

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

CERT is the acronym for Community Emergency Response Teams. CERTs are organizations formed within neighborhoods and businesses that want to be better prepared for the hazards that threaten their area. The CERT program was based on the assumption that, following a major disaster, first response organizations will be overwhelmed or unable to respond due to communication or transportation difficulties.

Upon completion of the basic CERT course, CERT members are empowered with the knowledge to safely respond to their community's needs. CERT members are trained in minor search and rescue, fire suppression, medical operations, response to terrorism events and disaster preparedness. Their goal is to take part in making their community a safer place to live, work and play. CERTs are considered by law "Good Samaritans" and are covered under the Volunteer Protection Act. CERTs do not carry any authority beyond acting as a "Good Samaritan".



CodeRED

Since 2009, Clay County, through its county Emergency Management Department, has made available to its citizens a high-speed notification system known as CodeRED. The CodeRED system provides county and municipal officials with the ability to quickly deliver pre-recorded messages to targeted areas or the entire county. Examples of which include events such as evacuation notices, boil water orders, Amber Alerts, etc. Clay County has recently upgraded its CodeRED system to include a CodeRED Weather Warning service. CodeRED Weather Warn is an extension of the high-speed notification system which alerts subscribers about impending severe weather to include Tornado Warnings, Severe Thunderstorm Warnings and Flash Flood Warnings. The system taps into the National Weather Service's Storm Based Warnings, automatically alerting citizens in the path of severe weather just moments after a warning has been issued.

As with the original CodeRED system, CodeRED Weather Warn is a service offered to Clay County citizens free of charge. Unlike the CodeRED system which utilizes numbers located within public phone listings as well as numbers provided when citizens register within the system, CodeRED Weather Warn is an opt-in service only, requiring citizens to log into the CodeRED registration web page through the county web site at www.claycountygov.com. Simply click on the CodeRED icon, click on the service you wish to have and enter your respective information. Once registered, message recipients can easily identify calls coming through the systems as message recipient's Caller IDs will read "Emergency Communications Network" or the numbers 1-866-419-5000 or 1-800-566-9780.



Clay County ALL HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

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A comprehensive guide created to assist you in preparing for emergencies such as hurricanes, floods, fire, severe weather, terrorism and more.



Clay County Division of
Emergency Management
2519 SR 16 West
Green Cove Springs, FL 32043
1-877-252-9362



Disclaimer: The Clay County Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management hopes that you find this information helpful and informative. Although the information presented in the booklet is believed to be reliable and current, we make no guarantees as to absolute applicability.

Clay County Department of Public Safety


“Our mission, through the delivery of programs and services, is to protect the lives and property of our citizens and visitors from the adverse effects of fire, medical, environmental, and other emergencies, both natural and man made, while providing a safe and healthy workplace.”

Through coordination with local, state and federal government resources, the Clay County Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management functions to prepare its local citizens for emergencies, assists in coordinating the response and recovery from said emergencies and helps guide the way for mitigation for future emergencies.

Emergency Contact Information

Clay County Emergency Management Office	1-877-252-9362
Clay County Fire Rescue.....	1-877-252-9362
Orange Park Fire Department.....	(904)264-3411
Clay County Health Department.....	(904)529-2800
Clay County Sheriff’s Office.....	(904)264-6512
Middleburg Operations Center.....	(904)213-6120
Orange Park Operations Center.....	(904)213-6600
Keystone Heights Residents Call.....	(352)473-7211
Orange Park Fire Department.....	(904)264-3411
Orange Park Police Department.....	(904)264-5555
Green Cove Springs Police Department.....	(904)529-2220
Emergency.....	911
St. Vincent’s Medical Center- Clay County	(904)602-1000
Baptist Clay Emergency Medical Center.....	(904)516-1000
Orange Park Medical Center.....	(904)276-8500
National Weather Service, Jacksonville.....	(904)741-4370
FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency).....	1-800-621-FEMA, TDD#1-800-462-7585
National Flood Insurance Program.....	1-888-379-9531
American Red Cross.....	(904)358-8091
Salvation Army.....	1-800-SAL-ARMY
Volunteer Florida.....	1-800-354-3571
Clay County Council on Aging.....	(904)269-6345
Florida Elder Helpline Directory.....	1-888-242-4464

Hurricanes



Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Category	Wind Speed	Damage
1	74-95 mph	Some flooding; little or no structural damage
2	96-110 mph	Coastal roads flooded; trees down; roof damage (shingles ripped off)
3	111-130 mph	Severe flooding; structural damage in houses and mobile homes destroyed
4	131-156 mph	Severe flooding inland; some roofs ripped off; major structural damage
5	> 155 mph	Severe flooding farther inland, serious damage to most wooden structures

*Note: This scale has nothing to do with storm surge

After the Hurricane

- If you are in a public shelter, remain there until informed by those in charge that it is safe to leave.
- Stay out of heavily damaged or flooded areas which could be dangerous and where your presence will interfere with essential rescue and recovery activities.
- Do not drive unless you must. Leave roads clear for emergency vehicles/recovery crews.
- Treat all non operating traffic lights as four-way stops.
- Do not walk through flowing water or drive through flooded roads. Areas may be washed out.
- Watch for and avoid downed power lines, broken glass, standing water, or animals which have been displaced by the storm. Stay clear of utility crews working in your neighborhood.
- Limit phone calls to emergencies only.
- If power is out, use extreme caution when using candles which can cause fires. Try to rely on battery powered light sources.
- Do not connect generators to your house wiring. Ensure that if you decide to use a generator, you have it professionally installed prior to storm impact. Use your generator only in a well-ventilated area and shut it down during refueling.
- Check food and water for contamination. Call the Clay County Health Department should you have any questions.
- Flooded well heads should have the water tested for bacteria prior to drinking or using.
- Continue to listen to the local media for emergency information and instructions.
- Check for damage to your home and take pictures of any damage for insurance claims.

