

**DISASTER PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION
FOR
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY
2006/2007**

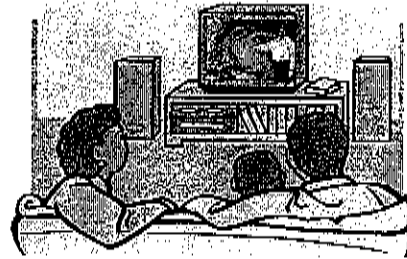
Indian River County



Emergency Management Division

Department of Emergency Services
Division of Emergency Management
1840 25th Street
Vero Beach, FL 32960
(772) 567-8000 ext. 1444
Visit our Web Site at: www.irces.com

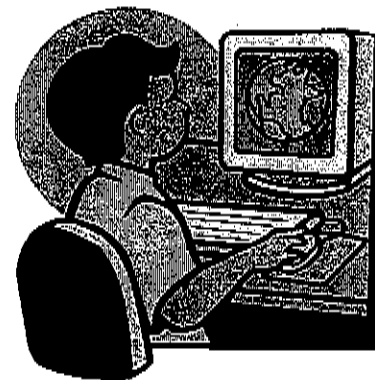
How Do I Obtain the Most Current Emergency Information for Indian River County?



*Gov't. Access Channel
Cable Channel 27*



*Emergency Management
Phone-In Weather Line
(567-2129)*



*Visit us on the Web
www.irces.com*



WSCF 91.9 FM



*NOAA
Weather Radio*

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Please Note:

If you would like to be added to our list to receive disaster information via e-mail, please contact Nathan McCollum at (772) 567-8000, Ext. 1289.

DISASTER

IT CAN STRIKE ANYTIME, ANYWHERE ARE YOU PREPARED?

DID YOU REALIZE Indian River County is susceptible to a number of natural and man-made hazards that could develop quickly, such as the release of a hazardous material into the environment, or over a period of time, as with the approach of a hurricane. Residents should be aware of these hazards, and what can be done when any one of them occurs. Emergency services personnel within the county have developed plans for resolving many of the problems that would be associated with a disaster. However, because of the unpredictable nature of hazards, many occur without warning. Your knowledge of what to do is essential for saving life and property.



WHAT TO DO BEFORE A DISASTER STRIKES there are certain things you can learn and do that will help you get ready for, and cope with, almost any type of emergency. Specific directions for individual hazards are located on the following pages.

General things to consider are

- ▶ **STAY CALM!**
- ▶ **LISTEN** to local media for the latest weather advisories and forecasts.
- ▶ **REPORT** any unusual events to 9-1-1.



*Don't wait until the last minute.
Be prepared to evacuate early.*

IMPORTANT NUMBERS TO KNOW:

Law Enforcement/Fire/Ambulance **DIAL 9-1-1**

Emergency Services Public Information Line **772-567-2129**
(24-hour weather updates)

Hospitals

Indian River Memorial **772-567-4311**
1000 36th Street
Vero Beach, Florida

Sebastian River Medical Center **772-589-3186**
13695 U.S. Hwy. 1
Sebastian, Florida

Indian River County Dept. of Emergency Services **772-567-8000 ext. 444**

Radio Stations

WQCS-FM (88.9) **772-462-4744**

WSCF-FM (91.9) **772-569-0919**

WZZR-FM (92.7) **772-335-9300**

WGYL-FM/WTTB-AM (93.7/1490) **772-567-8366**

WAVW-FM/WBBE-FM/WAXE-AM (101.7/94.7/1370) **772-567-1055**

WQOL-FM (103.7) **772-567-1055**

Television Stations

WPTV (NBC) Channel 5 **772-655-5455**

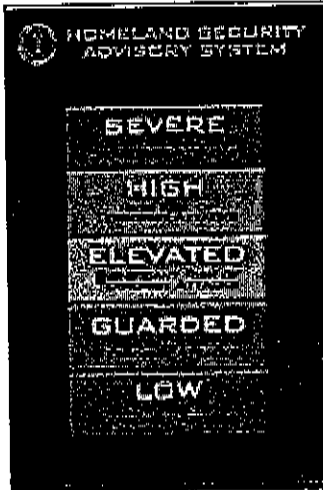
WWCI (IND) Channel 10 **772-978-0023**

WPEC (CBS) Channel 12 **1-800-273-9732**

WPBF (ABC) Channel 25 **772-694-2525**

Government Access Channel **772-567-8000 ext. 1289**
Channel 27 (Cable)

Homeland Security Advisory System



1. Low Condition (Green). This condition is declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attacks. Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures they develop and implement:

- Refining and exercising as appropriate preplanned Protective Measures;
- Ensuring personnel receive proper training on the Homeland Security Advisory System and specific preplanned department or agency Protective measures; and

- Institutionalizing a process to assure that all facilities and regulated sectors are regularly assessed for vulnerabilities to terrorist attacks, and all reasonable measures are taken to mitigate these vulnerabilities.

2. Guarded Condition (Blue). This condition is declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Condition, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- Checking communications with designated emergency response or command locations;
- Reviewing and updating emergency response procedures; and
- Providing the public with any information that would strengthen its ability to act appropriately.

3. Elevated Condition (Yellow). An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- Increasing surveillance of critical locations;
- Coordinating emergency plans as appropriate with nearby jurisdictions;
- Assessing whether the precise characteristics of the threat require the further refinement of preplanned Protective Measures; and
- Implementing, as appropriate, contingency and emergency response plans.

4. High Condition (Orange). A High Condition is declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

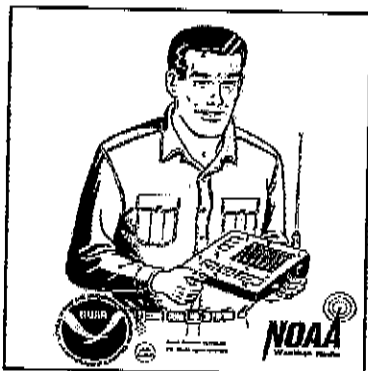
- Coordinating necessary security efforts with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies or any National Guard or other appropriate armed forces organizations;
- Taking additional precautions at public events and possibly considering alternative venues or even cancellation;
- Preparing to execute contingency procedures, such as moving to an alternate site or dispersing their workforce; and
- Restricting threatened facility access to essential personnel only.

5. Severe Condition (Red). A Severe Condition reflects a severe risk of terrorist attacks. Under most circumstances, the Protective Measures for a Severe Condition are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time. In addition to the Protective Measures in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies also should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- Increasing or redirecting personnel to address critical emergency needs;
- Assigning emergency response personnel and pre-positioning and mobilizing specially trained teams or resources;
- Monitoring, redirecting, or constraining transportation systems; and
- Closing public and government facilities.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO

The best way to obtain severe weather information in our area is to purchase a NOAA (National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration) Weather Radio. This is a small device approximately the size of a telephone, which can be activated when severe weather threatens.



NOAA Weather Radios range in price from \$20.00-\$50.00.

The weather radio broadcasts are provided 24 hours a day, by the National Weather Service office in Melbourne, Florida. Their office is responsible for weather conditions from Volusia County south to Martin County. Using the NOAA Weather Radio, you can listen to weather forecast information anytime or you can set the radio into an Alert Mode. In the Alert Mode, the radio will only broadcast when activated by the National Weather Service. If activated, a loud horn will sound followed by important protective action information by the National Weather Service. The NOAA Weather Radio is always used for severe weather; however, it may also be used for any other emergency events that threaten public safety.

The NOAA Weather Radio is sold in many electronic stores throughout the country. In Indian River County, Radio Shack stores carry many different types of weather radios. When shopping for a weather radio, you should consider the following three important features if you live in Indian River County:

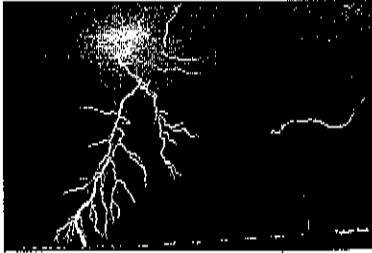
1. Make sure the weather radio has seven (7) channels. The frequency used in our area is located on channel 2 or channel 7 on the weather radio.
2. Make sure the weather radio has an Alert feature for severe weather announcements. This is the only way to receive information without listening to the weather radio 24 hours a day.
3. Make sure the weather radio has a battery back-up in the event you lose power. Most weather radios only need a 9 volt battery which will last for months under normal use. This will assure you receive important announcements even if lightning disrupts your commercial electric power.

The National Weather Service conducts a test of the NOAA Weather Radio system every Wednesday morning. This is a good way to test the Alert feature on your weather radio.

If you have any questions regarding NOAA Weather Radios, please call Nathan McCollum at 772-567-8000, ext. 1289.

LIGHTNING

Lightning kills more people in Florida than any other meteorological phenomena!



Florida is the Lightning Capital of the United States. On average, lightning is responsible for more weather-related deaths in Florida than all other weather hazards combined, and Florida has the highest number of lightning casualties of all 50 states.

