

ARE YOU READY? 2011

JACKSONVILLE HURRICANE AND DISASTER GUIDE

INSIDE

- Season Outlook
- Shelter Information
- Protecting Your Home
- Evacuation Routes
- After the Storm
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Jacksonville
Where Florida Begins.

2011 HURRICANE SEASON OUTLOOK

An amazing fact to consider: The 2010 hurricane season was the third most active on record, yet not a single hurricane crossed the U.S. coastline. This brings into sharp focus the science – and uncertainty – of the business of predicting hurricanes. We may be able to give you an idea of how many storms might form during a given season, but when and where they may strike is still measured in hours and miles.

In 2011, we still find ourselves in the middle of a very active hurricane period that began back in 1995. The Atlantic waters are warmer than normal, providing extra “fuel” for hurricane development. In addition, there are no oceanic or atmospheric factors that we can currently point out as “unfavorable” for hurricane development. The likely end result will be another active hurricane season – at least from a numbers standpoint. The latest NOAA seasonal

outlook calls for between 12 and 18 named storms, six to ten hurricanes and three to six major hurricanes (Category 3 or higher on the Saffir-Simpson Wind Scale).

As we saw last year, the mere existence of numerous hurricanes may not mean anything, as long as these storms stay out at sea. But every hurricane – like every hurricane season – is different and despite our best efforts, there are no magic formulas to tell us who might or might not be impacted. In 2011, we’ve already seen the power and devastation that seemingly comes from nowhere – with earthquakes and tsunamis in Japan to tornadoes tearing through the U.S. Midwest. – but with preparation and forewarning, we all can prepare for the worst in Florida and hope for the best.

– **Steve Letro, Meteorologist in Charge
National Weather Service, Jacksonville**



The Florida Times-Union
jacksonville.com



REGISTER TODAY

CodeRed and CodeRed Weather Warning

The Emergency Preparedness Division has two emergency notification systems to provide services to Duval County Residents.

The CodeRed emergency notification system will call residents in the event of a potential or pending emergency. CodeRed was used effectively in the T2 chemical plant explosion in December 2007 and for various law enforcement notifications. The system will automatically contact Duval County residents who have published residential phone numbers and those who have registered.

CodeRed Weather Warning will deliver severe weather warnings affecting the area to telephones within seconds of being issued by the National Weather Service. Unlike CodeRed, everyone must subscribe to receive the up to the minute weather warnings from CodeRed Weather Warning.

To register your Duval County cellular, unpublished residential or business phone numbers for CodeRed and CodeRed Weather Warning go to www.coj.net or call 630-CITY (2489).

Residents outside Duval County should contact their local Emergency Management offices to learn if they have similar services.

American Red Cross Preparedness Guide

What to do now

- Know if you live in an evacuation zone and what it is. Decide where to go if ordered to evacuate—a hotel, with friends/relatives in a safe location or to a Red Cross shelter.
- Put together a disaster kit as recommended in this guide.
- Register with the local emergency management agency if assistance will be needed during evacuation and there is no one else to help.
- Teach children how to call for help and help them memorize important family information (family name, address and phone number).

When the storm approaches

- Stay informed by tuning in to weather updates. Hurricanes are unpredictable.
- Have a vehicle ready. Check gas, oil, water and maintenance.
- Check emergency evacuation supplies.
- Fill clean containers and bathtubs with water for drinking, cooking, washing and to flush toilets. A pail of water poured into the toilet will flush it.
- Turn the refrigerator and freezer controls to the coldest settings.
- Board or put storm shutters on windows to reduce the risk and danger of broken windows and flying glass.
- Clear yard of loose objects, bicycles, lawn furniture, trash cans, etc.
- Secure boats. Remember drawbridges and swing bridges will be closed to boat traffic after an evacuation order is issued.
- Leave the swimming pool filled. Super-chlorinate the water and cover pump and filtration systems and intakes.

If you can stay home

- Obtain and mark clean containers for storing water. Have a minimum of one gallon per person per day for seven days.
- Obtain a week's supply of non-perishable foods. Don't forget a non-electric can opener.
- Check disaster supply kit.
- Offer shelter to friends/relatives who live in vulnerable areas or mobile homes.
- Stay inside, away from windows.
- Wait for official word the danger is over. Don't be fooled by the storm's calm eye.

