



PREPARING FOR TOMORROW'S DISASTERS TODAY

MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS

MISSISSIPPI EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY **GUIDE**

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HURRICANES

Hurricanes are severe tropical storms that form in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico and in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. Hurricanes gather heat and energy through contact with warm ocean waters. Evaporation from the seawater increases their power.

Hurricanes rotate in a counter-clockwise direction around an “eye”. They have winds of at least 74 miles per hour. When hurricanes begin to make landfall, heavy rain, strong winds, and dangerous waves can damage buildings, trees,

and property. The heavy waves associated with a tropical storm or hurricane is called storm surge. Storm surge is very dangerous and a major reason why you must stay away from the open waters during a hurricane.

After a tropical storm or hurricane makes landfall on a coastline, it can cause severe weather inland including rain, high winds, and tornadoes. This means being prepared for an emergency no matter where you live in Mississippi is very important!

This guide contains useful materials for the upcoming Hurricane season. You are invited to contact your local emergency management agencies or local National Weather Service office with any questions you may have.

MISSISSIPPI EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
1-866-519-MEMA (6362)

HANCOCK COUNTY EOC, DIRECTOR BRIAN ADAM
228-255-0942

HARRISON COUNTY EOC, DIRECTOR RUPERT LACY
228-865-4002

**JACKSON COUNTY EOC,
DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES EARL ETHERIDGE**
228-769-3111

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Jackson, MS – (601) 936-2189
Mobile, AL – (251)-633-6443
Slidell, LA – (985)-649-0357

GOVERNOR PHIL BRYANT www.governorbryant.com

MISSISSIPPI EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (MEMA) www.msema.org

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NWS)
Jackson, MS – www.weather.gov/jan
Mobile, AL – www.weather.gov/mob
New Orleans, LA – www.weather.gov/lix

NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER (NHC)
www.nhc.noaa.gov

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
www.fema.gov

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT)
www.MDOTtraffic.com

MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

Hurricane season officially runs from June 1 to November 30. Governor Phil Bryant, Mississippi Emergency Management Agency Executive Director Lee Smithson and the National Weather Service urge you to be prepared. Inside this guide, you will find important information associated with tropical storms and hurricanes, and ways to help increase awareness and readiness for those natural disasters.

Whether you live near the Gulf Coast or well inland, you should review preparedness plans and be ready for the season. Hurricane Katrina taught us this fact in 2005 when it affected all 82 counties. Inland communities face the challenges of assisting coastal evacuees, flooding, tornadoes, high winds and power outages.

Personal hurricane plans should be designed so you can take quick action when a storm is approaching. The most important thing is to build a plan based on your level of vulnerability. For example, if you live in an evacuation zone, in a flood prone area or in a mobile home, you should evacuate. If you live inland and away from the coast in a well-built home, you may be better off boarding up and staying put. Whatever you decide, building a plan will allow you to make quick decisions. Your plan will help you answer questions like: Where will I go if I evacuate? How will I get there? When will I leave? What do I need to take with me? How can I prepare or protect my home for the storm? What items do I need to have in a disaster supply kit?

The theme of this guide, “THE FIRST 72 ARE ON YOU!” means residents should have enough supplies to sustain their families for three days or 72 hours after a tropical system makes landfall. It could take that long for public/emergency assistance to reach you.

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MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR PHIL BRYANT

The Mississippi Gulf Coast is no stranger to hurricane season. Thirteen years after Hurricane Katrina, we have vivid memories of that storm and its aftermath. But we also have hope that, as a result, we are more prepared than ever for the threat of tropical weather.

While city, county, and state first responders work together to ensure storm readiness, the most important factor in surviving a disaster is personal preparedness. Please take advantage of the vital information contained in this guide and take the necessary steps to protect your family and your property. There is no substitute for having a plan and being prepared.



Governor Phil Bryant
State of Mississippi



MESSAGE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Former Mississippi Governor Haley Barbour said it best, “When things get bad, we get good”. Mississippi has had more than its fair share of disasters over the past two decades. In every instance, we have emerged better and stronger than before. October 2017 brought us Hurricane Nate, which was the first hurricane to affect our state since 2012. The protective measures put in place since then truly helped minimize the impact and damage of Nate, which is a testament to our state and local leadership throughout the years. However, we must continue to ensure that we understand what it takes to protect our families, our communities and our state before and after a hurricane.

Our first responders will always be there to help in the aftermath of a hurricane. However, it is the responsibility of individual citizens to be prepared. We must all understand that “THE FIRST 72 ARE ON YOU”. This means

having a plan to evacuate well in advance of a storm. Have a plan to get weather warnings. Have a communications plan, to let your family know where you are and that you are safe. The most important thing is safety. Stay informed so that you can make the right decisions for you and your loved ones.

No two storms are ever the same. Just because a community was not affected by one storm does not mean it will not be impacted by a future storm. Always plan on evacuating. Belongings can be replaced. Governor Bryant’s number one priority is the safety of all Mississippians. Always have a plan and always be prepared. This guide provides the essentials for developing your plan.