Stay Away From Trees and Water

Anywhere outdoors is dangerous during a lightning storm, however the most hazardous are near water or trees; on high places such as house roofs during construction or working on antennae; in other open areas, such as a farmer's field or hiking trail, near vehicles or planes in work done by police, airport baggage handlers and heavy equipment operators.

Safety Rules

1. Go quickly inside a completely enclosed building, not a carport, open garage or covered patio. If no enclosed building is convenient, get inside a hard-topped all-metal vehicle.
2. **Do NOT** take shelter under a tree.
3. If there is no shelter, avoid being the tallest object in the area. If only isolated trees are nearby, crouch on the balls of your feet in the open, keeping twice as far away from a tree as it is tall.
4. Avoid leaning against vehicles. Get off bicycles and motorcycles.
5. Get out of the water, off the beach and out of small boats or canoes. If caught in a boat, crouch down in the center of the boat away from metal hardware. Don't stand in puddles of water, even if wearing rubber boots.
6. Avoid open spaces, wire fences, metal clothes lines, exposed sheds and electrically conductive elevated objects.
7. Do not use metal objects like golf clubs, fishing rods, tennis rackets or tools.
8. Do not work on fences, telephone or power lines, pipelines, or steel fabrications.
9. Stop tractor work and heavy construction equipment, especially when pulling metal equipment, and dismount. Do not seek shelter under the equipment.
10. Avoid congregating in groups. Do not hold hands with others and space yourself several yards from one another.

Safety Guidelines

Plan ahead! Make sure you get the weather forecast before going out.

Carry a NOAA weather radio or a portable radio with you on your travels, especially if you will be away from sturdy shelter (such as boating, camping, etc.). This way you will get the latest forecast.

If you do go ahead with your planned outdoor activity and thunderstorms are expected, have a plan of action in case thunderstorms threaten.

It is recommended that if the time delay between you observing a flash of lightning and the rumble of thunders is half a minute (30 seconds) or less, or if thunderheads are building overhead, you should implement your plan of action!

The 30/30 Rule



- ◆ When the flash is seen, count the number of seconds to the initial “bang” of thunder.
- ◆ Divide the number of seconds by 5 to get the strike distance (in miles)
- ◆ Take shelter if the “Flash-to-Bang” delay is 30 seconds or less
- ◆ Stay undercover until 30 minutes past the last clap of thunder.

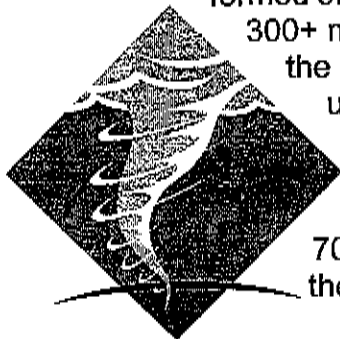
First Aid for Lightning Strike Victims:

- Call 9-1-1
- Administer CPR if necessary
- Give first aid for shock
- Keep victim calm
- Stay with victim until medical help arrives



TORNADO SAFETY

TORNADOES are extremely destructive storms of normally short duration formed of winds rotating in a counter clockwise direction at speeds of up to 300+ miles per hour. They normally form several thousand feet above the earth's surface, usually during warm, humid, unsettled weather; usually in conjunction with a severe thunderstorm. As the thunderstorm moves, tornadoes may form at intervals along its path, travel for a few miles, and dissipate. The forward speed of tornadoes has been observed to range from almost no motion to 70 miles per hour. In Florida, the average tornado width is 475 feet, the average length is 3 miles.



A TORNADO WATCH is issued when conditions are favorable for a tornado to occur. Be prepared to seek shelter.

A TORNADO WARNING is issued when a tornado has either been sighted in the immediate area or been observed by Doppler radar. Immediately seek safe shelter.

WHENEVER THUNDERSTORMS THREATEN YOUR AREA

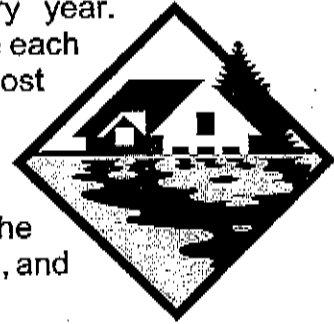
- Listen to local media for latest information and instructions.
- Keep a watch on the horizon. If you see any revolving funnel-shaped clouds, report them immediately by dialing 9-1-1.

UPON SIGHTING A TORNADO

- Take cover immediately.
- Stay away from windows, doors, outside walls and open spaces.
- Protect your head from falling objects or flying debris.
- In public buildings, go to the pre-designated shelter areas.
- In a vehicle, trailer, or mobile home, get out immediately and go to a more substantial structure. Never get underneath a mobile home/trailer. Seek shelter on foot if possible. Do not drive your car!
- If there is no shelter nearby (outside) lie flat in the nearest ditch, ravine or culvert with your hands shielding your head. Even just a low spot in the ground will give you some protection.

Flooding: Are you protected?

Devastating floods occur throughout the U.S. every year. Flooding causes more than \$2 billion in property damage each year, and losses due to flooding are not covered under most homeowners or business policies.



Consider the following:

When it comes to hurricanes, wind speeds do not tell the whole story. Hurricanes produce storm surges, tornadoes, and often the most deadly of all – inland flooding.

While storm surge is always a potential threat, more people have died from inland flooding in the last 30 years. Intense rainfall is not directly related to the wind speed of tropical cyclones. In fact, some of the greatest rainfall amounts occur from weaker storms that drift slowly or stall over an area.

Inland flooding can be a major threat to communities hundreds of miles from the coast as intense rain falls from these huge tropical air masses.

Is your homeowner's or renter's insurance policy enough?

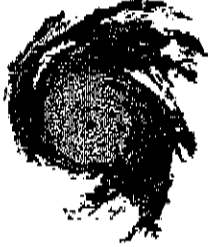
NO! Homeowner and renter policies *do not cover damage from RISING WATER!* However, flood insurance is available to protect homes and businesses and their contents in communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Flood insurance covers damage caused *only* by rising water, whether from ponding, tidal flow, or storm surge. Indian River County participates in the NFIP, and works actively with the Federal Government to make it as affordable as possible.

Do not wait until a flood is coming to purchase your policy. It normally takes 30 days after purchase for a flood insurance policy to go into effect. For more information about flood insurance and the NFIP, contact your insurance company or agent, or call the NFIP at 1-888-356-6329. Insurance under the NFIP is relatively inexpensive, but only you can decide if it's a good personal investment. Ask questions!

Steps to Take Today

- Know your flood risk. Call your local emergency management office or building department for information about flooding.
- Examine your insurance policy.
- Inventory your personal property. Include in your list all home furnishings, clothing, and valuables. Take photographs or video of your home, inside and out. The list and the photographs will help the insurance adjuster settle your claim. Uninsured losses may be tax deductible if they can be documented.
- Prepare a family disaster plan and assemble a family disaster supply kit.

HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS



HURRICANES are one of nature's most destructive, widespread phenomena, occurring most frequently during "hurricane season", which is June 1 - November 30. Hurricanes known also as typhoons, are severe tropical storms with heavy rains and intense winds which blow in a large circle around a center known as the "eye." If the eye, or storm center, passes directly overhead, there will be a lull in the wind lasting from a few minutes to half an hour. At the other side of the "eye," the winds will return rapidly to hurricane force and blow from the opposite direction.

Hurricanes are unpredictable in nature, and depending on their intensity, they can cause a great deal of damage to an area. Hurricanes can produce tornadoes and cause severe flash flooding. Regardless of their size, hurricanes should be respected!

HURRICANE TERMINOLOGY

TROPICAL DEPRESSION a tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind is 38 m.p.h. (33 knots) or less.

TROPICAL STORM a warm core tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface winds is in the range of 39 to 73 m.p.h. (34-63 knots).

ADVISORY a formal message from the National Hurricane Center giving watch and warning information along with details of the tropical disturbance location, intensity, movement and precautions that should be taken. Advisories are numbered consecutively for each storm. Present location and intensity is described and expected movement is given. Remember though, tropical disturbances are not given names until they reach the storm stage - that is, rotary circulation, and constant winds of over 38 m.p.h. (33 knots). Advisories are issued at six (6) hour intervals at 5:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 5:00 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time. Each message will give the name, center (eye) location, and forecast movement of the tropical disturbance. Hurricane watches or warnings are examples of advisories that may be issued.

HURRICANE WATCH a warning that hurricane conditions are a possibility and may threaten the area region. It also means that you should take action to purchase supplies and secure your home/business. When a Hurricane Watch is given, a specific area and time of arrival will be announced.

HURRICANE WARNING means that winds of at least 74 m.p.h. (65 knots), ranging up to 200 m.p.h. (174 knots) or more, are to be expected in the area within a 24-hour time frame. There is the possibility of an evacuation. Be ready to move quickly if such an order is issued by the authorities. Time could be a lifesaver!

FIVE CATEGORIES OF HURRICANES

Category One



Winds of 74 to 95 m.p.h. (65 to 83 knots). Low lying coastal roads inundated, small craft in exposed anchorages torn from moorings, some pier damage, damage to shrubbery, trees and unanchored mobile homes/trailers.