If you must evacuate

- Pack what will be needed. Lock windows and doors.
- Turn off electricity, water and gas at the main valves and switches. Never attempt to turn utilities back on after returning home. Call the utility company to do this so it can check for damage and breaks.

- Contact friends/relatives to let them know where you are going.
- It is required that all mobile home residents evacuate for all hurricane-force winds and seek safe shelter with friends/relatives or with the Red Cross.
- Weapons and alcohol are prohibited at public shelters.



PLAN FOR YOUR PETS

Pet-friendly shelter info

There are three pet-friendly shelter locations identified (see page five).

The following animals will be allowed: dogs, cats, ferrets, pocket pets (such as hamsters, gerbils, guinea pigs), rabbits and birds (no exotics). No reptiles will be allowed in the shelters.

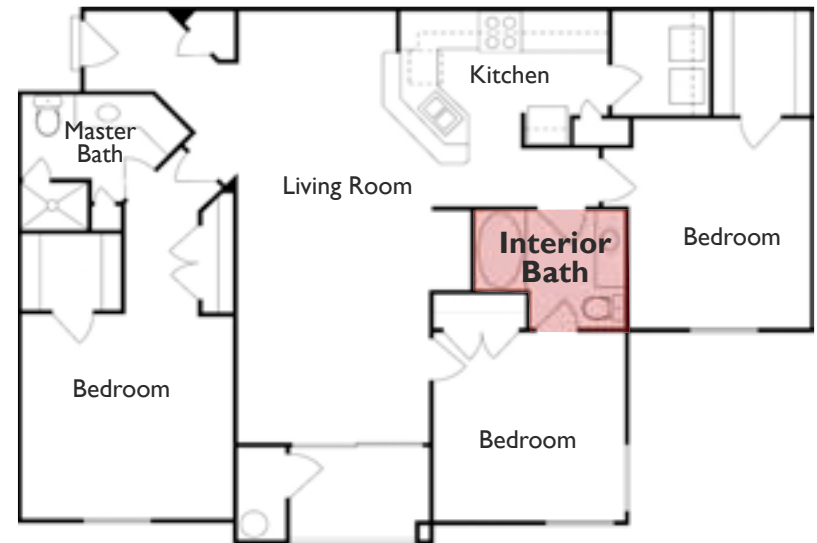
You may register three pets per family.

All pets must have proof of vaccination and registration, be properly crated/caged and maintained by their owners. No pets may be dropped off. Certain supplies must accompany your pet(s) to the shelter, and are listed at www.coj.net

There is no pre-registration as in previous years. However, registration forms may be completed in advance by downloading the form from www.jaxpets.org. Call 630-CITY (2489) for more information.

Where is Your SAFE-ROOM?

Another alternative shelter location is an interior room on the first floor of your home. Researchers, emergency response personnel and people cleaning up after a storm have often found an interior room of a house still standing when all other above ground parts of the house have been destroyed. Closets, bathrooms and small storage rooms are often good choices for a safe room. Typically, these rooms have only one door and no windows, which makes them well-suited for conversion to a shelter. Bathrooms have the added advantage of including a water supply and toilet. Regardless of where in your house you take shelter, the walls and ceiling of the shelter must be built so that they will protect you from flying and falling debris, and so that they will remain standing if your house is severely damaged by extreme winds.



Conduct a household inventory annually

A list may insure that you'll receive a faster, fair payment for your losses from your insurance company. It can also provide documentation of your losses for tax purposes.

- Record the location of the originals of all important financial and family documents, such as birth and marriage certificates, wills, deeds, tax returns, insurance policies, and stock and bond certificates. Keep the originals in a safe place and store copies elsewhere. You'll need accessible records for tax and insurance purposes.
- Make a visual or written record of your possessions.
- Go from room to room. Describe each item, when you bought it, and how much it cost. Record model and serial numbers.
- Include less-expensive items, such as bath towels and clothing, as well as items that might be in your attic or garage.
- Note the quality of building materials, including granite counters, solid wood doors and expensive lighting and plumbing fixtures.
- Photograph the exterior of your home. Include the landscaping – mature trees and extensive shrubbery increase the value of your property. In addition, make note of any improvements, such as a patio, fencing, or detached structures.
- Photograph cars, boats and recreational vehicles.
- Make copies of receipts and canceled checks for valuable items.
- Get professional appraisals of jewelry, collectibles and artwork. Update the appraisals every two to three years.

