-related illness. It occurs when the body can no longer control its temperature: the body's temperature rises rapidly, the sweating mechanism fails, and the body is unable to cool down. When heat stroke occurs, the body temperature can rise to 106°F or higher within 10 to 15 minutes.

For more information on heat emergencies and treatment, see the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website at: <https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/warning.html>

b. Extreme Cold. What constitutes extreme cold and its effects can vary across different areas of the country. Here in Mississippi, near-freezing temperatures can be considered "extreme cold." Heat can leave your body more rapidly whenever temperatures drop decidedly below normal and as wind speed increases. These weather-related conditions may lead to serious health problems. Extreme cold is a dangerous situation that can bring on health emergencies in susceptible people, such as those without shelter or are stranded or who live in poorly insulated homes or without heat.

(1) Winter Weather Watches, Warnings, and Advisories. Local National Weather Service offices issue winter weather-related Warnings, Watches, and Advisories. Each office knows the local area and will issue Warnings, Watches, or Advisories based on local criteria. The MEMA State Warning Point (SWP) retransmits all NWS Watches and Warnings to emergency management stakeholders statewide.

(a) Winter Weather Advisory. A Winter Weather Advisory will be issued for any amount of freezing rain or when 2 to 4 inches of snow (alone or in combination with sleet and freezing rain) is expected to cause a significant inconvenience but not serious enough to warrant a warning.

(b) Winter Storm Watch. A Winter Storm Watch is issued when there is the potential for significant and hazardous winter weather within 48 hours. It does not mean that significant and hazardous winter weather will occur...it only means it is possible.

(c) Winter Storm Warning. A Winter Storm Warning is issued when a significant combination of hazardous winter weather is occurring or imminent.

Additional winter weather alerts/definitions such as Blizzard Warning, Ice Storm Warning, and Freeze Warning may be used, geographically and situationally dependent.

(2) **Windchill.** The Wind Chill index is the temperature your body feels when the air temperature is combined with the wind speed. It is based on the rate of heat loss from exposed skin caused by the effects of wind and cold. As the speed of the wind increases, it can carry heat away from your body much more quickly, causing skin temperature to drop. When there are high winds, serious weather-related health problems are more likely, even when temperatures are only cool.