Category Two



Winds of 96 to 110 m.p.h. (84 to 96 knots). Coastal roads and low lying escape routes inland cut off by rising water two (2) to four (4) hours before the arrival of the hurricane's center. Marinas flooded. Some damage to windows, doors and roofing material of building. Major damage to mobile homes/trailers.

Category Three



Winds of 111 to 130 m.p.h. (97 to 113 knots). Low lying escape routes inland cut off by rising water three (3) to four (4) hours before the hurricane's center arrives. Mobile homes/trailers destroyed. Some structural damage to small buildings. Serious flooding on the coast and many small buildings near the coast damaged by battering waves and floating debris.

Category Four



Winds of 131 to 155 m.p.h. (114 to 135 knots). Low lying escape routes inland cut off by rising water three (3) to five (5) hours before the hurricane's center arrives. Major damage to lower floors of buildings near shore because of flooding and battering by waves and debris. Collapse of roofs on many small residences. Extensive damage to windows, doors and roofing materials.

Category Five



Winds of more than 155 m.p.h. (135 knots). Low lying escape routes inland cut off by rising water three (3) to five (5) hours before the center of hurricane arrives. Small buildings overturned or blown away. Extensive shattering of glass in windows and doors. Collapse of roofs on many residential and industrial buildings.

HOW TO TRACK A HURRICANE

Hurricane center positions are given by latitude (for example; 13.5 degrees North) and longitude (for example; 55.0 degrees West). When the storm moves within range of radars, center positions may also be given as statute miles and compass direction from a specified point.



Use a hurricane tracking chart.

When you receive a tropical disturbance advisory, note the advisory number, center position, intensity and forecast direction of movement. Then mark the center position on the tracking chart. Because hurricanes change directions very quickly, you should listen more carefully to where the storm will go, rather than where it has been.

The coordinates for the Vero Beach area are: 27.3 ° North/80.2 ° West.

WHAT TO DO PRIOR TO A HURRICANE

- Familiarize yourself with local hurricane preparedness procedures.
- Plan a flood-free evacuation route. For your reference, consult the Emergency Management Evacuation Information & Routes attached to this document.
- Learn shelter locations before an emergency situation occurs.
- Examine your homeowner's insurance policy for adequate coverage.
- Be prepared for a possible evacuation of your area.
- Prepare a disaster supplies kit.
- Make prior arrangements for the safety of your pets. They **will not be allowed** in public shelters.
- Prepare an evacuation plan for your home, include demonstrating how to shut off water, gas, and electricity at the main switches.
- Discuss re-locating outside of the area and the possibility of leaving well ahead of time. Make plans to stay with a relative or friend who lives in a safer area. Be sure that their home is adequately prepared and supplied.



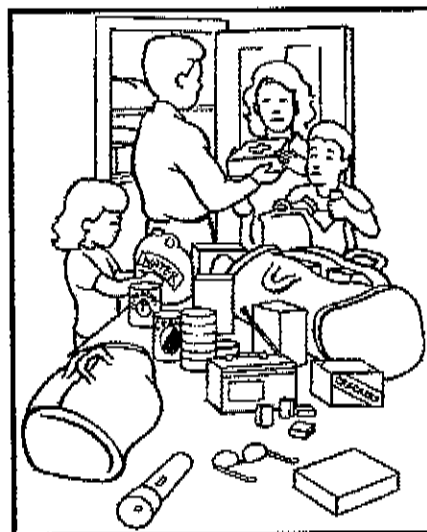
Work on your disaster plan together as a family.

**PREPARE A DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT
(USE QUANTITIES SUFFICIENT FOR 7-10 DAYS) ...**

Assemble supplies you might need in an evacuation. Store them in an easy-to-carry container such as a backpack or duffle bag. To assist in your planning efforts, consult the Disaster Supplies Calendar, located at the back of this publication.

INCLUDE:

- Water (1 gallon/person/day)**
- Non-perishable food items**
- Manually operated can opener**
- Battery-operated radio/tv**
- Flashlight(s)**
- Ample supply of fresh batteries**
- Personal hygiene items**
- First Aid Kit**
- Two (2) week supply of medications**
- Blankets/sleeping bags**
- Extra clothing**
- Lightweight folding chairs/cots**
- Personal items including books and quiet games/toys**
- Infant necessities**
- Important papers (drivers license, marriage license, birth certificate, deed to property, will, etc.)**



*Assembling a Family
Disaster Supplies Kit*

WHAT CAN I DO DURING A HURRICANE THREAT ...

- Keep track of the advisories issued by the weather forecasters (locations, strength and movement of the hurricane).
- Protect your home! Cover all windows and sliding glass doors with a hard covering. Hurricane shutters can protect your home from extensive storm damage. A hard window covering will minimize damage from wind-thrown debris and wind pressure, which can break windows. Remember, garage doors should also be reinforced.
- Secure outdoor objects (debris) or bring them indoors.
- Check the battery, oil, water and fuel your car.
- Check the contents of your Disaster Supplies Kit.
- Make prior arrangements for the safety of your pets. They will not be allowed in public shelters.
- If an evacuation order is not recommended, stay indoors and away from windows during the hurricane. Do not be fooled if there is a lull, this could be the eye of the storm and winds will pick up once again. Listen to the local media for information on the storm.
- Turn the temperature control on your refrigerator and freezer to the coldest setting. If the power goes off and the doors are kept tightly closed, a refrigerator will keep food for up to twenty-four (24) hours or more, a freezer up to forty-eight (48) hours or more. Insulate the outside of both the refrigerator and freezer with blankets. This will aid in keeping both appliances cool.
- Avoid using the telephone except for emergencies.
- Go to a shelter as a last resort. Wait until shelter openings and locations are announced on local media. Not all shelters will be open, go to the first open shelter as soon as possible. Do not expect luxury accommodations at the shelters. Pets, alcohol and firearms will be forbidden.



WHAT TO DO AFTER A HURRICANE

- Remain in your shelter until informed by the local authorities that it is safe to leave.
- Keep tuned to the local media for instructions on:
 - ✓ medical assistance
 - ✓ emergency housing
 - ✓ clothing
 - ✓ food assistance
- Drive only when necessary, do not interrupt crucial rescue and recovery work.
- Report dangling power lines, broken gas, sewer or water mains to 9-1-1.
- Check refrigerated food for spoilage.



Photo courtesy of FEMA

Disaster Recovery Centers will be set up around the county to provide disaster assistance.

AMERICAN RED CROSS PRIMARY SHELTERS

Fellsmere Elementary School
50 North Cypress Street
Fellsmere, Florida 32948

Sebastian Elementary School
400 County Road 512
Sebastian, Florida 32958

Sebastian River Middle Jr. High School
9400 County Road 512
Sebastian, Florida 32958

J.A. Thompson Elementary School
1110 18th Avenue, S.W.
Vero Beach, Florida 32962

V.B.H.S. Freshman Learning Center
1507 19th Street
Vero Beach, Florida 32960

Gifford Middle Seven School
2726 45th Street
Gifford, Florida 32967

Highland Elementary School
500 20th Street S.W.
Vero Beach, Florida 32962

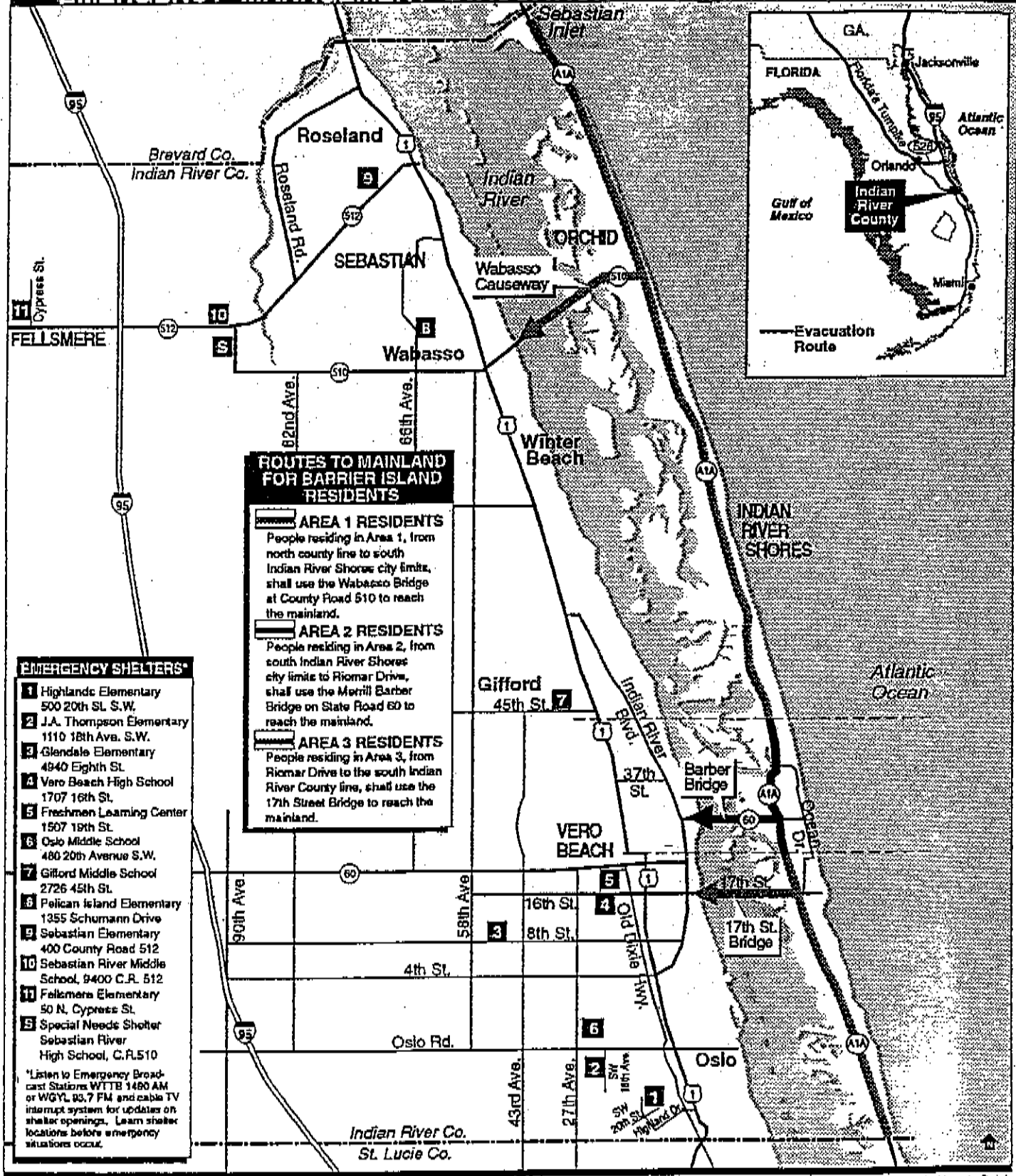
Pelican Island Elementary School
1355 Schumann Drive
Sebastian, Florida 32958