Make sure you are properly insured

Ask these three questions of your insurance agent:

1. Do I have enough insurance to rebuild my house?
2. Do I have enough insurance to replace all of my possessions?
3. Do I have enough insurance to protect my assets?



BEFORE THE STORM

Special Needs Shelters

The Duval County Emergency Preparedness Division maintains a registry of clients who have been identified as persons with either Special Medical Needs or Special Transportation Needs during an emergency. These individuals require assistance during evacuations and sheltering or need transportation to a shelter. Individuals should register each year in advance of a potential emergency or disaster by visiting www.coj.net or calling (904) 630-CITY (2489).

In general, shelters may be crowded and uncomfortable with no privacy. There is no guarantee of electricity, although generators are available to maintain the necessary electrical needs of the clients (some lighting, oxygen). Amenities are limited to basic nursing assistance, first aid care, bathroom facilities, food and water.

Those evacuating to a shelter should bring their disaster survival kits with them as well as the following items:

- All required medications (enough for two months) in labeled bottles and any necessary medical instructions
- All required medical support equipment including: wheelchair or walker, oxygen, dressings, feeding equipment, diapers, etc.
- Name, phone number of physician/home health agency/hospital where you receive care
- Sleeping gear – pillows, blankets, air mattress or folding chairs
- Blanket or sweater – shelters tend to be cold.
- Important papers such as insurance papers, doctor's orders, etc.
- Photo identification and proof of current address
- Bring cash – credit card services may not be available for several days after the storm. Be aware though that there will be no place to secure money or valuables at the shelter.
- Comfort items – personal hygiene items, small games, cards, etc.
- Extra clothing
- Eat a meal or prepare a snack prior to leaving home and bring a supply of bottled water. Although food will be available at the Special Needs Shelter, it may take several hours to prepare.
- If you are on a special diet, bring required food items with you.

Listen to local news media reports for a complete list of shelter openings and times. Remember, although Red Cross shelters are available to the community, they are designed as a last resort **and not all shelters will be open during an incident.** For more information on other shelter locations, contact (904) 630-CITY (2489) or the Red Cross at (904) 358-8091 or (888) 843-5748.



SHELTER LOCATIONS

Abess Park Elementary	12731 Abess Blvd.
Andrew Robinson Elementary	101 W. 12th St.
Arlington Middle School	8141 Lone Star Road
Atlantic Coast High School	9735 R.G. Skinner Parkway
Bartram Springs Elementary	14799 Bartram Springs Parkway
Chaffee Trail Elementary	11400 Sam Caruso Way
Chets Creek Elementary	13200 Chets Creek Blvd.
Chimney Lakes Elementary *	9353 Staples Mill Drive
Crystal Springs Road Elementary	1200 Hammond Blvd.
Don Brewer Elementary	3385 Hartsfield Road
Greenland Pines Elementary	5050 Greenland Road
Kernan Trail Elementary	2281 S. Kernan Blvd.
La Villa School of the Arts	501 N. Davis St.
Landmark Middle School *	101 Kernan Blvd.
Legends Community Center	5130 Soutel Drive
Mandarin Middle School *	5100 Hood Road
Mandarin Oaks Elementary	10600 Hornets Nest Road
Oceanway Elementary	12555 Gillespie Ave.
Sabal Palm Elementary	1201 N. Kernan Blvd.
Twin Lakes Academy Elementary	8000 Point Meadow Drive
Westview K-8	5270 Connie Jean Road

* Indicates a pet-friendly shelter.

Defending Your Home Against Hurricane Force Winds

Standard 4 foot-by-8 foot sheets of plywood are an inexpensive defense against hurricane force winds. The best product to get is exterior, not interior plywood. A good type is the half-inch-thick CDX grade. It's rough on one side and smooth on the other. Stay away from particle board because it will fall apart quicker than plywood.

Thicker plywood is available, but the extra weight can be difficult to handle. The half-inch thick plywood can withstand winds up to 150 miles per hour.

For plywood preparation and installation instructions, visit www.neflredcross.org.