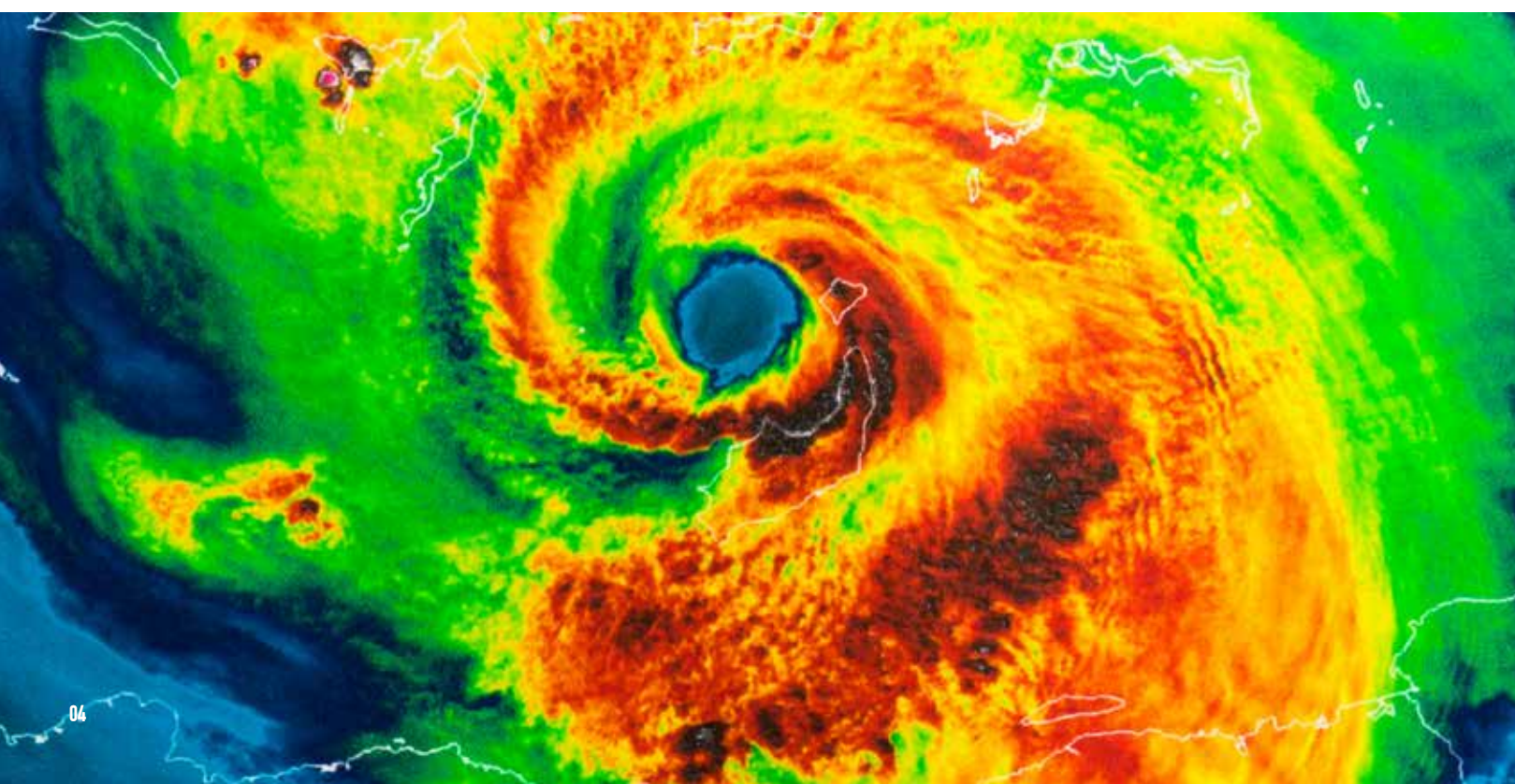
Lee W. Smtihson,
MEMA Executive Director

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Landfalling hurricanes and tropical storms provide a wide variety of hazards. Hurricanes can cause catastrophic storm surge, widespread wind damage, tornadoes 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. No two storms have exactly the same impact, but all are capable of causing substantial damage and injury.

We also encourage you to track any tropical system that forms on our website. You can access all the regional National Weather Service web pages listed in this guide.

Staying informed and being prepared is key to staying safe.



TROPICAL SYSTEMS THAT HAVE MADE LANDFALL IN MISSISSIPPI (1900-2017)

1900	TROPICAL STORM
1901	HURRICANE, CATEGORY 1
1905	2 TROPICAL STORMS
1906	HURRICANE, CATEGORY 2
1907	TROPICAL STORM
1911	HURRICANE, CATEGORY 1
1912	2 HURRICANES, CATEGORY 1; TROPICAL STORM
1915	TROPICAL STORM
1916	HURRICANE, CATEGORY 2
1922	TROPICAL STORM
1923	2 TROPICAL STORMS
1926	HURRICANE, CATEGORY 1; TROPICAL STORM
1932	HURRICANE, CATEGORY 1; TROPICAL STORM
1934	TROPICAL STORM
1948	TROPICAL STORM
1949	TROPICAL STORM
1960	TROPICAL STORM ETHEL