Vero Beach Senior High School
1707 16th Street
Vero Beach, Florida 32960

Oslo Middle School
480 20th Avenue SW
Vero Beach, Florida 32962

**DO NOT REPORT
TO ANY SHELTER
UNTIL ADVISED BY
LOCAL MEDIA.
REMEMBER:
NOT ALL SHELTERS
OPEN AT THE**

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT EVACUATION INFORMATION & ROUTES



ROUTES TO MAINLAND FOR BARRIER ISLAND RESIDENTS

- AREA 1 RESIDENTS**
People residing in Area 1, from north county line to south Indian River Shores city limits, shall use the Wabasso Bridge at County Road 510 to reach the mainland.
- AREA 2 RESIDENTS**
People residing in Area 2, from south Indian River Shores city limits to Riomar Drive, shall use the Merrill Barber Bridge on State Road 60 to reach the mainland.
- AREA 3 RESIDENTS**
People residing in Area 3, from Riomar Drive to the south Indian River County line, shall use the 17th Street Bridge to reach the mainland.

EMERGENCY SHELTERS*

- 1 Highlandc Elementary
500 20th St. S.W.
- 2 J.A. Thompson Elementary
1110 18th Ave. S.W.
- 3 Glendale Elementary
4940 Eighth St.
- 4 Vero Beach High School
1707 16th St.
- 5 Freshmen Learning Center
1507 19th St.
- 6 Oslo Middle School
480 20th Avenue S.W.
- 7 Gifford Middle School
2726 45th St.
- 8 Pelican Island Elementary
1355 Schumann Drive
- 9 Sebastian Elementary
400 County Road 512
- 10 Sebastian River Middle School, 9400 C.R. 512
- 11 Fellsmere Elementary
50 N. Cypress St.
- S Special Needs Shelter
Sebastian River High School, C.R.510

*Listen to Emergency Broadcast Stations WTTB 1480 AM or WGYL 93.7 FM and cable TV interrupt system for updates on shelter openings. Learn shelter locations before emergency situations occur.

Press-Journal Graphic / Angela Seiph

SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS SHELTER INFORMATION



The goal of the Special Needs Shelter Program is to provide a safe place for persons requiring medical assistance to temporarily shelter during an evacuation from either a man-made or natural disaster, rather than inundating local hospitals with a large number of people that a specially equipped and staffed shelter could adequately handle.

REGULAR PUBLIC SHELTERS

Regular public shelters available under emergency conditions will accept anyone who is self-sufficient and needs no outside professional assistance in performing activities of daily living. Individuals not meeting the above criteria will either be referred to the Special Needs Shelter or to an appropriate health care facility. The regular public shelters will have nursing personnel and volunteers to assist evacuees from the time of arrival at the shelter. Individuals with decreased mobility but no additional medical problems will be provided for in a regular shelter.

TRANSPORTATION REGISTRATION

Individuals needing transportation to a Regular Shelter or the Special Needs Shelter, must register with the Special Needs program prior to hurricane season. **There are no guaranteed pick ups for last minute transportation requests once an evacuation order has been issued.**

SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER

The focus of the Special Needs Shelter is the medical support and care of persons who require special care during an evacuation at a shelter, such as but not limited to: Dialysis, Oxygen dependent, Nebulizer and Hospice patients.

Registration is not required, but recommended to allow entrance into the Special Needs Shelter. There are some limitations, specifically those patients with unstable medical conditions, citizens living in adult living facilities or nursing homes. These facilities are required to have emergency evacuation plans for their residents.

This facility, is designed for the handicapped, and has an adequate space capacity for the Special Needs citizens of our county.

The Special Needs Shelter is located at the Liberty Magnet School located on Highway 510 - just east of the Sebastian River High School. The address is 8955 85th Street.

As with any shelter, individuals who plan on utilizing the Special Needs facility must provide their own bedding, medications and supplies to the best of their ability. Supplies would include oxygen equipment, linens, pillows, blankets, chairs, medical supplies, medications, and any other personal items to make the stay as comfortable as possible. Drinking water and any non-perishable food items are also encouraged. Any special dietary foods required by a special care evacuee will be his/her responsibility. Assistance from the parking area into the Special Needs Shelter will be available.

Items such as emergency oxygen equipment, first aid supplies, and advanced life support medications and equipment will be provided by the Division of Emergency Medical Services.

If you are unsure of whether to evacuate to a regular public shelter or to the Special Needs Shelter, please do not hesitate to call for detailed information.

If you would like to receive a registration application or if you require additional information on hurricanes, please contact the Division of Emergency Management at (772) 567-8000 ext. 1444.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS are chemical or substances which are harmful to human health and the environment. These substances are used in industry, agriculture, medicine, research and consumer goods. They present a hazard when they are released into the environment.



Major chemical spills can occur in Indian River County due to the heavy transportation of hazardous materials in the area. If you live within a one mile radius of a hazardous material stockpile; you should be alert to possible accidents. Areas within one mile of major and secondary roadways, and railroads that carry freight, have the greatest threat of being affected by a transportation accident.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ENCOUNTER A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ACCIDENT

- Notify 9-1-1.
- Move away from the accident scene.
- Do not walk into or touch any spilled material.
- **Avoid** inhaling any gases, fumes or smoke. **Do not** assume that gases and vapors are harmless because there is no odor.
- **Do not** go near the accident victims. Wait for the authorities to arrive.
- If a warning signal is heard, tune into your local media for information. Follow instructions carefully that are given by the emergency response personnel.
- If outside during an incident, try to go at least one-half mile from the danger area, in some instances you may need to go a much further distance.
- If you are inside of a motor vehicle, close off the ventilation and close the windows.
- Evacuate immediately if you are asked to do so.
- In certain circumstances, you will be asked to remain indoors, rather than evacuate.
- If you learn that you will be sheltered indoors, fill your bathtub and large containers with water. Be prepared to turn off the intake valve in case authorities advise you to do so.
- Avoid contact with any spilled liquid materials, airborne mist or condensed

solid chemical deposit.

- Keep your body fully covered and wear gloves, socks and shoes, although these measures may offer minimal protection.
- Avoid eating or drinking any food or water which may be contaminated.

WHAT TO DO AFTER A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

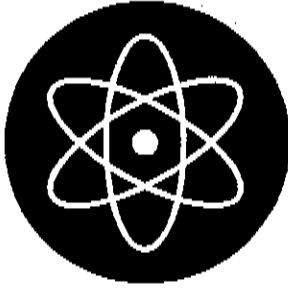
- Do not return home until local authorities say it is safe.
- Upon returning to your home, open all windows, vents and turn on fans to provide ventilation.
- A person or item that has been exposed to a hazardous chemical may be contaminated and could contaminate other people or items.

If you have come in contact with, or been exposed to, hazardous chemicals, you should:

- ✓ Follow decontamination instructions from your local authorities.
- ✓ Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms that may be related to the hazardous materials release.
- ✓ If medical help is not immediately available and you believe you may be contaminated, remove all clothing and shower thoroughly (unless local authorities say the chemical is water reactive and advise you to do otherwise). Change into fresh, loose, warm clothing and seek medical help as soon as possible.
- ✓ Place exposed clothing and shoes in tightly sealed containers without allowing articles to contact other materials, and call local authorities to find out about proper disposal.