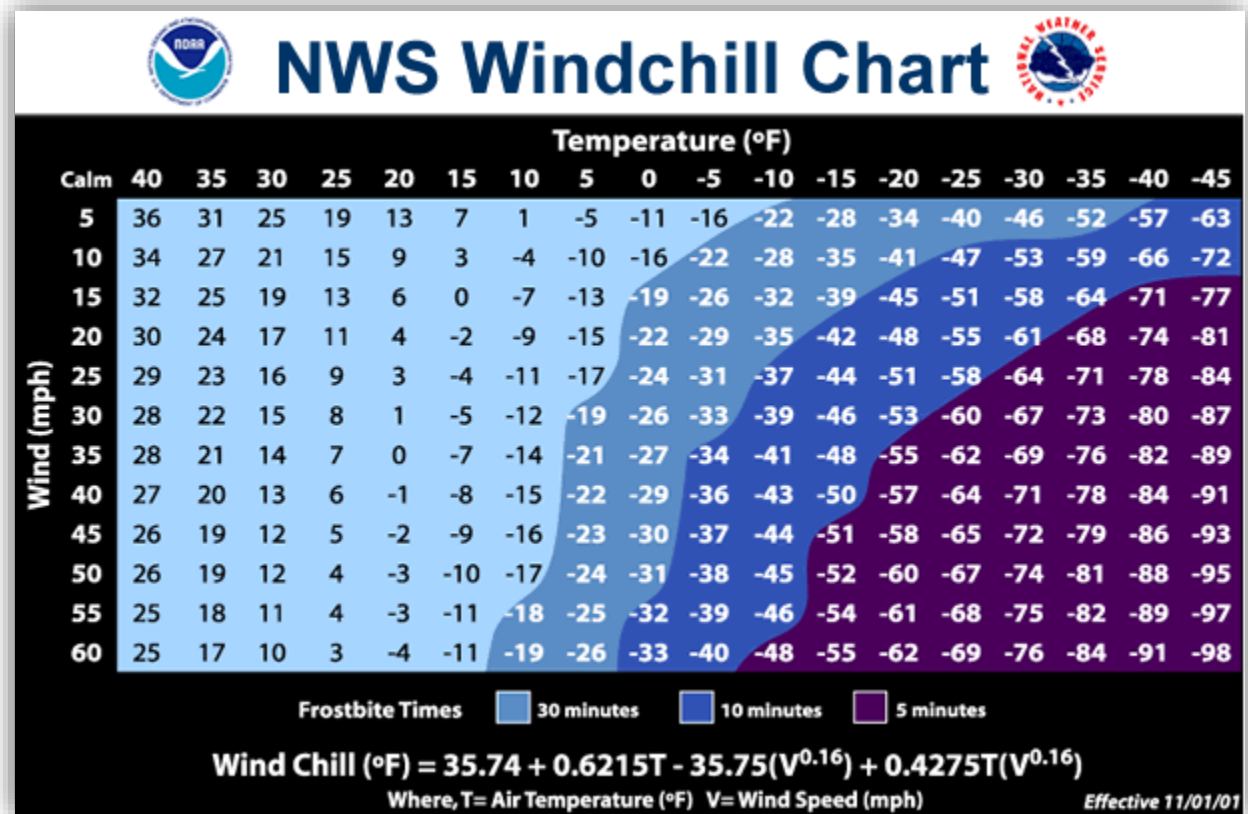


Figure 2. NWS Windchill Chart

(3) **Cold Weather Health Emergencies.** Serious health problems can result from prolonged exposure to the cold. The most common cold-related problems are hypothermia and frostbite.

(a) **Hypothermia.** When exposed to cold temperatures, your body begins to lose heat faster than it can be produced. Prolonged exposure to cold will eventually use up your body's stored energy. The result is hypothermia or abnormally low body temperature. Body temperature that is too low affects the brain, making the victim unable to think clearly or move well. This makes hypothermia particularly dangerous because a person may not know it is happening and

won't be able to do anything about it. Hypothermia is most likely at very cold temperatures, but it can occur even at cool temperatures (above 40°F) if a person becomes chilled from rain, sweat, or submersion in cold water.

(b) Frostbite. Frostbite is an injury to the body that is caused by freezing. Frostbite causes a loss of feeling and color in affected areas. It most often affects the nose, ears, cheeks, chin, fingers, or toes. Frostbite can permanently damage the body, and severe cases can lead to amputation. The risk of frostbite increases in people with reduced blood circulation and those not appropriately dressed for extremely cold temperatures.

For more information on extreme cold weather emergencies and preparedness, see the CDC website at: <https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/winter/pdf/extreme-cold-guide.pdf>

6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. As the coordinating agency for this Support Annex, MEMA will convene appropriate agency representatives as soon as possible to develop a plan for providing the support required. The particular support provided will be dependent upon the size, scope, complexity, and specific hazards associated with the incident and the needs of the response and recovery organizations. This Climate Resiliency Support Annex supports the following functions within the Incident Command System (ICS):

- a.** Support state, tribal, and local jurisdictions as requested or required.
- b.** Provide occupational safety and health technical advice and support to Incident Command/Unified Command and Safety Officer(s) involved in incident management and, if appropriate, at all incident sites.
- c.** Assist with site-specific occupational safety and health plan development and implementation, ensuring that plans are coordinated and consistent among multiple jurisdictions and sites.
- d.** Assist with identifying and assessing health and safety hazards of the incident environment, including continued monitoring of incident safety.
- e.** Assist with task-specific exposure monitoring for physical stressors.
- f.** Assess safety and health resource needs and identify sources for those assets.
- g.** Collect and manage data, such as exposure data and accident/injury documentation, to facilitate consistent data formatting and data-sharing among response organizations.

- h.** Coordinate and provide incident-specific responder training.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES. Extreme heat and cold weather event responsibilities also include associated incidents such as extreme drought, flooding, excessive snowfall and/or icing, wildfires, wildlife insecurity, crop loss, government, business, and school closures, etc. Responsibilities for the agencies listed below include but are not limited to:

a. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) – Coordinating Agency.

(1) Activate and maintain the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC), and Joint Information Center (JIC) to the appropriate level, incident dependent.

(2) Alert applicable state and local government agencies through established warning procedures.

(3) Provides adequate emergency communications statewide.

(4) Maintain situational and operational awareness and disseminate alerts, warnings, and advisories for state and local governments.

(5) Provide continuity of technical, administrative, and material resources during response operations.

(6) Collaborate with MSDH on worker safety and health best practices for response and recovery.

(7) Collect initial assessments and provide information recommendations to key state and local elected officials for decision-making purposes.

(8) Process request for federal assistance provided by MSDH or designee.

(9) Provide logistical support for resource needs for assets identified in assessing responder safety and health.

(10) Gather and disseminate information specific to worker health and safety through the JIC.