Flood Dangers Are Real

As a coastal and riverine location, Jacksonville is prone to a variety of flood risks. The most serious threat of general flooding is during the hurricane season (June-November). Residents should tune to TV and radio weather broadcasts and be alert to special advisories for our area.

Flash Flood WATCH versus WARNING

WATCH: Conditions are favorable for heavy rain that could lead to flooding. Keep informed by monitoring local weather broadcasts to be ready for quick action if a warning is issued or actual flooding is observed.

WARNING: Flooding is imminent or occurring. Act quickly, move to higher ground and take immediate precautions.

Flood Safety:

- Do not walk through flowing water. Currents can be deceptive; 6 inches of moving water can knock you off your feet. If you must walk in standing water use a pole or stick to help determine how deep the water is and steady yourself.
- Do not drive through a flooded area. Don't drive around road barriers—the road or bridge may be washed out. If your vehicle stalls, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground. Just 12 inches of water can float a car and rapidly rising water may sweep the vehicle away.
- Electric current can travel through water making downed lines and wires particularly threatening in a flood situation. Report downed power lines to JEA.
- Always keep children away from culverts and storm drains.
- Don't use appliances or motors that have gotten wet until they have been taken apart, thoroughly cleaned and dried.

Property Protection:

Every year flooding causes more property damage in the United States than any other natural disaster. While recent construction practices and regulations have made new homes less prone to flooding, many existing structures remain susceptible.

- Use sand bags to reduce erosion and scouring.
- Elevate furniture above flood protection levels.
- Create floodway openings in non-habitable areas such as garage doors.
- Seal off sewer lines to prevent backflow of sewer waters.

Before the Flood:

- Check your property's flood hazard status. It is important to note that even if you are not in a designated floodplain, there still may be some risk of flooding. Flood maps and flood protection references are available on www.coj.net or by calling (904) 630-CITY (2489).
- Make plans of what you will do and where you will go in a flash flood emergency.

Flood Insurance:

- Most people learn too late that property insurance does not cover flood damage or that there is a 30-day waiting period before the newly purchased coverage goes into effect. Because Jacksonville participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), you can purchase a separate flood insurance policy. This insurance is backed by the Federal government and is available to everyone, even for properties that have been flooded previously.
- For more information, talk to your insurance agent or contact the NFIP at (800) 611-6122 or visit www.fema.gov/business/nfip.



BEFORE THE STORM



CHANGES IN THE HURRICANE FORECAST AND WARNING PROGRAM:

What YOU Need To Know!

In this day and age, technology, communications, and scientific knowledge are all advancing more rapidly than at any time in history. Your hurricane forecast and warning team is always looking for ways to provide more accurate, consistent and timely information to you regarding the hurricane threat. Here are a few recent changes that you need to know about as we approach the 2011 hurricane season.

Easier to understand Hurricane Advisories and Local Statements

In the Internet era, the opportunity now exists for everyone to read the complete official hurricane advisories by visiting National Weather Service and other websites. The problem has been that those advisories were written in a narrative format, making it necessary to wade through long paragraphs of text to find the information you want. Those products have now been streamlined by converting to a bullet format, making them much easier to read and find the specific desired material. It also will make it much easier for news media to read or display specific sections that refer to specific threats in our specific area.

More Consistent Warning Headlines

Did you know that a hurricane or tropical storm watch or warning has NEVER been issued for counties like Clay, Baker or Putnam? That's because until recently, those watches and warnings were only issued for coastal areas at risk of storm surge. Inland counties were covered