Local authorities can advise you on how to clean up your land and property. Report any lingering vapors or other hazards to 9-1-1.

NUCLEAR SAFETY



In the unlikely event of a serious accident at the St. Lucie County/Hutchinson Island Nuclear Power Plant, there might be a release which could send radioactive particles and gases into the atmosphere. Heavier radioactive particles would probably fall quickly, near to the point of release. Lighter particles carried further by the wind, would fall more slowly and could affect areas up to 50 miles from the point of release. Indian River County lies in this 50 mile radius, which is also known as the Ingestion Exposure Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). The main concern for county residents in this 50 mile EPZ would be contamination of vegetables, milk and drinking water which has been obtained from open sources (lakes, rivers, ocean, etc.) Specific instructions concerning protective actions to be taken during such an emergency will be broadcast over the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Radio and TV.

SHOULD AN EMERGENCY OCCUR

- Keep calm
- Tune in to the county government channel or your local media outlet
- Evacuate if you are advised to do so
- Close and lock home doors and windows
- Keep car windows and vents closed; use recirculating air
- Keep a battery powered radio with you at all times. Stock extra batteries.
- If you must go outdoors, cover your nose and mouth with a handkerchief.
- If possible, shelter livestock and give them stored feed and protected water supplies. A special effort should be made to protect dairy cows from being contaminated.
- Wash leafy vegetables, pods and fruits thoroughly. Clean and peel underground vegetables such as potatoes and carrots.
- Fresh vegetables, cattle feed, milk from grazing cattle and open drinking water sources must be tested before consumption.
- If you have just been outdoors, take a thorough shower. Change your clothes and shoes. Put the items you were wearing in a plastic bag and seal it then store it out of the way.

COLD SAFETY

FLORIDA WINTER temperatures (particularly wind chill temperatures) occasionally drop significantly below normal. Staying warm and safe may become a challenge. Many homes will be too cold -- either due to a power failure or inadequate heating systems.



Your ability to feel a change in temperature decreases with age, and older people are more susceptible to health problems caused by cold. If you are more than 65 years old, place an easy-to-read thermometer in an indoor location where you will see it frequently, and check the temperature of your home often during the winter months.

Remember to plan ahead just as you would for other emergencies (hurricanes, power outages, etc.) by having a family disaster plan and maintaining your disaster supplies kit.

Indoor Safety

When people must use space heaters and fireplaces to stay warm, the risk of household fires increases, as well as the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning. If you'll be using a fireplace, wood stove, or kerosene heater, install a smoke detector and a battery-operated carbon monoxide detector near the area to be heated. Test them monthly, and replace the batteries twice yearly. Follow the manufacturer's instructions as well as the advance home safety measures and remember these safety tips:

- Store a multipurpose, dry chemical fire extinguisher near the area to be heated.
- Do not burn paper in a fireplace.
- Ensure adequate ventilation if you must use a kerosene heater.
- Use only the type of fuel your heater is designed to use -- don't substitute.
- If your heater has a damaged electrical cord or produces sparks, don't use it.
- Use fireplaces, wood stoves, and other combustion heaters only if they are properly vented to the outside and do not leak flue gas into the indoor air space.
- Do not place a space heater near things that may catch on fire, such as drapes, furniture, or bedding.

Conserve Heat

You may need fresh air coming in for your heater or for emergency cooking arrangements. However, if you don't need extra ventilation, keep as much heat as possible inside your home. Avoid unnecessary opening of doors or windows. Close off unneeded rooms, stuff towels or rags in cracks under doors, and close draperies or cover windows with blankets at night.

Monitor Temperature

Infants less than one year old should never sleep in a cold room because - (1) infants lose body heat more easily than adults; and (2) unlike adults, infants can't make enough body heat by shivering. Provide warm clothing and a blanket for infants and try to maintain a warm indoor temperature. If the temperature cannot be maintained, make temporary arrangements to stay elsewhere. In an emergency, you can keep an infant warm using your own body heat. If you must sleep, take precautions to prevent rolling on the baby. Pillows and other soft bedding can also present a risk of smothering; remove them from the area near the baby.



Older adults often make less body heat because of a slower metabolism and less physical activity. If you are more than 65 years of age, check the temperature in your home often during severely cold weather. Also, check on elderly friends and neighbors frequently to ensure that their homes are adequately heated.

Eat and Drink Wisely

Eating well-balanced meals will help you stay warmer. Do not drink alcoholic beverages -- they cause your body to lose heat more rapidly. Instead, drink warm, sweet beverages such as hot chocolate or sweetened coffee or tea to help maintain your body temperature. If you have any dietary restrictions, ask your doctor.

Outdoor Safety

Dress warmly, stay dry, and avoid exertion. Remember, your body is already working hard just to stay warm, so don't overdo it.

Cold-Weather Health Conditions

Serious health problems can result from prolonged exposure to the cold. The most common cold-related problem that affects Florida residents is hypothermia.

Hypothermia occurs when prolonged exposure to cold temperatures causes your body to lose heat faster than it can be produced, eventually using up your body's stored energy. 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 can occur even at cool temperatures (above 40°F) if a person becomes chilled from rain, sweat, or submersion in cold water.

Victims of hypothermia are most often (1) elderly people with inadequate food, clothing, or heating; (2) babies sleeping in cold bedrooms; and (3) people who remain outdoors for long periods – the homeless, hikers, hunters, etc.

Recognizing Hypothermia

Adults	Infants
shivering/exhaustion	bright red, cold skin
confusion/fumbling hands	very low energy
memory loss/slurred speech	
drowsiness	

What to Do

If you notice any of these signs, take the person's temperature. If it is below 95°, the situation is an emergency – get medical attention immediately.

If medical care is not available, begin warming the person as follows:

- Call 9-1-1
- Get the victim into a warm room or shelter.
- If the victim has on any wet clothing, remove it.
- Warm the center of the body first – cheek, neck, head, and groin – using an electric blanket, if available. Or use skin-to-skin contact under loose, dry layers of blankets, clothing, towels, or sheets.
- Warm beverages can help increase the body temperature, but do not give alcoholic beverages. Do not try to give beverages to an unconscious person.
- After body temperature has increased, keep the person dry and wrapped in a warm blanket, including the head and neck.
- Get medical attention as soon as possible.

A person with severe hypothermia may be unconscious and may not seem to have a pulse or to be breathing. In this case, handle the victim gently, and get emergency assistance immediately. Even if the victim appears dead, CPR should be provided. CPR should continue while the victim is being warmed, until the victim responds or medical aid becomes available. In some cases, hypothermia victims who appear to be dead can be successfully resuscitated.

These procedures are not substitutes for proper medical care. Hypothermia is a medical emergency and frostbite should be evaluated by a health care provider. It is a good idea to take a first aid and emergency resuscitation (CPR) course to prepare for cold-weather health problems. Knowing what to do is an important part of protecting your health and the health of others.

One more cool tip...

Taking preventive action is your best defense against having to deal with extreme cold-weather conditions. By preparing you home and car in advance for winter emergencies and by observing safety precautions during times of extremely cold weather, you can reduce the risk of weather related health problems.

HEAT SAFETY



FLORIDA HEAT ... can bring unusually high temperatures that may last for days or weeks during the summer. Any summertime activities, must be balanced with measures that aid the body's cooling mechanisms and prevent heat-related illness. Remember to keep cool and use common sense. Follow these important tips:

Drink Plenty of Fluid

During heavy exercise in a hot environment, drink 2-4 glasses (16-32 ounces) of cool water each hour. **Caution:** If your doctor has prescribed a fluid-restricted diet, salt-restricted diet or diuretics for you, consult your doctor before changing what you eat or drink, especially sports beverages.

Replace Salt and Minerals

Heavy sweating removes salt and minerals from the body. In addition to water, drink fruit juice or a sports beverage during exercise or any work in the heat.

Wear Appropriate Clothing

Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose fitting clothing. In the hot sun, a wide-brimmed hat will provide much needed shade and help keep the head cool.

Use Sunscreen

Check the sun protection factor (SPF) number on the label of the sunscreen container. Select SPF 15 or higher to protect yourself adequately. Apply sunscreen 30 minutes before going outdoors and reapply according to package directions.

Pace Yourself

If you are unaccustomed to working or exercising in a hot environment, start slowly and pick up the pace gradually. If exertion in the heat makes your heart pound and leaves you gasping for breath, STOP all activity, get into a cool area, or at least in the shade, and rest, especially if you become lightheaded, confused, weak, or faint.

Stay Cool Indoors

The most efficient way to beat the heat is to stay in an air-conditioned area. If you do not have an air conditioner or evaporative cooling unit, consider a visit to a shopping mall or public library for a few hours. A cool shower or bath is a more effective way to cool off.

Schedule Outdoor Activities Carefully

If you must be out in the heat, try to plan your activities so that you are outdoors either before noon or in the evening. While outdoors, rest frequently in a shady area. Resting periodically will give your body's thermostat a chance to recover.

Use a Buddy System

When working in the heat, monitor the condition of your coworkers and have someone do the same for you. If you are 65 years of age or older, have a friend or relative call to check on you twice a day during a heat wave. If you know anyone in this age group, check on them at least twice a day.