(11) Provide for collecting and disseminating public information in coordination with state, tribal, and local governments, neighboring states, and other agencies.

(12) All other needs as deemed appropriate.

b. Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) – Primary Agency.

(1) Upon activation of the SEOC, provide a liaison to coordinate state and federal requirements.

(2) Provide coordination of technical support for response and recovery worker safety and health.

(3) Coordinate with ESF #6 in the provision of required medical services in emergency shelters using volunteers;

(4) Assist local emergency medical services in the evacuation of non-ambulatory patients to other medical facilities;

(5) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding supplemental health/medical re-supply issues;

(6) Provide occupational safety and health technical advice and support to Incident Command/Unified Command and Safety Officer(s) involved in incident management and, if appropriate, at all incident sites.

(7) Provide technical assistance with site-specific occupational safety and health plan development and implementation and ensure that plans are coordinated and consistent among multiple jurisdictions and sites, as appropriate.

(8) Provide technical assistance with identifying and assessing health and safety hazards and characterizing the incident environment, including continued monitoring of incident safety.

(9) If necessary, coordinate the resolution of technical, procedural, and risk assessment conflicts through formal recourse to the Incident Command/Unified Command.

(10) Coordinate capturing and managing incident exposure and injury/illness data to use resources during and after the incident effectively.

(11) Subtask cooperating agencies as deemed necessary to most effectively support the incident's needs and mission assignments' objectives.

(12) Coordinate occupational safety and health assets to be provided to state, tribal, county, and local response and recovery workers by OSHA to support the overall response and recovery operations.

(13) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

(14) Other duties specific to response and recovery efforts (as deemed appropriate and necessary).

c. University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC).

(1) Assist in evaluating the need for longer-term epidemiological medical monitoring and surveillance and appropriate immunization and prophylaxis for responders and recovery workers;

(2) Assist in assessing responder safety and health resource needs and identifying sources for those assets.

(3) Assist in collecting and managing data, such as exposure data and accident/ injury documentation, to facilitate consistent data formatting and data-sharing among response organizations.

(4) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

(5) All other needs specific to worker safety and health as required by MSDH.

d. Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS).

(1) As required, activate the Mississippi Multi-Agency Shelter Support Plan.

(2) As required, In coordination with ESF #7, support the request for resources for established feeding operations (including water, ice, and other essential commodities) at the designated shelter sites and other fixed sites through mobile feeding units and the bulk distribution of food at PODs.

(3) As safe shelters are identified, coordinate with ESF #1 to determine the status of safe routes to and around the shelter facility.

(4) As necessary, assist in the coordination of improvised emergency shelters.

(5) Assist in coordinating the reunification of families separated during the disaster.

(6) Coordinate mental health/crisis counseling services for disaster victims and emergency responders.

(7) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

(8) Coordinate the relief efforts with federal relief counterparts.

e. State Fire Marshal's Office.

(1) Determine and coordinate resources with local government to suppress wildfires.

(2) Coordinate debris clearance to support fire and rescue services.

(3) Assess building and infrastructure for fire hazards.

(4) Support SAR operations.

(5) Provide damage information on economic damage to public/private forests.

(6) Coordinate with ESF #7 regarding procuring any specialized equipment, including heavy equipment needed for the firefighting effort.

(7) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

f. Mississippi Department of Education (MDE).

(1) Implement public school extreme heat and cold weather information campaigns.

(2) Assist local school districts with getting schools back open.

(3) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

g. Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce (MDAC).

(1) Coordinate food safety response activities, including inspecting and verifying food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, products in distribution, and retail sites under the department's jurisdiction.

(2) Assist local farms and ranchers with the relocation of livestock.

(3) Assist local individuals with damage assessments to crops.

(4) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

(5) Assist ESF #6 with animal shelter needs.

h. Mississippi Board of Animal Health (MBAH).

(1) Alert/activate any veterinary emergency personnel residing as provided by the current affected counties' CEMPs.

(2) Coordinate the provision of companion/service animal sheltering with ESF #6.

(3) If required, identify potential animal carcass disposal sites and collection and disposal methods in coordination with ESF #8 and ESF #10.

(4) In coordination with ESF #15, issue animal health and care advisories.

(5) Initiate the rescue, transport, shelter, identification, triage, and treatment of domesticated animals in affected areas.

(6) As soon as possible, coordinate the identification of any supplemental animal health resources needed for the state from the federal level and provide them to the SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(7) Coordinate with the SEOC all domesticated animal response efforts with any MS Board of Animal Health (MBAH) field personnel who may have responded in the affected counties.

(8) Coordinate burial and/or disposal of animal carcasses.