1964	TROPICAL STORM HILDA
1969	HURRICANE CAMILLE, CATEGORY 5
1971	TROPICAL STORM EDITH
1979	HURRICANE FREDRIC, CATEGORY 3 TROPICAL STORM BOB
1985	HURRICANE ELENA, CATEGORY 3 TROPICAL STORM DANNY
1995	TROPICAL STORM ERIN
1997	HURRICANE DANNY, CATEGORY 1
1998	HURRICANE GEORGES, CATEGORY 2
2001	TROPICAL STORM ALLISON
2002	TROPICAL STORM ISIDORE TROPICAL STORM HANNA
2005	TROPICAL STORM CINDY HURRICANE KATRINA, CATEGORY 3
2008	HURRICANE GUSTAV, CATEGORY 2
2012	HURRICANE ISAAC, CATEGORY 1
2017	HURRICANE NATE, CATEGORY 1



WATER

FOOD

NOAA RADIO

WRENCH

FLASHLIGHT

FIRST AID KIT

BATTERIES

DUST MASK

WHISTLE

SANITARY WIPES CAN OPENER

CELL PHONE

PET FOOD BLANKETS

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT COPIES

TOOTHBRUSH, SHAMPOO, TOILET PAPER

CASH

PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS

PLASTIC FORKS/KNIVES

CHANGE OF CLOTHES

HELMET

GENERATOR

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

BABY SUPPLIES

PENCILS/PENS

BEDDING

DRIVERS LICENSE SS CARD

EMERGENCY

SUPPLY KIT

Use this checklist as a guide to pack your supply kit

- FLASHLIGHT(S) WITH EXTRA BATTERIES.
- PORTABLE RADIO WITH EXTRA BATTERIES.
- NOAA WEATHER RADIO.
- NON-PERISHABLE FOOD FOR AT LEAST 3 DAYS.
- BOTTLED WATER (1 GALLON PER PERSON PER DAY).
- FIRST AID KIT WITH PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS.
- BEDDING AND CLOTHING FOR EACH FAMILY MEMBER.
- BLANKETS AND TOWELS.
- PLASTIC DISHES/EATING UTENSILS.
- RAIN JACKETS/PANTS.
- SUN SCREEN/SUNGLASSES/MOSQUITO REPELLANT.
- BABY SUPPLIES (FOOD, DIAPERS, MEDICATION).
- PET SUPPLIES (FOOD, LEASH & CARRIER, VACCINATION RECORDS).
- SANITARY SUPPLIES.
- TOOTHBRUSH, TOOTHPASTE, SOAP, SHAMPOO, CLEANSER, BLEACH, TOWELETTES, TOILET PAPER, TRASH BAGS, FEMININE HYGIENE PRODUCTS.
- COPIES OF IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.
- DRIVER'S LICENSE, SOCIAL SECURITY CARD, PROOF OF RESIDENCE, INSURANCE POLICIES, WILLS, DEEDS, BIRTH AND MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, TAX RECORDS, MEDICAL RECORDS, FAMILY PICTURES, ETC.
- CASH, ENOUGH TO FILL UP YOUR VEHICLE WITH GAS AND TRAVELER'S CHECKS.
- EMERGENCY GENERATOR.
- BICYCLE HELMET.



EVACUATION
SHELTER



EMERGENCY PLANNING

DEVELOP A FAMILY COMMUNICATION PLAN:

How will you get in touch with family members if separated?

What is your family's emergency meeting place if separated?

Phone lines in a disaster area are often overwhelmed. You should designate a friend or family member who lives out of state to be an emergency point of contact in the event that family members become separated.

DEVELOP A FAMILY EVACUATION PLAN:

Where will you and your family go in the event of an evacuation?

Where will your pets go?

Discuss with your family if you will stay with friends, family or go to a shelter.

Look at evacuation routes and know main and alternate evacuation routes.

MDOT TRAFFIC HOTLINE

1-866-521 MDOT (1-866-521-6368)

LOUISIANA DOT TRAFFIC HOTLINE

1-877-4LA-DOTD (1-877-452-3683)

ALABAMA DOT TRAFFIC HOTLINE

1-888-588-2848

MEMA PUBLIC INFORMATION HOTLINE

1-866-519-MEMA (1-866-519-6362)

Listen to Mississippi Public Broadcasting
FM Radio for information:

Biloxi: 90.3

Bude: 88.9

Jackson 91.3

Mississippi State 89.9

Booneville: 89.5

Greenwood: 90.9

Meridian 88.1

Oxford 90.3

MPB 24 hour information hotline:

601-326-1184

On the internet:

www.mpbonline.org

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS OF HAZARDS

HURRICANE: An intense tropical weather system with a well defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph or higher.

TROPICAL STORM: An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a well defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION: An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph or less.

STORM SURGE: This large dome of water often 50 to 100 miles wide sweeps ashore near where a hurricane strikes land and typically accounts for nine of 10 storm deaths. A surge of up to 15 feet or more can cause severe flooding and damage along the coast, particularly when the storm surge coincides with normal high tides. Hurricane Katrina's storm surge was more than 20 feet in many locations.

TORNADOES: Even though a hurricane or tropical storm weakens as it moves inland, it can produce deadly and damaging tornadoes.