Monitor Those at High Risk

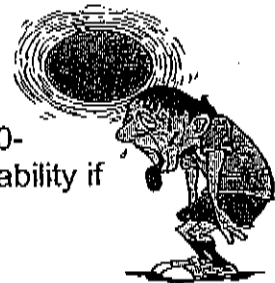


- infants and children up to four years of age
- people who are ill or on certain medications
- people 65 years of age or older
- people who are overweight
- people who overexert during work or exercise
- pregnant women

Hot Weather Health Emergencies

Even short periods of high temperatures can cause serious health problems. Two common problems are *heat stroke* and *heat exhaustion*.

Heat Stroke occurs when the body becomes unable to control its temperature: the body's temperature rises rapidly, the sweating mechanism fails, and the body is unable to cool down. Body temperature may rise to 106°F or higher within 10-15 minutes. Heat stroke can cause death or permanent disability if emergency treatment is not given.



Recognizing Heat Stroke

Warning signs of heat stroke vary but may include an extremely high body temperature (above 103°F, orally), red, hot, and dry skin (no sweating); rapid, strong pulse; throbbing headache; dizziness; nausea; confusion; and unconsciousness.

What to do

If you see any of these signs, you may be dealing with a life threatening emergency. Have someone call for immediate medical assistance while you begin cooling the victim:

- Call 9-1-1.
- Get the victim to a shady area.
- **Cool the victim rapidly using whatever methods you can.** For example, immerse the victim in a tub of cool water; place in a cool shower; spray with cool water from a garden hose; sponge with cool water; or if the humidity is low, wrap the victim in a cool, wet sheet and fan him or her vigorously.
- Monitor body temperature, and continue cooling efforts until the body temperature drops to 101-102°F.
- If emergency medical personnel are delayed, call the hospital emergency room for further instructions.
- Do not give the victim alcohol to drink.

Sometimes a victim's muscles will begin to twitch uncontrollably as a result of heat stroke. If this happens, keep the victim from injuring himself, but do not place any object in the mouth and do not give fluids. If there is vomiting, make sure the airway remains open by turning the victim on his or her side.

Heat Exhaustion is the body's response to an excessive loss of water and salt contained in sweat. Those most prone to heat exhaustion are elderly people, people with high blood pressure and people working or exercising in a hot environment.

Recognizing Heat Exhaustion

Warning signs of heat exhaustion include heavy sweating, paleness, muscle cramps, tiredness, weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea or vomiting, and fainting.

The skin may be cool and moist. The victim's pulse rate will be fast and weak, and breathing will be fast and shallow. If heat exhaustion is untreated, it may progress to heat stroke. **Seek medical attention immediately if symptoms are severe, or the victim has heart problems, high blood pressure or if symptoms last longer than 1 hour.**

What to do

- Call 9-1-1.
- Help the victim cool off. Cooling measures that may be effective include:
 - ✧ cool, non-alcoholic beverages, as directed by your physician
 - ✧ rest
 - ✧ cool shower, bath, or sponge bath
 - ✧ an air-conditioned environment
 - ✧ lightweight clothing

Other Heat-Related Health Problems

Heat Cramps usually affect people who sweat a lot during strenuous activity. This sweating depletes the body's salt and moisture. The low salt level in the muscles causes painful cramps. Heat cramps may also be a symptom of heat exhaustion.

Recognizing Heat Cramps

Heat cramps are muscle pains or spasms - usually in the abdomen, arms, or legs - that may occur in association with strenuous activity. If you have heart problems or are on a low sodium diet, get medical attention for heat cramps.

What to do

If medical attention is not necessary, take these steps:

- Stop all activity and sit quietly in a cool place.
- Drink clear juice or a sports beverage.
- Do not return to strenuous activity for a few hours after the cramps subside because further exertion may lead to heat exhaustion or heat stroke.
- Seek medical attention for heat cramps if they do not subside in 1 hour.

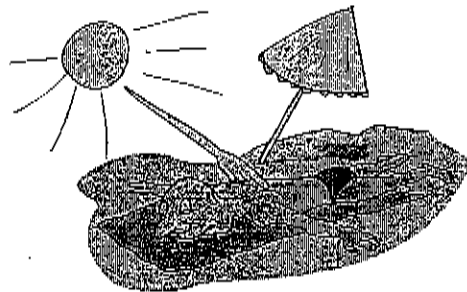
Sunburn should be avoided. Although the discomfort is usually minor and healing often occurs in about a week, a more severe sunburn may require medical attention.

Recognizing Sunburn

Symptoms of sunburn are well known: skin becomes red, painful, and abnormally warm after sun exposure.

What to do

Consult a doctor if the sunburn affects an infant under 1 year of age or if fever, fluid-filled blisters and/or severe pain exists.



Remember these tips when treating sunburn:

- Avoid repeated sun exposure.
- Apply cold compresses or immerse the sunburned area in cool water.
- Apply moisturizing lotion to affected areas.
- Do not break blisters.

Heat Rash is a skin irritation caused by excessive sweating during hot, humid weather. It can occur at any age but is most common in young children.

Recognizing Heat Rash

Heat rash looks like a red cluster of pimples or small blisters. It is more likely to occur on the neck and upper chest, in the groin, under the breasts, and in elbow creases.

What to Do

The best treatment for heat rash is to provide a cooler, less humid environment. Keep the affected area dry. Dusting powder may be used to increase comfort, but avoid using ointments or creams; they keep the skin warm and moist and may make the condition worse.

One last hot tip...

These self-help measures are not a substitute for medical care but may help you recognize and respond promptly to warning signs of trouble. Your best defense against heat-related illness is prevention. Staying cool and making simple changes in your fluid intake, activities, and clothing during hot weather can help you remain safe and healthy.

IMPORTANT PET INFORMATION

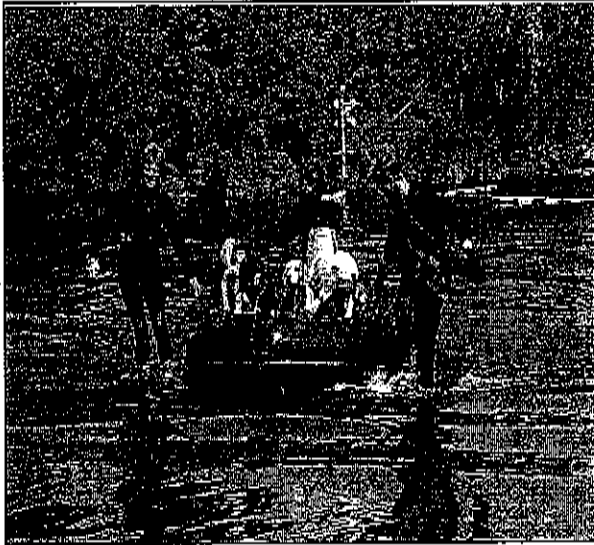


Photo courtesy of FEMA

Don't let your pet become stranded.

During a disaster, public shelters will not permit pets. Seeing eye or hearing guide dogs will be permitted. Humane Society of Vero Beach, boarding kennels and veterinary hospitals will not board animals during a disaster. Therefore, it will be necessary to make arrangements for pets prior to a disaster.

Proper planning for the care of your pet(s) prior to a disaster is critical to their survival. If evacuation orders are recommended, leave in a timely manner and take enough provisions for one week.

TAKING YOUR ANIMAL(S) WITH YOU

- ◆ Pets should be transported in carriers for their protection and yours.
- ◆ Proper ID tags should be worn.
- ◆ Have an ample supply of food and water available.
- ◆ Be sure to have required medications and a First-Aid Kit.
- ◆ Have a photograph of all pets for identification purposes.
- ◆ Research availability of motels that will accept pets in the area in which you plan to go.
- ◆ Notify the local law enforcement agency if your pet gets lost.



Photo courtesy of FEMA.

It is important to have a carrier for your pet.

WEATHERING THE DISASTER AT HOME

- ◆ Photograph all pets for identification purposes.
- ◆ Dogs and cats must have a collar and a current Indian River County license (additional forms of identification are also recommended; i.e., Humane Society I.D. tag, microchip, etc.). Contact your veterinarian for details on micro-chipping.
- ◆ Outdoor pets should be brought indoors.
- ◆ All vaccinations should be current, and an adequate supply of medications should be on hand for one week.
- ◆ Have enough food and water for at least one week.
- ◆ Keep a pet First-Aid Kit available.

PETS HOME ALONE

- ◆ Photograph all pets for identification purposes. Take pictures with you for identification after the disaster.
- ◆ Dogs and cats must have a collar with a Humane Society pet ID tag, and a current Indian River County license.
- ◆ Outdoor pets should be brought indoors.
- ◆ All vaccinations should be current.
- ◆ Leave an adequate supply of accessible food and water for one week and litter for a cat.
- ◆ Confine pet(s) to a well-ventilated inner room of your house.
- ◆ Post signs in windows and on doors showing how many pets are inside, date of your departure and how you may be contacted.
- ◆ Remove or disconnect any objects that may cause a fire or shock your pet(s).
- ◆ Allow your pet access to furniture (i.e., couch, bed, table, etc.). This will allow your pet "higher ground" should rising water enter the house.