Keep in mind that if our area were to be directly impacted by a hurricane, life as we know it would change. It is possible, if not probable that there will be no water, sewer, electrical or telephone service for days, even weeks. Please prepare now.

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Public Shelter List and Location

EVACUATION SHELTERS			
ID	Name	Address	Location
1	Orange Park High School	2300 Kingsley Av	Orange Park
2	Argyle Elementary	2625 Spencer Plantation Blvd	Orange Park
3	Ride Out Elementary	3065 Apalachicola Blvd	Middleburg
4	Tynes Elementary	1550 Tynes Blvd	Middleburg
5	Green Cove Springs Junior High School	1220 Bonaventure Av	Green Cove Springs
6	Clay Hill Elementary	6345 County Road 218	Jacksonville
7	Keystone Heights High School	900 Orchid Av	Keystone Heights
8	Shadowlawn Elementary	2945 County Road 218	Green Cove Springs
9	Coppergate Elementary	3460 Copper Colts Ct	Middleburg
10	Clay High School	2025 State Road 16 W	Green Cove Springs
11	Lake Asbury Junior High School	2851 Sandridge Rd	Green Cove Springs
12	McRae Elementary	6770 County Road 315C	Keystone Heights
13	SJRCC-Thrasher-Horne Bldg.	283 College Dr	Orange Park
14	Oakleaf Village Elementary	410 Oakleaf Village Pkwy	Orange Park
15	Oakleaf Junior High School	4085 Plantation Oaks Blvd	Orange Park
16	Oakleaf High School	4035 Plantation Oaks Blvd	Orange Park
17	Plantation Oaks Elementary	4150 Plantation Oaks Blvd	Orange Park
18	Fleming Island High School	2233 Village Square Pkwy	Fleming Island

**The Clay County Special Needs Shelter is the Thrasher-Horne Building located on the campus of the St. John's River Community College at 283 College Drive, Orange Park. The use of this shelter requires annual registration with the Clay County Division of Emergency Management. **Note: Not every shelter is open during an event. Stay tuned to media or contact Clay County Emergency Management to find out what shelters are open.*

Storm Terms

Small Craft Advisory: Winds from 20 to 30 knots or sea conditions considered potentially hazardous to small boats are expected in coastal waters.

Flood Watch: Flooding is possible in low-lying areas.

Flood Warning: Significant flooding is imminent in low-lying areas.

Tornado Watch: Weather conditions are favorable for tornadoes to develop.

Tornado Warning: A tornado has been sighted or indicated on radar.

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

Tropical Storm: An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39-73 mph.

Hurricane: An intense tropical weather system of thunderstorms with a well defined circulation and maximum sustained wind speeds of 74 mph or higher.

Inland Tropical Storm Watch: Tropical storm conditions pose a possible threat for a specified area, usually within the next 48 hours.

Inland Tropical Storm Warning: Tropical storm conditions are expected in a specified area within 36 hours. Rush preparations to completion.

Inland Hurricane Watch: Hurricane conditions are a real possibility, usually within 48 hours. Ensure your Disaster Supply Kit is fully stocked.

Inland Hurricane Warning: Hurricane conditions are expected within 36 hours.

Storm Surge: The water rise which results from water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of winds swirling around a storm. When combined with normal tides the total water rise is known as storm tide.

Flooding is one of Florida's most frequent hazards. Inland flooding can be a major threat to communities hundreds of miles from the coast as intense rain falls from huge tropical masses that can stall over an area for an extended period of time.

Many low-lying areas of Clay County, such as the areas surrounding Black Creek, are particularly vulnerable to flooding caused by tropical waves or by isolated periods of extended rainfall. Visit www.floodsmart.gov for further info.



Prepare in Advance

- Find out how vulnerable your home is to flooding by determining the elevation of your property. To determine if your property is in fact in a flood zone, please consult the Clay County Planning and Zoning Division at (904)541-3829.
- Keep in mind that most home insurance policies do not cover flooding. Evaluate your insurance coverage once a year to ensure your home is fully covered. Even if you are not required to purchase flood insurance, give it serious consideration.
- If your home is in a flood prone area, contact the National Flood Insurance Program to learn what mitigation measures you can take in advance of a future flood.
- If you live in a flood-prone area, keep these materials on hand: sandbags, plywood, lumber, plastic sheeting, trash bags, shovels, work boots and gloves.
- Purchase a NOAA weather radio.
- Put together a Disaster Supply Kit. Keep vulnerable supplies and important documents in water-tight containers.
- Plan two evacuation routes in advance. Be aware of streams, drainage channels and low lying areas that are prone to flooding so that your evacuation routes are not cut off.
- Do not park your vehicle near streams or rivers, especially during threatening weather conditions.

If Flooding Occurs

- Listen to your NOAA Weather Radio for current and forecasted conditions in your area.
- If flooding begins in your area, go to higher ground. If you are in a vehicle that has stalled, get out immediately and go to higher ground.
- NEVER drive through flooded areas. Always be aware that a flooded road may be severely damaged and that it takes a mere two feet of water to carry away a large vehicle, including SUVs and pickups.
- When walking, do not attempt to cross flowing streams. It takes only six inches of rushing water to knock an adult off his or her feet.
- Standing water may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines. Use caution.
- Restrict children from playing in flooded areas.