FLOODING: Typically, hurricanes bring heavy rains which can compound drainage problems in areas experiencing storm surge flooding. Rainfall totals of 10 inches or more are not uncommon when a tropical storm or hurricane moves across a coastal location. Over land, torrential rain may continue even after the wind has diminished. Rainfall totals of this magnitude could easily result in destructive flash flooding and river flooding. In the 1970's through 1990's more people died from fresh water flooding than from storm surge. Flooding also causes extensive property and agricultural losses.

WHAT TO DO IN A WATCH

- Monitor radio, TV, NOAA Weather Radios and the internet for official bulletins of the storm's progress.
- Fuel and service vehicles.
- Make sure emergency supply kit is full.
- Inspect and secure mobile home tie downs. Prepare to cover all window and door openings.
- Prepare to secure lawn furniture and other loose objects outside the house.
- Listen closely to advice from local and state emergency officials.
- You may be asked to evacuate if you live near the coast when a watch is issued.

WHAT TO DO IN A WARNING

- Closely monitor all official updates/ bulletins.
- Complete preparations, such as putting up storm shutters and securing items.
- Follow instructions from emergency management officials.
- Evacuate immediately if told to do so. If you are evacuating, leave early.
- Stay with friends, relatives or at an inland hotel or as a last resort go to a designated public shelter outside a flood zone.
- The shorter distance you travel, the better, as long as you move away from the coast.
- ALWAYS leave mobile homes, no matter the case.
- Notify neighbors and a family member outside of the warned area of your evacuation plans.



HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS

If you are suddenly faced with a hurricane making landfall, would you know what to do? For residents along the Mississippi Gulf Coast or in storm surge flood zones, evacuations will likely be requested. The key to protecting yourself and your family is having a plan. Main preparations include ensuring that your house and boat are in good condition, your insurance is up to date and that you have adequate supplies on hand. As Hurricane Katrina proved in 2005, it may take up to 72 hours for help to arrive.

Whether you decide to evacuate or not, you should be ready to enact a family disaster plan in case a hurricane or tropical storm threatens. The plans should cover actions like boarding up your house and securing your boat. Special considerations should be taken for young children, the elderly, the disabled and pets..

IF STAYING HOME:

- Only stay home if you have not been ordered to leave.
- Turn refrigerator to maximum cold and open only when necessary.
- Turn off propane tanks.
- Board up windows.
- Stock emergency supply kit.

- Fill bathtub and large containers with water for sanitary purposes.
- Remove loose objects from the outside of your home.

IF WINDS BECOME STRONG:

- Stay away from windows and doors.
- Take shelter in small interior room, closet or hallway.
- Close all interior doors.
- Secure and brace external doors.
- If you are in a two story house, go to a first floor, interior room.

PLAN TO EVACUATE IF YOU:

- Live in a mobile home, live on the coastline, an offshore island, or near a river or flood plain.
- Live in an elevated home or high-rise near the beach. Hurricane winds are stronger at higher elevations.
- Have any medical dependencies that require power. You could lose power for an extended period of time, so it is important to know how you will maintain treatments.

SPECIAL NEEDS AND PET PREPAREDNESS

SPECIAL NEEDS PREPAREDNESS:

- Create a support network to help in an emergency (family, trusted friends, etc.)
- Tell these people where you keep your emergency supplies.
- Give one of your support network members a key to your house or apartment.
- Contact your city or county emergency management office to be placed on a list of people with disabilities.
- Wear medical alert tags or bracelets to help identify your disability.
- If you are dependent on dialysis or other life sustaining treatment, know the location and availability of more than one facility.
- Show others how to operate your wheelchair.
- Know the size and weight of your wheelchair and whether it is collapsible, in case it has to be transported.

PET PREPAREDNESS:

- Pets may not be allowed in the public shelter closest to your home. Plan in advance for shelter alternatives that will work for both you and your pets.
- Your pet should wear a collar with its rabies tag and identification at all times. In your disaster supply kit, include all important pet documents and a backup leash, collar and ID tag.
- Include a crate, pet carrier, litter box if appropriate, plastic trash bags and household chlorine bleach in your kit to provide for your pet's sanitation needs.



HIGH WINDS AND TORNADOES

Hurricane winds are a force to be reckoned with by communities along and near the coast, especially when deciding how strong their homes and businesses should be built. As winds increase against an object, pressure increases at a disproportionate rate. In 75 mph winds, the speed associated with a minimal Category 1 hurricane, the force of those winds can carry about 450 pounds. In 125 mph winds, a Category 3 hurricane, the force is 1,250 pounds. For many structures, this force is enough to cause significant damage or failure. Hurricane-force winds can destroy poorly constructed buildings and mobile homes, down trees and powerlines. Debris, like signs, roofing materials, siding and small items left outside can become airborne and cause damage in hurricanes.

Hurricanes are large storm systems that can measure as much 300 to 500 miles across. In hurricanes the winds rapidly increase in strength from the weakest on outer edge to the strongest near the eye. The winds are most intense around

the eyewall. This area is generally 15 to 20 miles wide and also contains the most intense rainfall. As a hurricane moves inland, winds begin to rapidly decrease, but may remain above hurricane strength well inland. The faster a storm is moving further inland the more likely hurricane-force winds will be experienced.