LARGE ANIMALS

- ◆ Horses and livestock should be left in an open pasture, unless your barn can withstand hurricane force winds.
- ◆ Do not leave in a modular structure.
- ◆ Pasture fences should be mended prior to a storm.
- ◆ Barbed wire fencing should not be used. It can cause severe injuries to animals.
- ◆ Maintain an ample supply of food, water and medical supplies for at least one week after the disaster.



Photo courtesy of FEMA

AFTER THE DISASTER

- ◆ Communications may be limited after the disaster. Listen to local media.
- ◆ Disaster relief centers will be established throughout the county.
- ◆ Volunteers will also be needed.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Indian River County Animal Control at (772) 567-8000 ext. 1446, or Vero Beach Humane Society at (772) 567-2309.

SPECIAL CARE FOR BOATS BEFORE A STORM

The best hurricane harbors offer protection from the wind and tidal surge. Stout deep-rooted trees - Australian pines or banyans with shallow root systems, on either side of a creek can provide good protection for larger boats.

There is always a possibility of tidal surge. The Indian River does not offer good protection for the average boater. The best advice is to take your boat inland, away from the ocean and the possibility of a tidal surge.

Search in advance for a first and second choice hurricane harbor. Plan how you will tie your boat and buy the necessary lines and fenders for protection.

Remember, once a hurricane warning is issued, it will be too late.

MARINE EVACUATION

As soon as the National Weather Service posts a 50% (percent) probability of hurricane force winds pounding the Treasure Coast within forty-eight (48) hours, a yachtsman's **watch** will be sounded via marine radio VHF channels 16, Weather 1 and Weather 2, as well as over local media. A yachtsman's **warning** will be sounded over when the hurricane is twenty-four (24) hours away.



Don't let this happen to your boat. Have a disaster plan in place.

WHAT TO DO WITH YOUR BOAT

- Move the boat to an in-and-out boat storage facility.
- Store the boat in your garage or a warehouse.
- If your boat is on a trailer and you cannot get it inside, move it to the protected side of your home or garage where it can be secured by a chain or tied with ropes to prevent it from blowing in the wind.
- Put the plugs in the boat and fill halfway with water.
- Let half the air out of the tires, then block them.

For more specific information regarding your boating needs, please contact your local Coast Guard or marina.

DISASTER PLANNING FOR BUSINESSES

The U.S. Department of Labor statistics indicate that of the businesses that experience a disaster, 40% will never reopen and 25% are likely to close their doors within two years. As a result of Hurricane Andrew (August, 1992), 86,000 Floridians were unemployed over night. This is an illustration of the severe economic impact that hurricanes can have on a community.



Make sure all employees know their disaster responsibilities.

A hurricane preparedness plan makes the road to recovery much easier. The single most important factor is being prepared as early as possible. With a good plan, businesses can expect minimal economic impact.

Use the following suggestions to assist you in your planning efforts:

1) EVALUATE YOUR RISK

- a) Determine if you are in an evacuation zone.
- b) Determine if you are particularly vulnerable to winds and tidal surge.

2) DEVELOP A FORMAL WRITTEN HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS PLAN

- a) Define each employee's responsibilities before and after the storm.
- b) Appoint an individual, and designate an alternate, to implement the plan.
- c) Specify outdoor vendors for emergency supplies (plywood, electric generator, heavy plastic sheeting, etc.).
- d) Establish a communication strategy (Where can each employee be contacted?).
- e) Determine which computer records need to be backed-up and which paper files need to be removed from the premises.
- f) Detail actions to take to protect your building and its contents.

3) Make plans to install hurricane shutters (or other hard covering) over all windows.

4) Bring in all loose objects from outside (display racks, garbage cans, etc.)

5) Unplug and wrap all electrical equipment in plastic bags to keep them dry.

6) Move filing cabinets and office machines to a safe part of the building (elevate when possible).

7) Turn off electric power at the main power box.

- 8) Obtain an inventory of all business assets. Photograph or video your business establishment and all company assets. Keep this inventory in a safe place located away from the business establishment.

Many businesses run into trouble by not being adequately insured. It is critical to the recovery of your business to thoroughly review and understand your insurance coverage. This should be done at least on an annual basis.

- 1) Understand if you have replacement value for property and contents.
- 2) Many policies have exclusions - understand your policy's limits.
- 3) Determine the need for flood insurance. Flood insurance is normally written as a separate policy and requires a 30-day wait period.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR MANUFACTURED HOME RESIDENTS

Two years after Hurricane Andrew flattened virtually every mobile home in Homestead, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) began enforcing stricter construction standards.

As a result, mobile homes are being built stronger, heavier and with double the previous anchoring requirements. Industry experts warn that the older the home, the greater the risk of damage in a storm.



*Photo courtesy of FEMA
Dadeland Mobile Home Park
following Hurricane Andrew, 1992*

Models previous to the new standards set in 1994 will only withstand winds of about 75 mph.

By comparison, the new models are made with thicker and stronger wood and use metal strapping to tie the building together as one unit. HUD requires that they be able to withstand 120 mph winds if they are anchored within 1,500 feet of the coast, 110 mph in other areas of coastal counties.

No matter how strong a manufactured home is, owners are advised to inspect anchoring systems regularly to make sure they haven't worked loose. Even though the newer homes are considered "safer" than older models, hurricane winds and related dangers continue to threaten all manufactured/mobile home residents.

**WHEN AN EVACUATION IS ORDERED, ALL MANUFACTURED HOME RESIDENTS
MUST EVACUATE REGARDLESS OF LOCATION, STRUCTURE OR TIE-DOWNS.**

Take the following steps to secure your home before evacuating:

- Pack all breakables in well-padded cartons and place them on the floor of your home.
- Shutter windows.
- Turn off the water where it enters the home.
- Shut off fuel lines and/or turn off bottles at the tanks. DO NOT disconnect.
- Stow away or anchor outside objects such as garbage cans, lawn furniture, etc.
- Minimize damage by using "over the top" and "frame ties" to anchor your mobile home. "Over the top" keep the unit from overturning and "frame ties" prevent it from being blown off the supports.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

INSURANCE POLICY IS WITH:

Policy Number:

Insurance Agent's Name:

Phone Number:

Address:

FLOOD INSURANCE POLICY IS WITH:

Policy Number:

Insurance Agent's Name:

Phone Number:

Address:

Nearest Relative:

Name:

Phone Number:

Out-of-State Contact:

Name:

City:

Phone Number:

Family Physicians:

Name:

Phone Number:

Name:

Phone Number:

Name:

Phone Number:

DISASTER SUPPLIES CALENDAR

This Disaster Supplies Calendar is intended to help you prepare for disasters before they happen. Using the calendar, you can assemble a disaster supplies kit in small steps over a five-month period. Check off items each week, as you gather them. Remember to change and replace perishable supplies (food and water) every six months by rotating them into your regular pantry.

WEEK 1

THINGS TO BUY:

- 1 Gallon Water*
- 1 Jar Peanut Butter
- 1 Large Can Juice*
- 1 Can Meat*
- Manually-operated Can Opener
- Permanent Marker



THINGS TO DO:

1. Familiarize yourself with the types of disasters that can happen in your area.
2. Familiarize yourself with evacuation routes and shelters in your area.
3. Date each perishable food item (use the permanent marker).
4. Register with the county Special Needs program, if eligible.

WEEK 2

THINGS TO BUY:

- Heavy Rope
- Duct Tape
- 2 Flashlights
- Matches in a Waterproof Container

THINGS TO DO:

1. Complete a personal assessment of your needs and your resources in the event of a disaster.

WEEK 3

THINGS TO BUY:

- 1 Gallon Water*
- 1 Can Meat*
- 1 Can Fruit*
- Paper & Pencil
- Map of the Area
- Aspirin or Non-aspirin Pain Reliever (including infant Tylenol, if applicable)
- Package of Baby Diapers, if applicable
- Jars of Baby Food, if applicable

THINGS TO DO:

1. Create a personal support network of friends and relatives who will help you obtain the resources necessary to help you cope during a disaster.

WEEK 4

THINGS TO BUY:

- Can of Seal-in-Air for your Automobile Tires
- Signal Flare
- Compass
- Extra Medications or Prescriptions (label "For Emergency Use Only")
- Baby Formula, if applicable
- Pedialite (or other infant rehydrating solution), if applicable

THINGS TO DO:

1. Compile a medical information list and provide to family member(s).
2. Make sure that your form of identification is current.

WEEK 5

THINGS TO BUY:

- 1 Gallon Water*
- 1 Can Meat*
- 1 Can Fruit*
- 1 Can Vegetables*
- 2 Rolls Toilet Paper
- Extra Toothbrush*
- Travel Size Toothpaste

THINGS TO DO:

1. Make a floor plan of your home, including primary escape routes.
2. Identify safe places to go in case of fire, tornado, flood or hurricane.
3. Practice a fire drill, tornado drill, and hurricane drill with your network.