(9) Review and authenticate out-of-state veterinary licenses and certification for in-state use as directed by the state licensing board.

(10) Coordinate emergency medical care for all animals;

(11) Coordinate support for the sheltering of pets for persons within medical needs shelters.

(12) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

i. Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).

(1) Survey impacted areas to assess the impact on critical facilities and locations where hazardous chemicals, flammable substances, and explosives are stored and/or used.

(2) Establish exclusion zones around hazardous material release sites and provide technical guidance on areas requiring evacuation.

(3) Provide directives and technical assistance to those removing contaminated materials or injured persons and evacuating people from hazardous areas.

(4) Provide decontamination and substance removal guidance and assistance.

(5) Identify logistical needs for hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response efforts and coordinate acquisition with ESF #7.

(6) Assist ESF #3 by responding to emergency calls from dam owners and emergency response personnel to ensure the safety of dams that may have the potential to breach and impact the public.

(7) Coordinate with ESF #4 to identify fire situations threatening HAZMAT facilities or locations.

(8) Coordinate all HAZMAT response efforts with MDEQ field personnel who have responded in the affected counties.

(9) Assist ESF #3 with assessing, rehabilitating, and restoring public sewage collection and treatment systems.

(10) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

j. Mississippi Public Service Commission (MPSC).

(1) Coordinate with private companies to restore the affected areas' electricity, water, sewer, and communications.

(2) Assist ESF#10 to ensure the safety of dams that may have the potential to breach and impact the public.

(3) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

k. Mississippi Public Utilities Staff (MPUS).

(1) Determine damage impact and operating capabilities of utilities in the disaster area.

(2) Prioritize resource deployment to critical areas.

(3) Coordinate with private companies to restore the affected area's electricity, water, and communications.

(4) Coordinate logistical support requirements with utility restoration crews.

(5) Coordinate the use of state resources to support restoration efforts when applicable.

(6) Coordinate identifying any supplemental energy resources needed for the state from the federal level and provide SEOC for submission to FEMA.

(7) Continue to maintain an affected county's energy status report that reflects damage/outage information previously collected and projected power restoration dates.

(8) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

l. American Red Cross.

(1) Acts as the lead agency for shelter facility activities.

(2) Provides personnel and supplies to operate the shelter facilities.

(3) Provides SEOC support.

(4) Provides family member location service.

(5) Provides food for evacuees as needed.

(6) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

m. Salvation Army.

(1) Provides support to SEOC and shelter facility operations.

(2) Support the JIC with a POI and agency-specific public messaging, as necessary.

8. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. The procedures in this Annex are built on the core coordinating structures of the CEMP and references listed below. The specific responsibilities of each department and agency are described in the respective ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes,

internal agency plans, policies, and procedures. See the CEMP Base Plan or the SEOC Operations Section for a comprehensive list of Authorities and References.

- a. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 USC 5121 et seq., and Related Authorities
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/stafford-act_2019.pdf
- b. Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15, Emergency Management and Civil Defense
[Mississippi Code of 1972, Title 33, Chapter 15](#)
- c. National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/148019>
- d. National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition, September 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25959>
- e. National Response Framework, Fourth Edition, October 2019
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf
- f. FEMA Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0, September 2021
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf
- g. State of Mississippi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
[MEMA Downloads/CEMP](#)
- h. MEMA Response Framework, June 2023
[MEMA Downloads/MEMA Publications](#)

The MEMA reference repository, containing the CEMP base plan, associated annexes, appendices, and other supporting documents, can be found at [MEMA Downloads](#).

Most Mississippi emergency management stakeholders have access to the MEMA Downloads site. However, non-registered stakeholders may access the repository by submitting an e-mail request to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

9. REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE. This Annex will be continuously reviewed and exercised to evaluate the state's and political subdivisions' ability to execute response and recovery

Climate Resiliency Support Annex to MS CEMP

operations and support tribal and local emergency management agencies. Directors of primary state agencies are responsible for maintaining SOGs, 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 MEMA Executive Director may activate this plan as deemed necessary to ensure high operational readiness.

MEMA will revise this plan on a biennial basis. The revision will include testing, reviewing, and updating the document and its procedures. This plan will be updated every two years, or as necessary, to incorporate new presidential or state directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents. This plan will be rewritten every four (4) years.

MEMA coordinates updates, modifications, and changes to the plan. Heads of state agencies with ESF coordinator responsibility will periodically provide information regarding changes with available resources, personnel, and operating procedures. Recommended changes will be submitted to MEMA for approval and distribution. Submit recommendations via e-mail to preparedness@mema.ms.gov.

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).