Above all, remember: TURN AROUND, DON'T DROWN!

Flooding

After a Flood:

- Be cautious of wildlife located in flood waters or animals displaced by flood waters.
- If flood waters have entered your home, it may not be safe to enter. Use only battery light sources to examine any damage.
- Have all electrical equipment and wiring checked by a licensed electrician before restoring power.
- If you have gas connections to your home, ensure the utility company checks for leaks before restoring any service.
- Discard all food in tin cans that are swollen, leaking, or corroded due to contact with flood waters. All other cans should be cleaned with a bleach-water solution prior to opening.
- Drink only water you know is safe for consumption. Be careful of ice created with contaminated water.
- Check with the Clay County Health Department before consuming any well water you believe could possibly be contaminated.

Thunderstorms & Lightning

Florida is the “lightning capital of the world,” suffering twice the amount of lightning casualties than any other state. Lightning is an electrical discharge between clouds, within a cloud and between clouds and the earth. The discharge can have up to 100 million volts of electricity and may reach temperatures up to 60,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The discharge quickly heats the air which expands abruptly, making a sound wave we call thunder.

During a Thunderstorm:

- Go into a house or large building for shelter.
- Do not touch metal.
- If the only shelter you can find is a car, stay inside the car and roll up the windows.
- Do not use your corded telephone.
- Do not take a bath or shower.
- If you are swimming outdoors, get out of the water immediately.
- Unplug your television or other major appliances not attached to a surge protector.
- If there is a power outage, turn off all electrical appliances and switches before the power comes on.
- If someone is struck by lightning, immediately administer first aid and call 911.



Hurricanes

Special Needs

There are three levels of Special Needs/evacuation assistance available to Clay County citizens:

- 1) Someone who needs assistance with transportation to a General Population Shelter.
- 2) Someone who has a special medical need that has been approved to utilize the Special Medical Needs Shelter, but does not require transportation assistance.
- 3) Someone who has a special medical need that has been approved to utilize the Special Medical Needs Shelter and DOES require assistance with transportation.

A Special Needs Shelter is different than a General Population Shelter. It is a refuge for people who have specific medical needs that cannot be met in a General Population Shelter, e.g., individuals who rely on electricity for their oxygen needs. The Special Needs Shelter is not a hospital or nursing home. It is not for people who need 24-hour dedicated care, who require hospital beds, ventilators or have other complex care needs. Individuals needing this type of care need to discuss other sheltering arrangements with their caregiver, health care provider or physician.

Use of the Special Needs Medical Shelter requires annual registration with the Clay County Emergency Management Office. To obtain a Special Needs request form (which includes information pertaining to transportation needs, call Clay County Emergency Management toll free at 1-877-252-9362. Please keep in mind that the county has very limited resources to assist with the physical evacuation of individuals.

As part of the application process for the Special Needs Shelter, an assessment is made of the general medical condition of the registrant based on the information provided on the application form. This assessment established the registrant's current level of care category for assignment to the appropriate facility during a disaster. After submitting an application, applicants will either be directed to go to a general population shelter, the Special Medical Needs Shelter, or to make arrangements themselves to go to a hospital, nursing home or assisted living facility.

The Special Needs Shelter is located at the Thrasher-Horne Fine Arts Building at the St. Johns River State College in Orange Park. This is not a pet friendly shelter, but as with all General Population Shelters, bona fide service animals are allowed.



Hurricanes

Evacuation

- If ordered to evacuate, do not wait or delay your departure. If possible, leave before local officials advise to do so. Even the slightest delay in starting your evacuation can result in significantly longer travel times as traffic congestion worsens.
- Try to select an evacuation location that is nearest to your home, preferably in the same county, or at least minimize the distance you must travel in order to reach your intended shelter location. In choosing your destination, keep in mind that the hotels and other sheltering options in most inland metropolitan areas are likely to be filled very quickly during a large, multi-county, hurricane evacuation event.
- If you decide to evacuate to another county or region, be prepared to wait in traffic. The large number of people in this state who must evacuate during a hurricane will probably cause massive delays and major congestion along most designated evacuation routes. The larger the storm, the greater the probability of traffic jams and extended travel times.
- If possible, make arrangements to stay with a friend or relative who resides closest to your home and who will not have to evacuate. Discuss with your intended host the details of your family evacuation plan well before the beginning of the hurricane season.
- If a hotel or motel is your intended destination during an evacuation, make reservations before you leave. Most hotels and motels will fill quickly once evacuations begin. The longer you wait to make reservations, even if an official evacuation order has not been issued for your area or county, the less likely you are to find vacancies, especially along interstate highways and in major metropolitan areas.
- If you are unable to stay with friends or family and no hotel/motel rooms are available, then as a last resort, go to a shelter. Again, shelters are not designed for comfort and do not usually accept pets. **Bring your Disaster Supply Kit** with you to the shelter.
- Make sure you that you fill up your car with gas before you leave. Whatever travel you do, be sure to complete your trip before the onset of tropical force winds, not hurricane force winds.

Helpful Websites

National Weather Service, Jacksonville: www.srh.noaa.gov/jax
National Hurricane Center: www.nhc.noaa.gov
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: www.noaa.gov
The Weather Channel: www.weather.com
Florida Division of Emergency Management: www.floridadisaster.org
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): www.fema.gov
Department of Homeland Security: www.dhs.gov
Clay County Public Safety: www.claycountygov.com
American Red Cross: www.redcross.org
Salvation Army: www.salvationarmyusa.org
Federal Alliance for Safe Homes: www.flash.org
National Flood Insurance Program: www.floodsmart.gov

Tornadoes

Tornadoes are one of nature’s most violent storms. In a typical year about 1,000 tornadoes are reported across the United States resulting in an average of 80 deaths and 1,500 injuries. A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 mph or more. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Tornadoes come in all shapes and sizes, and can occur anywhere in the U.S. at any time of the year.