WEEK 6

THINGS TO BUY:

First Aid Supplies

- Sterile Adhesive Bandages (in assorted sizes)
- Safety Pins
- Adhesive Tape
- Latex Gloves
- Sunscreen
- Gauze Pads
- Sterile Roller Bandages
- Extra Hearing Aid Batteries, if needed

THINGS TO DO:

1. Make arrangements for your pets, if applicable.

WEEK 7

THINGS TO BUY:

- 1 Gallon Water*
- 1 Can Ready-to-Eat (not concentrated) Soup*
- 1 Can Fruit*
- 1 Can Vegetables*
- Sewing Kit
- Disinfectant

THINGS TO DO:

1. Establish an out-of-town contact to call in case of an emergency.

WEEK 8

THINGS TO BUY:

First Aid Supplies

- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Thermometer
- Liquid Antibacterial Hand Soap
- Disposable Hand Wipes (including baby wipes, if applicable)
- Personal Hygiene Items (adult diapers, deodorant, etc.)

THINGS TO DO:

1. Place a pair of sturdy shoes and a flashlight by your bed so they are handy in an emergency.
2. Assemble a package of items to occupy your time (crossword puzzles, magazines, books, games, etc.).

WEEK 9

THINGS TO BUY:

- 1 Can Ready-to-Eat Soup*
- Liquid Dish Soap
- Household Chlorine Bleach
- 1 box Heavy Duty Garbage Bags
- Antacid (for upset stomach)
- Extra Saline Solution and Contact Lens Case, if needed

WEEK 10

THINGS TO BUY:

- Waterproof Portable Plastic Container, with lid (for important papers)
- Battery Powered Radio, with extra batteries
- Basic Household Tools

THINGS TO DO:

1. Make copies of important papers and store them in a safe place.

WEEK 11

THINGS TO BUY:

- 1 Large Can Juice*
- Large Plastic Food Storage Bags
- 1 Box Quick Energy Snacks (granola, cheese & crackers, fruit snacks, etc.)
- 3 Rolls Paper Towels
- Medicine Dropper

THINGS TO DO:

1. Store a roll of quarters for emergency phone calls.
2. Identify the location of a pay phone near your home.
3. Test your smoke detectors. Replace the battery in each detector that does not work.

WEEK 12

THINGS TO BUY:

- Whistle
- Perforated Metal Tape (plumber's tape)
- Crow Bar
- Insect Repellant

THINGS TO DO:

1. Take a first aid/CPR class.

WEEK 13

THINGS TO BUY:

- 1 Can Fruit*
- 1 Can Meat*
- 1 Can Vegetables*
- 1 Package Plastic Eating Utensils
- 1 Package Paper Cups
- 1 Package Paper Plates

WEEK 14

THINGS TO BUY:

- Extra Flashlight and Radio Batteries
- Assorted Nails and Screws
- Labels for your Equipment and Supplies

THINGS TO DO:

1. Label equipment and attach instruction cards.

WEEK 15

THINGS TO BUY:

- 1 Can Meat*
- 1 Can Vegetables*
- 1 Box Facial Tissue
- 1 Box Quick Energy Snacks
- Dried Fruits/Nuts

THINGS TO DO:

1. Develop a disaster supplies kit for your vehicle.

WEEK 16

THINGS TO BUY:

First Aid Supplies

- Anti-diarrheal Medication
- Rubbing Alcohol
- Antiseptic Cream
- Syrup of Ipecac

WEEK 17

THINGS TO BUY:

- 1 Box Graham Crackers
- Assorted Plastic Containers with Lids
- Dry Cereal

WEEK 18

THINGS TO BUY:

- Double-sided Tape or Hook-and-Loop Fasteners (Velcro)
- Plastic Bucket with Tight Fitting Lid
- Plastic Sheeting

THINGS TO DO:

1. Put away a blanket or sleeping bag and pillow for each member of the household.

WEEK 19

THINGS TO BUY:

- 1 Box Quick Energy Snacks
- Comfort Foods (cookies, candy bars, hard candy, etc.)
- Plastic Wrap
- Aluminum Foil
- Denture Care Items, if needed

THINGS TO DO:

1. Review your insurance coverage with your agent to be sure you are covered for the disasters that may occur in your area. Obtain additional coverage, as needed.

WEEK 20

THINGS TO BUY:

- Camping or Utility Knife
- Work Gloves
- Disposable Dust Masks

THINGS TO DO:

1. Take a household inventory, include pictures and/or video tape of contents, if possible. Place inventory in a safe place.

* Purchase one for each member of the household.

HURRICANE TRACKING CHART

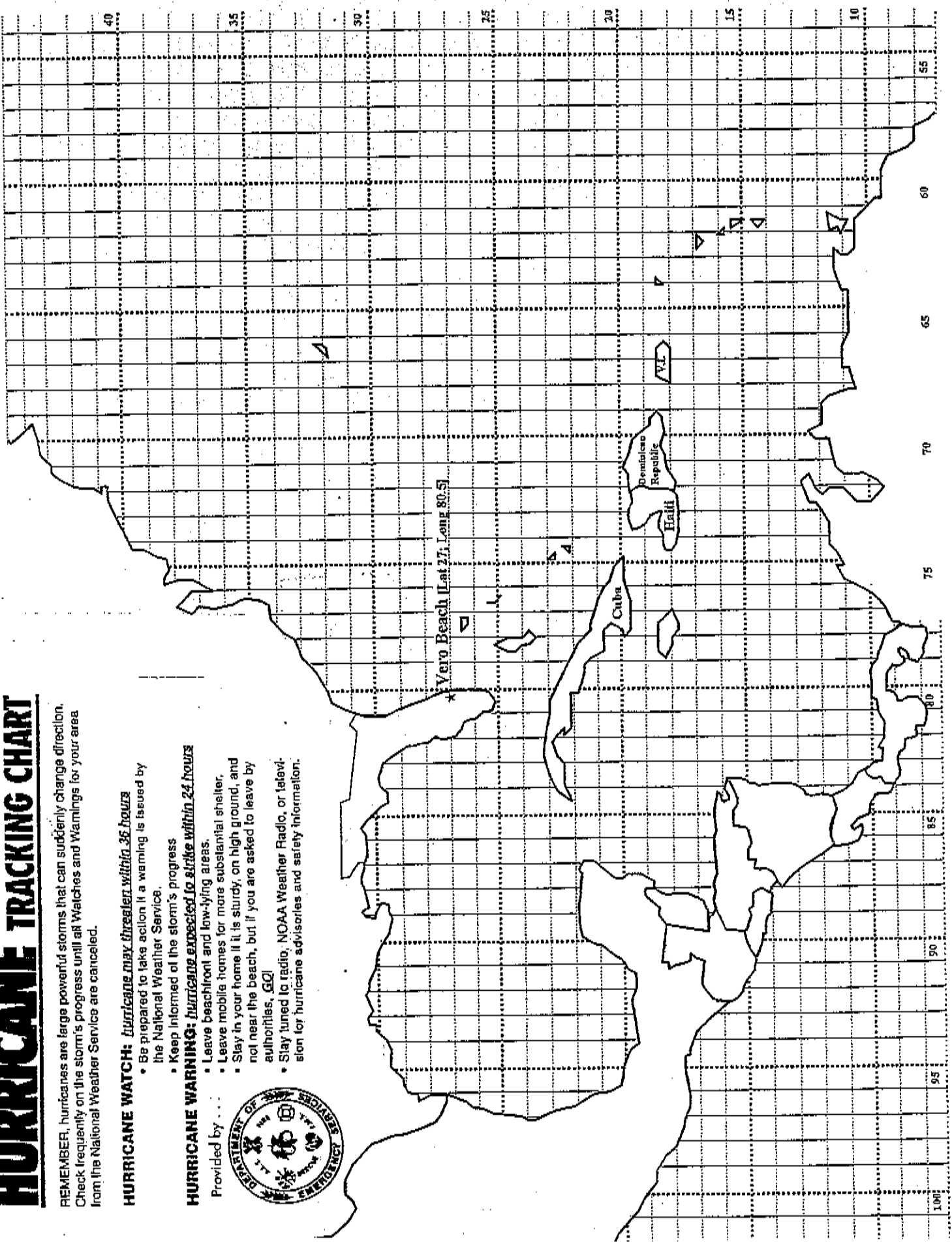
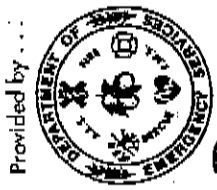
REMEMBER, hurricanes are large powerful storms that can suddenly change direction. Check frequently on the storm's progress until all Watches and Warnings for your area from the National Weather Service are canceled.

HURRICANE WATCH: *hurricane may threaten within 36 hours*

- Be prepared to take action if a warning is issued by the National Weather Service.
- Keep informed of the storm's progress

HURRICANE WARNING: *hurricane expected to strike within 24 hours*

- Leave beachfront and low-lying areas.
- Leave mobile homes for more substantial shelter.
- Stay in your home. If it is sturdy, on high ground, and not near the beach, but if you are asked to leave by authorities, GO!
- Stay tuned to radio, NOAA Weather Radio, or television for hurricane advisories and safety information.



NOTES