In 2005, Hurricane Katrina carried hurricane-force winds more than 160 miles north in the Metro-Jackson area, leaving down powerlines and trees in its wake. Hurricanes also produce tornadoes which can add to their destructive power.

These tornadoes most often occur in thunderstorms embedded in rain bands well away from the center of the hurricane. However, they can also occur near the eyewall.





INLAND FLOODING

Hurricanes not only produce storm surge, high winds and tornadoes, but also deadly inland flooding.

Although storm surge has the greatest potential for loss of life as the storm makes landfall, recent research indicates inland flooding has been responsible for the greatest number of deaths in the 1970's through the 1990's. Before Hurricane Katrina, studies showed 59 percent of the tropical cyclone deaths in the United States had resulted from freshwater drowning. It's also important to note that intense rainfall is not related to the strength of a tropical system. Some of the greatest rainfall amounts often occur from the weaker storms that drift slowly or stall over an area.

It is extremely dangerous for people to attempt to drive vehicles through flooded areas. While the water may not look very deep, it may hide severe road damage. Unsuspecting drivers have entered what they thought was a minor overflow on the road, only to find themselves sinking rapidly into a collapsed roadbed.

The rule is simple: If you can't see the road or its markings, do not drive through the water.

Some statistics to remember if you are ever faced with the decision of crossing a flooded roadway:

- As little as one foot of water can push most cars off the road.
- Just six inches of fast moving flood water can sweep a person off his or her feet.
- Most flood related deaths occur at night and involve a vehicle. Tropical cyclones pose significant risk well inland due to fresh water flooding.
- So when you hear hurricane, think inland freshwater flooding.



AFTER THE

AFTER THE STORM

- Continue monitoring radio, TV, weather radios and the internet for updates.
- Wait until an area is deemed safe before entering or returning.
- If you come upon a barricade or a flooded road, turn around and go another way!
- Roads may be closed for your safety; do not drive into flooded areas.
- Stay on firm ground. Moving water only six inches deep can sweep you off your feet. Standing water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Check gas, water, electrical lines and appliances for damage.
- Do not drink or prepare food with tap water until you are certain it is not contaminated.
- Avoid using candles and other open flames indoors.
- Use a flashlight to inspect for damage.
- Be especially cautious if using a chainsaw to cut fallen trees.
- Use the telephone to report emergencies only.
- If you are using an emergency generator, make sure the generator is outside. Never run a generator indoors or in a garage.





ALBERTO
 BERYL
 CHRIS
 DEBBY
 ERNESTO
 FLORENCE
 GORDON
 HELENE
 ISAAC
 JOYCE
 KIRK
 LESLIE
 MICHAEL
 NADINE
 OSCAR
 PATTY
 RAFAEL
 SARA
 TONY
 VALERIE
 WILLIAM

ATLANTIC TROPICAL STORM AND HURRICANE NAMES

2018

Alberto
 Beryl
 Chris
 Debby
 Ernesto
 Florence
 Gordon
 Helene
 Isaac
 Joyce
 Kirk
 Leslie
 Michael
 Nadine
 Oscar
 Patty
 Rafael
 Sara
 Tony
 Valerie
 William

2019

Andrea
 Barry
 Chantal
 Dorian
 Erin
 Fernand
 Gabrielle
 Humberto
 Imelda
 Jerry
 Karen
 Lorenzo
 Melissa
 Nestor
 Olga
 Pablo
 Rebekah
 Sebastien
 Tanya
 Van
 Wendy

2020

Arthur
 Bertha
 Cristobal
 Dolly
 Edouard
 Fay
 Gonzalo
 Hanna
 Isaias
 Josephine
 Kyle
 Laura
 Marco
 Nana
 Omar
 Paulette
 Rene
 Sally
 Teddy
 Vicky
 Wilfred

2021

Ana
 Bill
 Claudette
 Danny
 Elsa
 Fred
 Grace
 Henri
 Ida
 Julian
 Kate
 Larry
 Mindy
 Nicholas
 Odette
 Peter
 Rose
 Sam
 Teresa
 Victor
 Wanda

The only change that is made to the list of Atlantic hurricane names is the occasional retirement of a name. This is done when a hurricane causes so much death and destruction that reuse of the same name would be insensitive to the people who suffered losses. When that happens the World Meteorological Organization replaces the name. For example, "Katrina" has been retired from the name list and will not be used again.

SAFFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE SCALE

WIND SPEED IN MPH	DAMAGE LEVEL
157+	5 CATASTROPHIC
130-156	4 CATASTROPHIC
111-129	3 DEVASTATING
96-110	2 EXTENSIVE
74-95	1 DANGEROUS

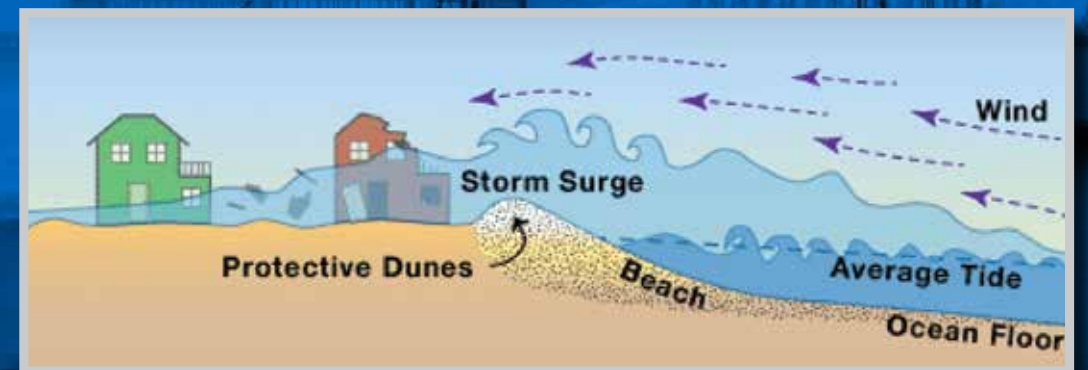
*The National Hurricane Center will issue separate storm surge forecasts for each hurricane.



HURRICANE STORM SURGE

Storm surge is the abnormal rise in seawater level during a storm, measured as the height of the water above the normal predicted astronomical tide. The surge is caused primarily by a storm's winds pushing water onshore. The amplitude of the storm surge at any given location depends on the orientation of the coast line with the storm track; the intensity, size, and speed of the storm; and the local bathymetry.

Storm tide is the total observed seawater level during a storm, resulting from the combination of storm surge and the astronomical tide. Astronomical tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the sun and the moon and have their greatest effects on seawater level during new and full moons—when the sun, the moon, and the Earth are in alignment. As a result, the highest storm tides are often observed during storms that coincide with a new or full moon.





MISSISSIPPI HURRICANES



MEMA 4 KIDS

KIDS CAMPAIGN

MEMA4KIDS

MEM4KIDS:

The MEMA 4 Kids Campaign is designed to teach kids in Mississippi about the weather threats that the state faces. The campaign discusses how to prepare for each type of disaster, but more importantly, how to prevent the damage caused by those disasters.

Illustrated by Pulitzer Prize nominated Cartoonist, Marshall Ramsey, the book takes the reader on a journey through Mississippi. Join Delta the Disaster Dog and Pearl the Preparedness Pup as they travel through the state to visit these characters and learn about a specific disaster, all while Jake the Mitigation Wizard teaches about how to prevent damage.

- Shaky the Earthworm teaches about Earthquakes
- Rainey the Raccoon teaches about Flooding
- Twisty the Turtle teaches about Tornadoes
- Icy the Owl teaches about Winter Weather
- Gusty the Seagull teaches about Hurricanes

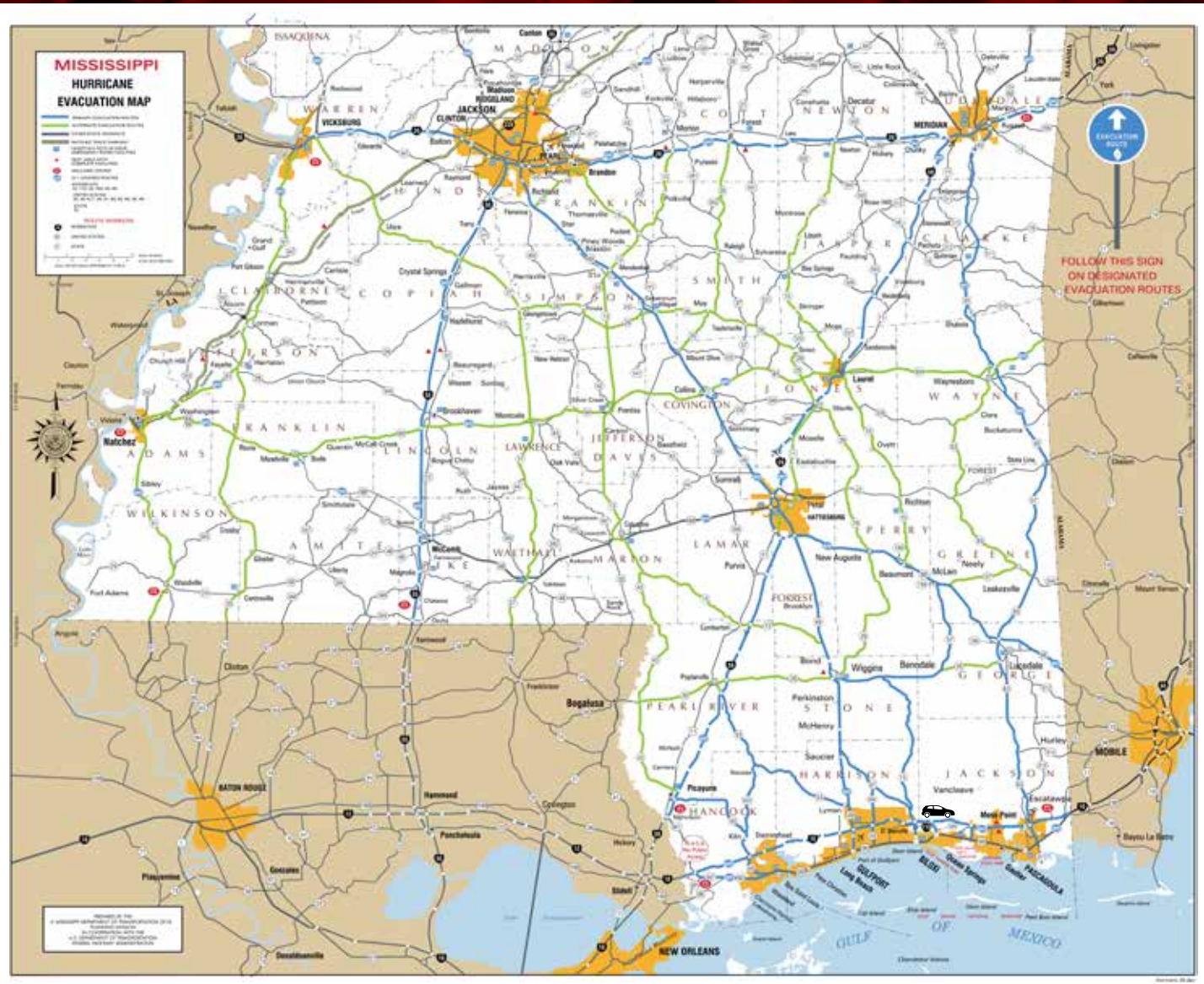
For more information about the MEMA 4 Kids Campaign, visit www.mema4kids.org