Terms to Know

Tornado Watch– Conditions are favorable for tornado development for a given area. Stay tuned to local media and/or your NOAA Weather Radio for further information.

Tornado Warning– A tornado as been spotted and may be headed for your area. Proceed immediately to safety.

Tornado Preparedness

- Purchase a NOAA weather radio as it is your best defense against a tornado. It will alert you about watches and warnings in your area.
- Pick a safe place in your home where family can gather to shelter. This place could be a basement, a center hallway, a bathroom or a closet on a lower floor.
- When heading to a safe spot in your home, be sure to bring your Disaster Supply Kit and pillows.
- If you are outside, hurry inside to a sturdy building. Once inside, head to a basement or lower floor.
- If a building is not available, lay flat in a ditch or low-lying area.
- If you are in a car or mobile home, get out and seek shelter. Preferably in a sturdy building. In a worst case scenario, laying face-down in a ditch may offer some protection.
- Conduct periodic tornado drills so that everyone in your family knows what to do in the event of a tornado touch-down.

After a Tornado Passes

- Keep calm. Stay in your shelter until there is no doubt that the tornado has passed.
- Check people around you for injuries. Begin first aid and seek help if needed.
- Check your home for damage and notify the appropriate agencies if damage is found. Remain alert for downed power lines.
- Tune in to the media for information and instructions.

FUJITA TORNADO SCALE		
EF-0	Gale Tornado	3 second gust of 65-85 mph
EF-1	Moderate Tornado	3 second gust of 86-110 mph
EF-2	Significant Tornado	3 second gust of 111-135 mph
EF-3	Severe Tornado	3 second gust of 136-165 mph
EF-4	Devastating Tornado	3 second gust of 166-200 mph
EF-5	Incredible Tornado	3 second gust over 200 mph

Firewise

Becoming Firewise is a process. A Firewise person pays attention to those details in his or her environment that may start or encourage the spread of a wildfire. A Firewise home has:

- At least 30 feet of defensible space surrounding your home that is free of leaves or debris and is kept well mowed, pruned and irrigated.
- Trimmed all branches up to 10 feet and removed all vines climbing trees.
- Roofs and gutters that are free of debris.
- Fire-resistant exterior wall construction utilizing heat and flame resistant materials such as cement, plaster, stucco and concrete masonry. Double pane glass windows can also make a home more resistant to fire, heat and flames.
- Attached structures such as roofs, decks, porches or fences that are built with fire resistant materials.
- Eliminated all combustibles such as wood, propane tanks, gas grills, motor homes, boats, ATVs and cars from under or near structures.
- Gravel used for mulch or kept combustible mulch products moist.
- Installed spark arresters on the chimney.
- Clearly defined house numbers and surrounding street names so emergency vehicles can rapidly find your residence.
- A driveway that is at least 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 15 feet to provide access for emergency apparatus.