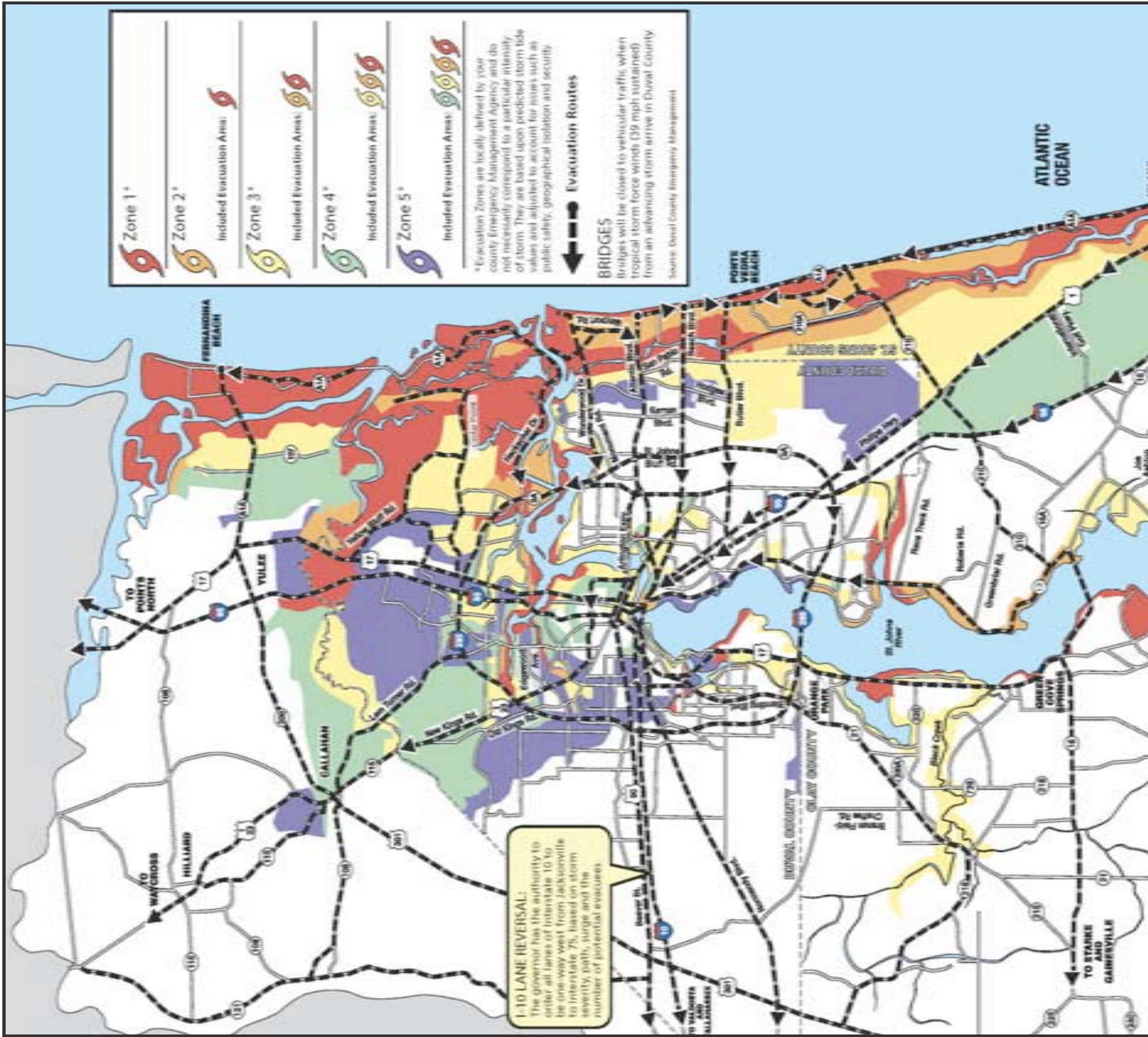
under similar products called either "inland" or "wind" watches or warnings, which often created confusion about the exact nature of the threat. To better recognize and acknowledge the wind threat in all areas, and provide more consistency in the watch and warning communication process, from now on the hurricane or tropical storm watch and warning will be used for all areas regardless of location or proximity to the coast.

Storm Surge Information and the Saffir-Simpson Scale

How can a strong Category 4 hurricane like Charley only produce a weak Category 2 storm surge while Category 2 Hurricane Ike created a Category 4 surge? That's because the Saffir-Simpson Scale was designed as a wind scale only.

While wind speed is a major factor in creating storm surge, it is far from the only factor. In addition, this has created confusion for homeowners trying to distinguish between FEMA flood zones, Evacuation Zones and the so-called "surge zones" derived from the Saffir-Simpson Scale. In the future, evacuation recommendations will be based on the actual inundation expected from specific storm surge forecasts rather than from a relationship based solely on wind speed such as the Saffir-Simpson-Scale which can often contain substantial errors.