MEMA4KIDS.ORG



MDOT HURRICANE EVACUATION ROUTES

FOR MORE INFORMATION: 1-866-521-MDOT (6368) – www.GoMDOT.com/hurricanes



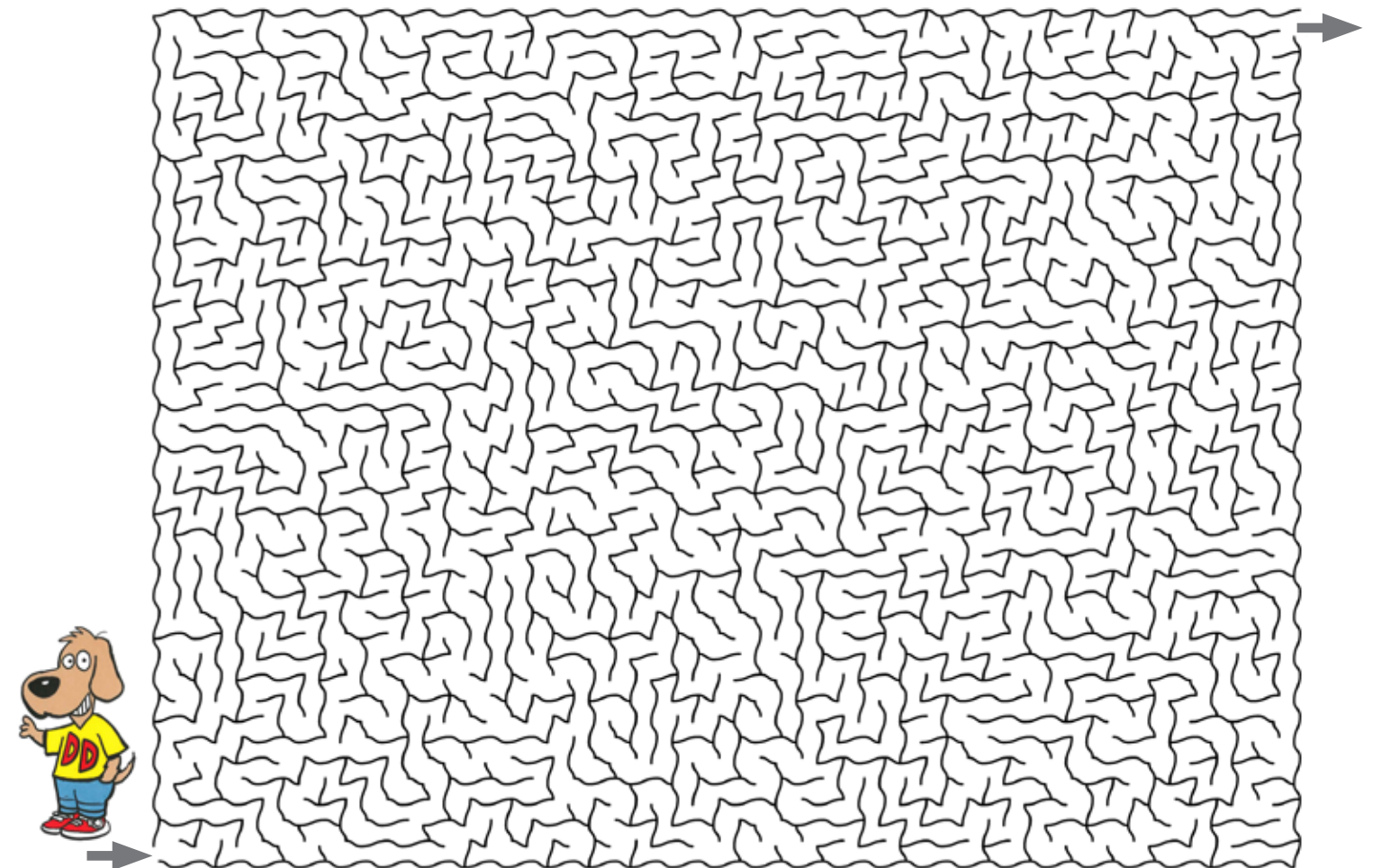
FIND THE HURRICANE IMAGES

Hidden within the pages of this Hurricane Guide is several icons depicting hurricane preparedness. Find each icon shown below:



EVACUATION MAP MAZE

Help Disaster Dog evacuate and find his friends Pearl the Preparedness Pup and Jake the Mitigation Wizard!