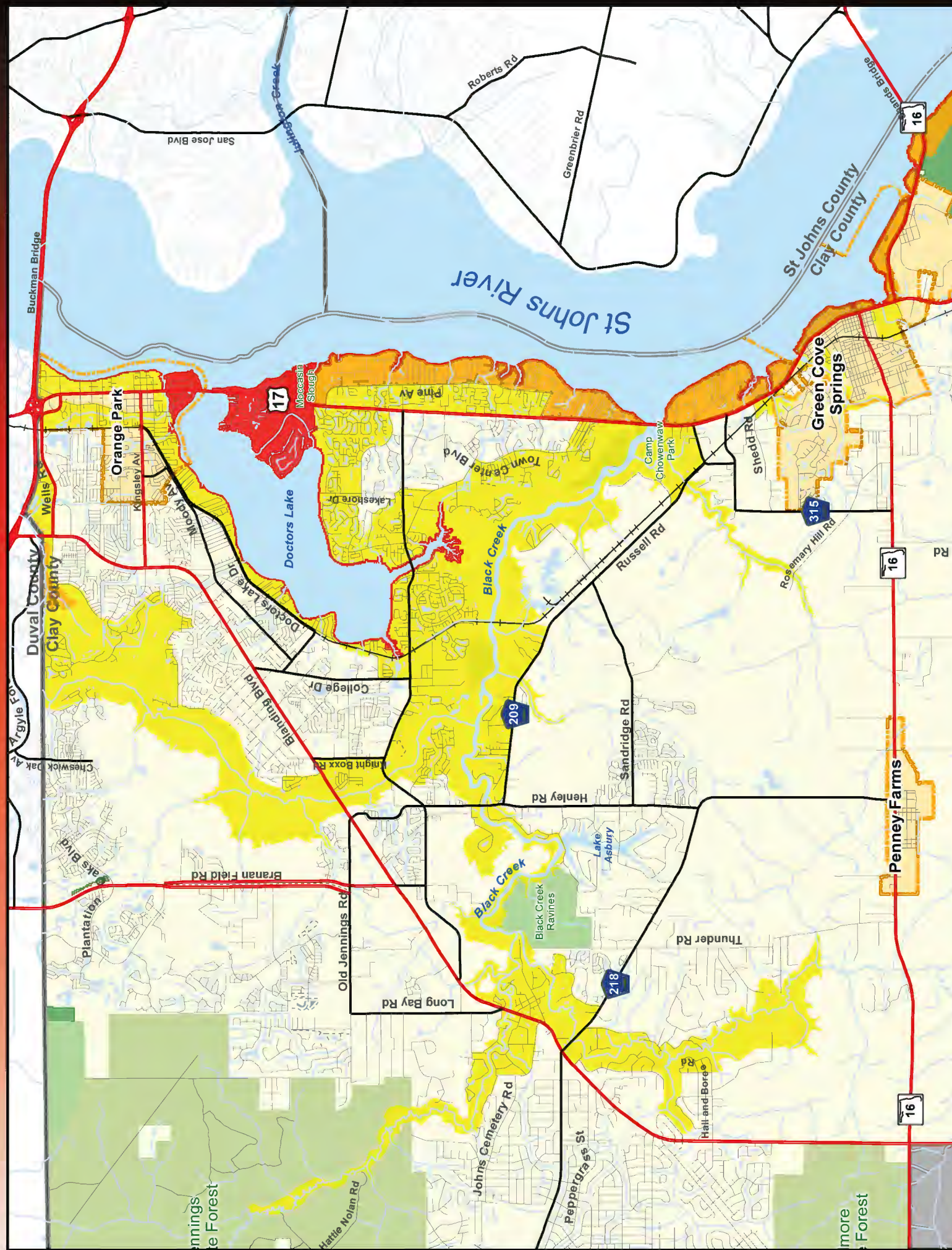


Home Fire Prevention

- According to the United States Fire Administration, more than 4,000 Americans die each year in fires and approximately 25,000 are injured. An overwhelming number of fires occur in the home. The following are tips to help prevent and survive a fire.
- Ensure that your home has a working smoke detector. Test it monthly. Keep it free of dust and replace the batteries once a year. Smoke detectors themselves should be replaced as recommended by the manufacturer.
- Never overload circuits or extension cords. Do not place cords and wires under rugs, over nails or in high traffic areas. Immediately turn off appliances that overheat, sputter, spark, or emit an unusual smell. Have them professionally repaired or replaced.
- When using appliances, follow the manufacturer's safety precautions. Unplug appliances when they are not in use. Use safety caps to cover unused outlets, especially if your home has small children.

Did you know that fires and burns are the third leading cause of unintentional home injury and related deaths?





Home Fire Prevention

- Keep combustible materials at least 36" away from heaters or warming devices. Ensure that if you have a fireplace, that it is covered by a screen. Keep your chimney free of obstructions and cleaned annually.
- Kerosene heaters should be used only where approved by authorities. Never use gasoline or camp-stove fuel. Refuel outside and only after the heater has cooled.
- Turn off portable devices when you leave a room.
- Think about investing in home fire sprinklers.
- Ensure that each member of your family has and is familiar with a plan of escape from every room in your home. Select a location where everyone can meet after escaping the house.
- Teach your children about the dangers of fire.
- Ensure that your senior family members have plans for fire prevention and response.
- If you use gas, propane or a fireplace, install a carbon monoxide detector.

In the event of a fire in your home, stay low to the floor and exit as quickly as possible. Cover your nose and mouth with a wet cloth. If a door is hot to the touch, do not open it. Seek an alternate escape route. Stay below the smoke at all times. If your clothes catch on fire, remember to stop, drop and roll, in order to put out the flames.

Terrorism

The United States Department of Defense defines terrorism as "the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to induce fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological." Unlike a hurricane or flood, there will likely be no warning for a terrorist attack. To ensure the safety of your family, a Family Disaster Plan is crucial. Your family's plan should, at a minimum, include lists of emergency contacts, the identification of mutually understood meeting places and a Disaster Supply Kit.

Precautions for Terrorism

- Be alert and aware of your surroundings.
- Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended.
- Learn where emergency exits are located in frequented buildings or on public transportation.
- Be ready to enact your Family Disaster Plan.
- Keep your **Disaster Supply Kit** well stocked and updated.

Terrorism

If an Act of Terrorism Occurs

- In the event of a building explosion, leave quickly and as calmly as possible.
- If items are falling from above, get under a sturdy table or desk.
- In the event of a fire, stay low to the floor and exit as quickly as possible. Cover your nose and mouth with a wet cloth. If a door is hot to the touch, do not open it. Seek an alternate escape route. Stay below the smoke at all times.