– Steve Letro, National Weather Service, Jacksonville



BEACHES RE-ENTRY

- More than 50,000 people may be trying to re-enter the beaches at the same time following a hurricane evacuation. One thing residents can do to make the re-entry work better is to obtain a quick-identification tag.
- In the event of a major storm, residents of the beach communities will be evacuated to safer locations inland. Once they have complied with an evacuation order, government officials want to do everything possible to minimize any hazards left behind by the storm, protect private property from crime and get residents back home as soon as possible.
- The tags are free to Beaches residents and businesses. Tags are available year-round at city halls in Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach, Atlantic Beach and Jacksonville. It is imperative that these tags be limited to Beaches residents and businesses only.
- If residents don't have a tag, they will be directed to an identification verification station where they will need to provide authorities identification with a current beach address. Once verified, they will be issued a tag and allowed to rejoin the traffic headed back across the Intracoastal Waterway.
- The Emergency Operations Center will decide when residents can re-enter the beaches area.

EVACUATION ROUTES

Nassau County

- Florida AIA west to U.S. 17, Interstate 95, U.S. 1 and U.S. 301.

Duval County

- Heckscher Drive: Drive west to Florida 9A to points west and north.
- North of Atlantic Boulevard: Drive south and turn west on Woodward Drive or Atlantic Boulevard, proceed to Florida 9A North across the Dames Point bridge (Broward Bridge) to points west via Interstate 295 and north by Interstate 95.
- Between Atlantic and Beach boulevards: Drive south and turn west on Beach Boulevard, proceed to Hart Bridge Expressway to Interstate 95 to Interstate 10 or points west.
- Between Beach and Butler boulevards: Drive south and turn west on to Butler Boulevard, proceed to Interstate 95 and points west.

St. Johns County (Northern)

- Ponte Vedra Beach/Sawgrass: North on Florida A1A, turn west onto Butler Boulevard, proceed to Interstate 95 or points west.
- Palm Valley area: Proceed southeast to County Road 210, proceed to Interstate 95 or points west.
- On the coast halfway between Mickler's Landing and South Ponte Vedra Beach: North of Guana Dam, go north to Florida A1A, proceed west across Palm Valley Bridge on County Road 210. South of Guana Dam, go south on Florida A1A, proceed west across Vilano Bridge. Continue west on Florida 16 to Interstate 95 or points west.

Using public transportation during a hurricane evacuation

In the event of a hurricane, when the city issues an evacuation order, the Jacksonville Transportation Authority will begin emergency evacuation services. This includes JTA Connexion and regular JTA routes. Be advised - other JTA services may be discontinued during the emergency.

For those with any special needs

During an evacuation, JTA provides transportation to residents with medical or special needs through regular JTA bus service and JTA Connexion. Pre-registration for this service is required **every year**. Take action now: Call (904) 630-CITY (2489) to pre-register for medical/special needs evacuation service.

If you have no way to evacuate

If an evacuation order is issued and you do not have your own personal vehicle, or you cannot leave the area with family members or friends, JTA provides evacuees free transportation to open public shelters only. You can go to any JTA bus stop and wait to be picked up. You will then be transferred to a shelter shuttle which will take you to a public shelter. Please note: Evacuees using JTA public transportation cannot choose their shelter destination.

Areas not part of regular routes

If there is no JTA bus service in your area, call (904) 630-CITY (2489) to receive instructions on evacuating.

AFTER THE STORM

When power goes out

Various problems or situations can cause short power outages, but storms can cause prolonged widespread outages. It is possible to prepare for these emergency situations.

Observe electrical safety measures

If your home has been flooded, have an electrician check your electrical system before you turn it back on. Stay as far away as you can from downed power lines.

Know what to do if power is out

Once the storm is over and restoration efforts begin, stay tuned to radio stations for updates. If your home is still without power once electricity has been restored to your neighborhood, call the JEA's Customer Care center at (904) 665-6000 or (800) 683-5542.

Please do not call 911 to report a power outage.

When the power returns

Turn off all electrical equipment but remember to leave one light on. This will alert you when power is restored. Once power is restored, wait a few minutes before turning on major appliances to help eliminate further problems caused by a sharp increase in demand.

Use caution with generators

Portable generators are useful, but they also can be hazardous. The primary hazards to avoid when using a generator are carbon monoxide poisoning from the toxic engine exhaust, electric shock or electrocution and fire. Read manufacturer's manual before use.

