What You’ll Need:

- At least a week-long supply of prescription medicines along with a list of all medications, dosage and any allergies
- Descriptions of required accommodations, medical conditions and/or functional needs.
- A list of medical supplies and durable medical equipment needed
- Extra eyeglasses and/or hearing-aid batteries
- Extra wheelchair batteries and/or oxygen
- A list of the type and serial number of medical devices. Include special instructions for operating your equipment in a disaster.
- Copies of medical insurance and Medicare cards
- Contact information for doctors as well as relatives or friends who should be notified if you are hurt
- If you have a service animal, you’ll need pet food, extra water, the animal’s collar with ID tag, medical records and any other supplies.
- Handheld electronic devices loaded with notes and games (and spare chargers), headphones to decrease auditory distractions and comfort snacks and toys that your pets need for stimulation.
- Phone charger
- Portable radio and NOAA weather radio
- Flashlight
- 3-day supply of non-perishable food
- Multi-purpose tool
- Sanitation and personal hygiene items
- Copies of important documents
- Extra cash
- A supply kit to provide for your pet’s sanitation needs
- Veterinary contact information

Disabilities Planning

Pets Planning

Crisis Track Damage Assessment Tool

One of the critical first steps taken by your local county officials after a hurricane or any disaster is to complete a comprehensive damage assessment of all structures within a county.

The data gathered during the comprehensive damage assessment not only is used by the Emergency Management Agency to aid them in determining the scope and extent of the hurricane impacts, but it is also used by MEMA to help determine whether or not to request Federal Disaster Assistance or if a request is made. It is used to support the Governor’s request for FEMA assistance.

MEMA is working with Crisis Track to provide every county in Mississippi with the Crisis Track Disaster Management Application. The Crisis Track application will be used to conduct post disaster damage assessments; as well as record and document the planning, contact, and documentation of other critical disaster related response and recovery operations.

The Crisis Track application allows County Emergency Managers and other county staff to quickly conduct, report, and document the extent and level of damage to every structure within an affected county. All information collected at the county level is automatically shared in real time with MEMA’s Emergency Operations Center in Jackson.

This tool will allow MEMA to be better prepared to respond to affected counties with state resources when needed and ultimately, it will speed up the delivery of federal Disaster Assistance to the state and our residents when it is most needed.

Debris Sorting

After the storm passes, the recovery phase begins, which often includes major clean-up. It’s important to know the proper way to sort damaged household items and debris to help in disposal efforts. The debris sorting process is also crucial when trying to obtain a disaster declaration.

WARNING: After a hurricane, trash and debris can attract unwanted wildlife, which may carry infections, or can become hazardous if burned.
You can access all the regional National Weather Service web pages listed in We also encourage you to track any tropical system that forms on our website. Hurricanes are classified into five categories, which are based off of sustained wind speed intensity. High winds are known as tropical storms or hurricanes and cause catastrophic damage to homes and buildings. Hurricanes can cause catastrophic storm surge, widespread wind damage, and significant flooding. Even tropical storms can cause significant flooding and tornadoes. The tornado and flooding risk can extend well inland and last for several days after landfall. There are no signs on how sudden or the same impact, but all of these signs can cause substantial damage and result in fatalities.

Hurricanes are strong tropical cyclones that form over warm tropical waters, such as the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. These large systems rotate around a center of low pressure known as the eye. Hurricanes can have winds ranging from 119 to over 155 mph, which is the threshold for a tropical storm. These storms can produce large storm surge, flooding, high wind, and tornadoes, and are associated with hurricanes causing flooding.

High wind is always a danger during a tropical storm or hurricane. High winds can be a problem even during a tropical storm, but hurricanes bring much stronger winds. The strongest winds are found on the right side of the center of the storm, which can be life-threatening. When developing your hurricane evacuation plan, use this map as a reference to determine the most effective evacuation route for you and your family. Major interstates and highways, such as Interstate 55, Interstate 59 and Highway 90, are shown in blue and are primary evacuation routes. There are also alternate evacuation routes highlighted in green, which can also be incorporated into your plan.

When hurricanes make landfall, there is also the threat for tornadoes. Tornadoes that develop as a result of landfalling tropical systems are usually short-lived and not nearly as strong as the tornadoes that develop during our severe weather season with supercell thunderstorms, but they still cause damage. Tornadoes associated with tropical systems have a strong rating of EF-0 to EF-2 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale.

Tornadoes

When tropical systems make landfall, there is also the threat for tornadoes. Most often, tornadoes associated with tropical cyclones occur in Thunderstorms embedded in the rain bands away from the center of the system. If the tropical system is moving north than you must stay to see tornadoes develop within the rain bands that are northeast of the cyclone’s center, also known as the “right front quadrant.”

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The National Weather Service urges you to stay informed and prepared, and to respond when the threat of a natural disaster is imminent.

Evacuation Map:

When developing your hurricane evacuation plan, use this map as a reference to determine the most effective evacuation route for you and your family. Major interstates and highways, such as Interstate 55, Interstate 59 and Highway 90, are shown in blue and are primary evacuation routes. There are also alternate evacuation routes highlighted in green, which can also be incorporated into your plan.

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Stay Safe During Flooding:

- Turn around, don’t drown. If you can’t see the road, DO NOT drive through the water.
- Never drive across flooded roads.
- Move to higher ground.
- Don’t underestimate the power of water!
- Stay away fromanka with a storm surge.
- High winds, storm surge, and inland flooding can cause catastrophic damage to homes and buildings.
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