After a Terrorist Incident

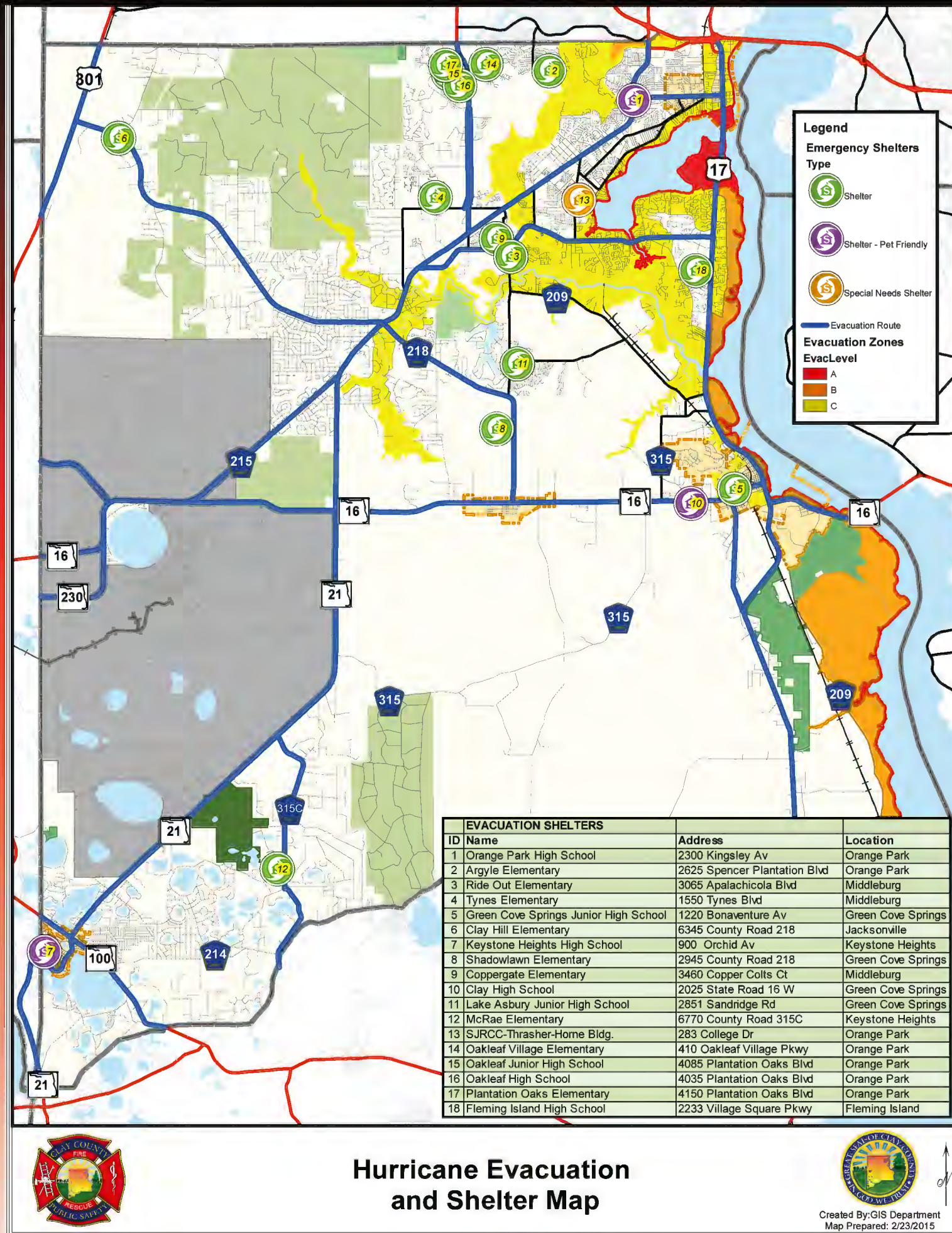
- If you are trapped in debris, use a flashlight to guide your way. Cover your mouth with a piece of cloth. Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are. Use a whistle, if available, and shout as a last resort. Shouting can result in inhalation of dangerous materials.
- Untrained persons should NOT attempt to rescue people in a collapsed building. Wait for emergency personnel to arrive.
- In the event that a chemical agent is released, authorities will instruct you to either Shelter in Place or evacuate immediately.

Shelter in Place

Sheltering in Place is a precaution meant to keep you safe from any hazardous material that may have been released into the atmosphere by remaining indoors. Sheltering in Place means selecting a small, interior room, with no or few windows and taking refuge there. It does not mean sealing off your entire home or office building.

How to Shelter in Place at Home

- Close and lock all windows and exterior doors.
- If you are told there is a danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds or curtains.
- Turn off all fans, heating and air-conditioning systems.
- Close the fireplace damper.
- Get your family Disaster Supply Kit and make sure the radio is working.
- Go to an interior room without windows that's above ground level. In the case of a chemical threat, an above-ground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air.



Hurricanes

Evacuation Zones

If you reside in an area that could potentially experience Storm Tide, you reside in an Evacuation Zone. This includes areas along or very near the St. Johns River, Black Creek, Governor's Creek, and Doctors Lake. One can also consider themselves in an Evacuation Zone if they live in an area prone to flooding, a mobile home, or any other kind of vulnerable housing. Storm surge is historically the most deadly of all hurricane hazards. If a hurricane evacuation occurs, it will be ordered by Zone (A,B,C). Please reference pages 17, 18 and 19 for maps which illustrate Evacuation Zones and their respective street locations in Clay County. If your residence is located on one of the streets referenced on the map, be sure to note its corresponding Evacuation Zone. If you need assistance in locating your evacuation zone, contact Clay County Emergency Management at (904) 284-7703.

If You Stay in Your Home

- If power is lost, turn off major appliances to reduce the "power surge" when electricity is restored.
 - Make sure your Disaster Supply Kit is in a protected place.
 - Let someone from out of the area know where you will be during the storm.
- Store valuables in a safety deposit box or in a waterproof container.

If You Plan to Leave the Area

- Confirm travel arrangements before you leave home and leave when ordered to evacuate, if not before.
 - Get extra cash to take with you.
 - Have a full tank of gas in your vehicle.
 - Turn off utilities.
 - Lock your home.
 - Take your family Disaster Supply Kit, ensuring that it contains food, clothing, supplies and medications adequate for you and your family for AT LEAST 72 hours.
- Notify family and friends outside the area of your travel plans.