Returning home after a disaster

Returning home after a major disaster can be both dangerous and difficult. Be careful and make sure local officials have advised it is safe to travel through the areas. Be ready to adapt to the conditions at hand.

- Stay tuned to local radio stations for emergency information.
- Check for injured or trapped people and provide first aid, if possible.
- Use telephones only in the case of an emergency.
- Put on heavy shoes for protection against glass or other debris.
- Check food and water supply before using them. Foods that require refrigeration may be spoiled if the electricity was cut off for some time. Do not eat any food that has been in contact with flood waters.
- Extinguish all open flames.
- If you smell gas, turn off the main valve, open the windows and leave the house immediately.
- If water leaks are suspected, shut off the main water valve.
- If instructed to do so by local officials, shut off utilities. Always have utilities turned back on by a professional.

- Be careful when entering a damaged building. Stay away from fallen or damaged electrical wires. Use a flashlight to inspect damage.
- Make sure toilets are operational before using.

Checking appliances

If any of the electrical appliances are wet, turn off the main power switch in the house. Unplug the appliance, dry it out, then reconnect it and turn the main power switch back on. If fuses blow when the electrical power is restored, turn off the main power switch again and re-inspect for short circuits in the home wiring or appliances. Call a professional, such as an electrician, if you are unsure about doing this.

When in doubt ... throw it out

Meat, poultry, fish and eggs should be kept refrigerated at or below 40 degrees Fahrenheit and frozen food at or below zero degrees. When the power goes out, the refrigerator will keep food safely cold for about four hours if unopened, according to the USDA. A full freezer will maintain the temperature for about 48 hours (24 hours if half full) if the door is not opened.

Post-Storm Debris Removal

The City of Jacksonville maintains more than 3,500 miles of roadways throughout Duval County. In the event of a major storm, the city's first priority will be to clear debris from the streets for emergency personnel and to provide access to critical sites such as hospitals, utility facilities and shelters.

In the event of a major storm, debris collection efforts will begin after the initial road clearance efforts are complete. It may be some time before neighborhoods are cleared of debris and standing water.

Storm debris is collected according to a countywide grid system. Trucks will make one pass through every grid per collection cycle and residents should be aware that all debris may not be collected at once.

- Collection efforts will continue until it is determined that all storm-related debris has been removed.
- Residents can track the progress of debris collection, the status of their grid and get other related information at www.coj.net or by calling (904) 630-CITY (2489).
- Regularly scheduled yard waste collection will continue post-storm.
- Loose storm debris will be collected separately from bagged yard waste. Debris should be placed in separate piles with sufficient space between them to prevent comingling.
- Residents may experience brief interruptions of scheduled yard waste collection.
- The city will pick up post-storm debris placed beside the road/curb on all city-maintained and private streets and gated communities.

AFTER THE STORM

- The state will remove debris on all state and federal highways.
- Temporary debris collection sites will be activated following a major storm as needed. Specific locations will be posted on www.coj.net.

Tips for Debris Removal

- Do NOT attempt to handle debris near downed power lines. Contact JEA with questions about the status of lines near your property.
- Separate different types of debris for more efficient collection: loose vegetative debris, hazardous waste (paint, pesticides, etc.), appliances and construction/demolition debris.
- Place all debris within five feet of the curb/roadside as soon as possible after the storm. Be sure to keep debris piles away from fire hydrants, cable or telephone boxes and mailboxes to avoid damage.
- Private contactors hired by property owners to handle debris/tree removal are REQUIRED to fully remove debris from the property. The contractor may not stack it at the curb for city haulers to collect. The contractor cannot charge extra for removal. Discuss this with your contractor prior to starting work.
- Residents who would like to dispose of debris themselves should check for public disposal locations on www.coj.net or by calling (904) 630-CITY (2489) following the storm event.