MEMA SOCIAL MEDIA

MEMA uses Social Media as another tool to reach residents interested in learning about the agency, disaster preparedness and emergency information. The most widely used MEMA social media tools are Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat and YouTube not to mention our website www.msema.org. By joining one or all of our online communities, you will receive direct emergency information through news releases, video or even short messages via Twitter.

FACEBOOK facebook.com/msemaorg

Our Facebook community of fans grows nearly every day. Here fans can follow updates within the organization, discuss emergency preparedness topics and receive news releases with various updates on events or emergency information.

TWITTER twitter.com/msema

Twitter is an application where you can send and receive short messages, called "Tweets," and links to more information and pictures. MEMA uses Twitter to let followers know about upcoming events, news and emergency information.

YOUTUBE youtube.com/MSEMAorg1

MEMA is always looking for new ways to reach people with important information and that includes using video. MEMA videos are posted on our MEMA YouTube page. Here users will find preparedness messages from various well know figures, as well as video updates on developing situations in an ongoing disaster.

Links to all of these tools may be found on our website at www.msema.org. Please take time to visit our site where we post news releases, emergency preparedness information and free downloads of some MEMA disaster preparedness publications.



MISSISSIPPI EMA SMARTPHONE APP

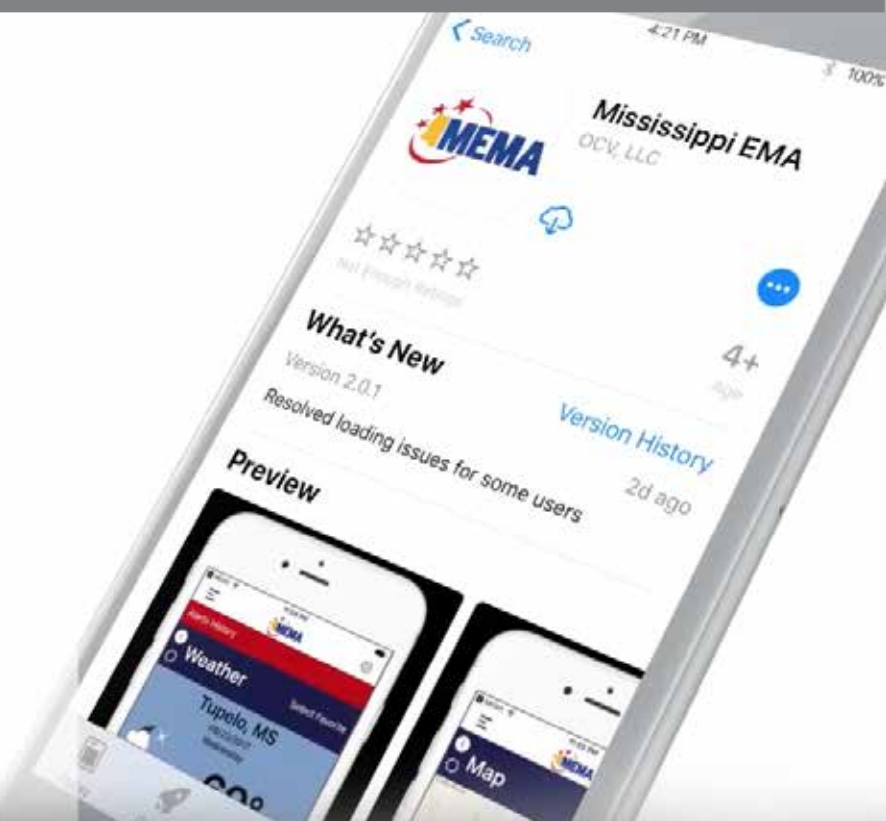
The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency unveiled its new preparedness app for smartphones and tablets in October. The new app provides current weather conditions, live radar, an interactive

emergency kit list, real-time social media posts, preparedness sections for all-hazards, news alerts, videos and interactive contact directories for both MEMA and county emergency managers.

“This is truly a one-stop shop for everyone to use every day. Our goal in development was to give people a reason to open this app every morning, not just when a disaster is on the horizon. We believe this could be a game changer when it comes to preparing Mississippians or those visiting our great state.” – LEE SMITHSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

WEATHER
MAP
EMERGENCY
SOCIAL MEDIA
PREPAREDNESS
NEWS AND ALERTS
VIDEOS

↓
**DOWNLOAD
TODAY**
Search:
Mississippi EMA



PERSONAL EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Fire Department

Police Department

Family Physician

Veterinarian

Local Emergency Manager

Family Check-In Contact

Phone Number

Family Meeting Place

Other