If You Plan to Evacuate to an Emergency Shelter

- A shelter is a refuge of last resort. The environment can be challenging.
- Take enough water, nonperishable food, clothing, emergency supplies and medications for you and your family for AT LEAST 72 hours.
- Take blankets, bedding, books, and quiet games for your children as well as extra batteries for flashlights and radios.
- There are three predesignated Pet Friendly Shelters in Clay County: Orange Park High School, Clay High School, and Keystone Heights High School. The three shelters are not automatically opened for every event. Stay tuned to local media to find out which shelters are opened. Use of these shelters requires annual preregistration. For more information visit the Clay County Animal Care and Control at www.claycountygov.com

Terrorism

Shelter in Place (continued)

- Bring your pets with you, and be sure to bring additional food, water and supplies for them.
- It would be ideal to have a hard-wired telephone in the room you select.
- Call your emergency contact and have the phone available if you need to report a life-threatening condition. Cellular telephone equipment may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency.
- Cover or refrigerate any uncovered food.
- Keep listening to your radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community.
- For more information about how to prepare and respond to a terrorist attack, visit the Department of Homeland Security's web site at www.ready.gov.



Hazardous Materials



Hazardous materials are common in our environment, both in the work place and in the home. These materials are used not only by heavy industry, but also by government, small businesses and by private citizens. If any material, either alone or in combination with other substances, has the potential to threaten human health, it is considered hazardous. Hazardous substances can be in liquid, gas, or solid form. Exposure to these chemicals can cause serious illness or death.

State and local governments have established safety guidelines for your protection in the event of a hazardous materials accident. If there is an emergency, you will be informed by the news media and the local authorities. Tune to your local radio and TV stations to obtain important information quickly and accurately. Emergency Officials will provide timely, accurate information and instruction. Please follow their directions.

If you see an accident or incident that may involve hazardous materials, please notify the emergency authorities by calling 911 to report what you have seen. Let authorities handle the situation from there. Do NOT approach a hazardous material scene. Doing so may endanger your life and the lives of others. If you are told to protect your breathing, cover your nose and mouth with a large wet bath towel or cloth. If you are told to shelter in place follow the Shelter in Place Checklist given in the Terrorism Section.

Hazardous Materials

If You are Told to Evacuate

- Lock all doors and windows.
- Turn off all appliances except refrigerators.
- Keep your car vents closed. Do not use the heater or air-conditioner. Drive Carefully!
- Bring your Disaster Supply Kit.
- Stay tuned to your local media. Emergency Officials will tell you what to do.
- Follow all evacuation directions.
- Above all, remain calm.

If You Have Family in a Nursing Home or Hospital

- Check with these facilities in advance to determine their evacuation procedure.
- Local radio and television stations will announce where patients are being moved to. Otherwise, ensure that you have a contact number where you will be able to reach nursing home or hospital officials.

If Your Children are in School During a Hazardous Material Accident

- If your children are in school during a hazardous material accident, please do not try to pick them up. They will be transported to pickup sites outside any affected area, if necessary. Local radio and television stations will announce when and where parents can pick up their children. School and law enforcement personnel will supervise and care for the children until parents pick them up.

If You Have Livestock

- Plan ahead to evacuate them or keep them in a pasture clear of any path of debris.
- Leave plenty of water, hay and food for at least one week.
- Use stored feed, if possible.
- Tune to your local media for further instructions.

If You Grow Food Products

- Do not eat or sell homegrown food products.

Hurricanes

Family Disaster Plan

- Prepare and Practice your Family Disaster Plan
- Discuss the type of hazards that could affect your family.
- Know your home's vulnerability to storm surge, flooding and wind.
- Locate a safe room or the safest area in your home to take shelter from a hazard.
- Determine escape routes from your home and places to meet.
- Post emergency telephone numbers by your phones and make sure your children know how and when to call 911.
- Check your insurance coverage— flood damage is not usually covered by homeowners insurance.
- Make an itemized inventory of your belongings including costs, dates of purchases and serial numbers. Attach receipts to the inventory sheet. Some insurance companies require proof of the cost of a claimed item.
- Stock up supplies in your Disaster Supply Kit.
- Use a NOAA Weather radio. Remember to replace its battery every 6 months.
- Take first aid, CPR and disaster preparedness classes.
- Make arrangements for the safety of your pet. For further information regarding Pet Disaster Plan for you animals go to the Clay County Animal Care & Control web site: <http://www.claycountygov.com/CCACC>
- Determine under what conditions, when, where and how your family would evacuate if the need arose.
- Share these plans with relatives and friends outside of the state.
- If you have no transportation, arrange with a relative, friend or neighbor to transport you and your family in case you need to evacuate.



For more information visit www.ready.gov, call 800-BE-READY (800-237-3239) or visit www.floridadisaster.org

Hurricanes

The recipe for a hurricane requires two key ingredients: heat and moist air. In the summer and early fall, masses of air heat up over warm ocean waters and absorb moisture, creating the conditions that generate a hurricane. Officially, hurricane season lasts from June 1st through November 30th.

The air flow in a hurricane spirals around the center, or eye, of the storm. The eye of a hurricane is deceptively tranquil, while the strongest winds and heaviest rains occur in the region surrounding the eye.