Emergency Numbers

Duval County Emergency Management.....	(904) 630-2472
City of Jacksonville Automated Information.....	(904) 630-CITY (2489)
Florida Emergency Information Hotline	(800) 342-3557
National Weather Service (Jacksonville).....	(904) 741-4370
American Red Cross.....	(904) 358-8091
U.S. Naval Services.....	(800) 849-6024
Traffic Conditions on Major Roads in Northeast Florida.....	(800) 749-2967 or 511

Utilities:

JEA.....	(904) 665-6000
Florida Power & Light.....	(904) 4-OUTAGE
Florida Public Utilities.....	(904) 261-3663
Beaches Electric.....	(904) 247-6171
Comcast.....	(904) 374-8000
BellSouth/AT&T.....	(800) 432-1424

Shelters:

Contact Duval County Emergency Management or the Red Cross.	
Price Gouging.....	(866) 9-NO-SCAM (966-7226)

Websites

City of Jacksonville	www.coj.net www.facebook.com/cityofjacksonville
American Red Cross.....	www.redcross.org www.nefloridaredcross.org
Florida Times-Union	www.jacksonville.com
Federal Emergency Management Agency	www.fema.gov
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	www.ready.gov
Florida Division of Emergency Management	www.floridadisastor.org
JEA.....	www.jea.com
JTA	www.jtafla.com
National Hurricane Center.....	www.nhc.noaa.gov
National Weather Service (Jacksonville).....	www.srh.noaa.gov/jax
Accuweather	www.accuweather.com
Intellicast.....	www.intellicast.com
Weather Underground.....	www.wunderground.com/tropical
Pet Friendly Lodging.....	www.petswelcome.com

DISASTER SUPPLY CHECK LIST

Water

- Store one gallon of water per person per day (two quarts for drinking, two quarts for food preparation/sanitation)
- Keep at least a seven-day supply of water for each person in your household

Food

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
- Canned juices, milk, soup
- Staples: sugars, salt, pepper
- High-energy foods: peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix
- Vitamins
- Food for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets
- Comfort/stress foods: cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags

Tools and supplies

- Mess kits, or paper cups, plates and plastic utensils
- Emergency preparedness manual

- Battery-operated radio and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Cash or travelers' checks, change
- Non-electric can opener, utility knife
- Fire extinguisher: small canister, ABC type
- Tent
- Pliers
- Tape
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Aluminum foil, plastic storage containers
- Signal flare
- Paper, pencil, needles, thread and medicine dropper
- Shut-off wrench (to turn off gas and water)
- Whistle
- Plastic sheeting
- Map of area (for locating shelters)
- Fully-charged cell phone and extra batteries
- Insect repellent

Sanitation

- Toilet paper, hand wipes, soap, liquid detergent, feminine supplies, personal hygiene

items, plastic garbage bags and ties (for personal sanitation uses), plastic bucket with tight lid, disinfectant and household chlorine bleach

Clothing and bedding

- Sturdy shoes or work boots, rain gear, blankets or sleeping bags, hat and gloves, thermal underwear and sunglasses

Special items

For baby

- Formula, diapers/wipes, bottles, and medications

For adults

- Medications: heart and high-blood pressure, insulin, all prescription drugs
- Pet supplies
- Special needs: denture supplies, contact lenses and supplies, extra eyeglasses
- Entertainment: games and books
- Important family documents: insurance policies, wills, household inventory, identification
- Register for Code Red (see page one)

FIRST AID KIT CHECK LIST

A first aid kit should be kept in the home and each automobile and should include:

- Sterile adhesive bandages
- Sterile gauze pads
- Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- Triangular bandages (3)
- Sterile roller bandages, antibiotic ointment, scissors, tweezers, needle, moistened towelettes, antiseptic, thermometer, tongue blades (2)
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant
- Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Cleansing agent/soap
- Latex gloves (2 pairs)
- Sunscreen
- Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever, anti-diarrhea medication, antacid, syrup of Ipecac (use to induce vomiting if advised by the Poison Control Center) and laxatives
- Activated charcoal (if advised by the Poison Control Center)
- Bottled water and other fluids

PET DISASTER CHECK LIST

Whether you are away from home for a day or a week, you'll need essential supplies. Keep items in an accessible place and store them in a sturdy container that can be easily carried. Your pet disaster supply kit should include:

- Medications, medical records and proof of current shots (stored in a waterproof container)
- First-aid kit, including a flashlight and extra batteries
- Sturdy leashes, harnesses, muzzle and pet carrier with bedding to transport pets safely
- Food and potable water (for at least three days)
- Manual can opener, cat litter/pan, paper towels/wet wipes and plastic bags to dispose of waste
- Current photo, identification tags
- Pet beds, toys and grooming supplies
- Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems and the name and number of your veterinarian

Make sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars that are securely fastened and have up-to-date tags.