Hurricane Preparedness Activities

- Make necessary repairs to your home and property
- Strengthen garage doors
- Check soundness of roof
- Clean gutters
- Install hurricane shutters or board up windows/doors
- Remove dead branches from trees
- Secure loose objects in your yard
- Have your home checked by a professional engineer to ensure it is resistant to high winds
- Create and maintain a Disaster Supply Kit to include:
 - ✓ Water—one gallon of water per person, per day for seven days
 - ✓ Nonperishable food—enough for seven days
 - ✓ Foods and special items for infants and the elderly
 - ✓ Manual can opener, cooking tools, fuel, paper plates, plastic utensils
 - ✓ Blankets, pillows, etc.
 - ✓ Clothing—seasonal/ rain gear/ sturdy shoes
 - ✓ Toiletries
 - ✓ Bug repellent and sunscreen
 - ✓ Cleansing wipes
 - ✓ Flashlights— one per person
 - ✓ Extra batteries
 - ✓ NOAA Weather Radio
 - ✓ First Aid Kit
 - ✓ Week's supply of medical prescriptions and aids
 - ✓ Cash— banks and ATMs may not be available
 - ✓ Keys
 - ✓ Toys, books and games
 - ✓ Important documents and photos— in a waterproof container



Hazardous Materials

If You Grow Food Products (continued)

- Protective actions (such as washing, discarding, etc.) are specific to the crops affected and their maturity at the time of contamination.
- Tune to your local media for further instructions. For more information, contact your local agricultural extension agent.

Influenza



Season Flu is a respiratory illness that can be transmitted person to person. Most people have some immunity and a vaccine is available. Pandemic Flu occurs when a new flu strain starts spreading easily and quickly among people around the world. Because it is a new flu illness, people will not have immunity and no vaccine will be immediately available.

Symptoms of the flu are fever, chills, headache, tiredness and weakness, dry hacking cough, sore throat, muscle and body aches. Contact your doctor's office if influenza is suspected.

To prevent the spread of influenza and other viruses:

- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water
- Avoid touching your face.
- Cover coughs and sneezes
- Stay home from work and school if sick. A person should be diarrhea, vomit and fever free (under 100° F.) for 24 hours without medication before returning to work or school.

Prepare a family emergency plan to prepare for influenza pandemics or other types of emergencies or disasters. For more information visit: www.ready.gov or www.flu.gov



Extreme Heat



Prevent Heat Stroke and Heat Exhaustion

- If possible, remain indoors during the heat of the day. Rest.
- Drink cool, nonalcoholic, non-caffeinated beverages. If your doctor generally limits the amount of fluid you drink or has you on water pills, ask him or her how much you should drink when the weather is hot. Also avoid extremely cold liquids because they may cause cramps.
- Take a cool shower, bath or sponge bath.
- If possible, seek an air-conditioned environment. If your home is not air-conditioned, consider visiting an air-conditioned shopping mall or public library to cool off.
- Wear lightweight clothing.
- Do not engage in strenuous activities.
- Ensure that animals have adequate supplies of water and access to shade or cooled areas.



Protect older, at risk relatives or neighbors from heat stroke and heat exhaustion

- Visit them and check on them for signs of heat exhaustion or heat stroke.
- Take them to air-conditioned locations if they have transportation problems.
- Make sure that older adults have access to air conditioning or an electric fan whenever possible.

If you see any signs of severe heat stress, you may be dealing with a life-threatening emergency. Have someone call for immediate assistance while you begin cooling the affected person.

- Get the person to a shady area.
- Remove outer garments.
- Cool the person rapidly, using whatever methods you can. For example, immerse the person in a tub of cool water, shower or spray the person with a garden hose or sponge the person with cool water.
- If the humidity is low, wrap the person in a cool, wet sheet and fan them vigorously.
- Monitor body temperature and continue cooling efforts until the body temperature drops to 101 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Do not give the person alcohol to drink.
- Get medical assistance as soon as possible.
- Never leave children, elderly individuals or pets in a parked car.

Extreme Cold Weather



A **Freeze** occurs when surface air temperature is below freezing (32 degrees Fahrenheit) over a widespread area, for a significant period of time. A Freeze is a term used for the condition when vegetation is injured by these low air temperatures regardless if Frost is deposited.

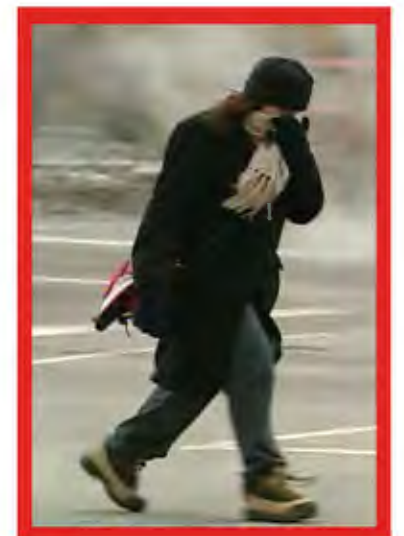
Frost is a cover of ice crystals produced by moisture in the air directly on a surface at or below freezing.

A **Freeze Warning** is issued by the National Weather Service to make agricultural interests and the public aware of anticipated freeze conditions over a large area.

A **Hard Freeze Warning** is issued by the National Weather Service to make agricultural interests and the public aware of anticipated freeze conditions expected for a four hour duration or longer, with temperatures staying below 28 degrees Fahrenheit.


Prepare for Extremely Cold Weather

- Stay indoors and use safe heating sources.
- Be aware of the fire danger posed by space heaters and candles, particularly if they are placed near flammable materials.
- Do not refuel kerosene heaters indoors.
- Make sure fireplace flumes are working properly.
- Do not use charcoal or other fuel-burning devices such as grills that produce carbon-monoxide, indoors.
- Install at least one carbon monoxide detector per floor in your home.
- When outdoors, stay dry and in protected areas.
- Wear multiple layers of loose-fitting, warm clothing.
- Drink plenty of nonalcoholic fluids and eat high-caloric foods.
- Visit and check on elderly relatives. Ensure that they have access to adequate heat and food.
- Protect animals with adequate shelter, extra food and supplemental heat.
- Bring potted plants inside.
- Cover outdoor plants with burlap or cloth.





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