

ARE YOU READY?

Hurricane Season
June 1 – November 30

Your 2017 Guide to Disaster Readiness

Su Guía de Preparación contra Desastres
Gid Preparasyon pou Siklòn

Be Prepared



Dear Fellow Residents:

Miami-Dade County is home to 2.7 million residents and millions of visitors who enjoy all that our world-class community has to offer, including year-round tropical weather. Living in a tropical climate also means we must be vigilant and prepared for hurricanes and other storms that are the tradeoff for living in paradise.

Hurricane season 2017 begins June 1 and ends Nov. 30. We must be prepared in the event Miami-Dade County is threatened by a major storm. Our community continues to have an exceptional emergency management team, yet it is ultimately up to each and every resident to be prepared for the possibility of a hurricane. We must all make a hurricane plan ahead of time, including arrangements for our pets and stocking up on vital supplies and medications.

Warm weather and rain that are common during hurricane season provide prime breeding ground for mosquitoes. Therefore, it is important that all residents remember to “Fight the Bite” by draining excess water and covering ourselves with proper clothing and mosquito repellent.

In addition to our ongoing preparation for hurricanes and tropical weather, Miami-Dade County continues to plan for and adapt to the effects of climate change and sea-level rise. The Office of Emergency Management works closely with the Office of Resilience to ensure the adaptations to climate change and sea-level rise are incorporated into our hurricane preparedness and recovery efforts.

This guide offers valuable information to help you plan ahead to protect your family and property before, during and after a storm.

Storm information and service updates are regularly updated at www.miamidade.gov or by calling the 311 Contact Center. If you are active on social media, follow Miami-Dade County, the Miami-Dade Office of Emergency Management and Mayor Carlos A. Gimenez on Twitter and Facebook.

Thank you for doing your part to keep our community safe, prepared and resilient this hurricane season.

Sincerely,



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carlos A. Gimenez".

Carlos A. Gimenez
Mayor



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Esteban L. Bovo, Jr.".

Esteban L. Bovo, Jr.
Chairman

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DADE COUNTY FEDERAL
C R E D I T U N I O N

THEY'RE READY... ARE YOU?

Let us help you prepare!

Apply for a personal loan with rates as low as **6.49%^{*}** APR and easy flexible terms for your convenience.

Use your loan for:

-  Storm Shutters
-  Impact Resistant Windows
-  Power Generators
-  Emergency Funds



dcfcu.org/prepared

*APR= Annual Percentage Rate. The rate you qualify to receive may vary depending on individual credit history and underwriting factors. All Credit Union loan programs, rates, terms, and conditions are subject to change at any time without notice. Maximum unsecured debt with DCFCU may not exceed \$35,000. To qualify for the lowest rate, DCFCU direct deposit of paycheck, auto-debit of loan payment and DCFCU share draft checking account required. Members with an existing DCFCU unsecured debt will need to qualify for an additional disbursement of at least \$2,500 to the current outstanding balance. This loan promotion may be cancelled at any time without notice. Membership Required.



Watches + Warnings



■ **Tropical Storm Watch**
Tropical storm conditions are possible, usually within 48 hours.

■ **Tropical Storm Warning**
Tropical storm conditions are expected, usually within 36 hours.

■ **Hurricane Watch**
Hurricane conditions are possible, usually within 48 hours.

■ **Hurricane Warning**
Hurricane conditions are expected, usually within 36 hours.



■ **Tropical storm**
Sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph

■ **Hurricane**
Sustained winds of 74 mph or higher

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

- Category 1: 74 to 95 mph
- Category 2: 96 to 110 mph
- Category 3: 111 to 129 mph
- Category 4: 130 to 156 mph
- Category 5: 157 mph or higher

Neighborhood Disaster Training

Miami-Dade County offers free training in basic disaster response skills. Learn fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization and disaster medical operations. For more information on Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) programs, email cert@miamidade.gov.

Evacuations

Miami-Dade County officials can issue an order directing the evacuation of specific areas of the county deemed to be in danger, based on a hurricane's track and projected storm surge.

All mobile home residents should evacuate when any evacuation order is issued, regardless of their storm surge planning zone.

Residents are encouraged to stay with family members or friends in an inland, non-evacuation area.

Evacuation centers will open, but they should only be considered as a last resort. Emergency Bus Pickup Sites will be activated to provide transportation to and from the evacuation centers.

All evacuation centers meet Americans with Disabilities Act requirements. Service animals are permitted.



What you should bring to an evacuation center

- Bedding
- Infant and child care items such as formula, diapers, toys, etc.
- Cash
- Personal hygiene items
- Comfort materials such as books, magazines, etc.
- Prescription and over-the-counter medications
- Drinking water
- Snacks
- Extra clothing
- Special items for elderly or disabled family members

It's strongly recommended to bring portable electronic devices—such as phones and tablets—fully charged as there are limited outlets at shelters.

See lists of evacuation centers and emergency bus pickup sites at www.miamidade.gov/fire/evacuations.asp or call 311.

Emergency & Evacuation Assistance Program (EEAP)

Residents who require evacuation assistance should register for the Emergency & Evacuation Assistance Program (EEAP) prior to an emergency to ensure help will be given when needed. Assistance may also be provided after an emergency. Pre-registered residents will receive priority.

This program is specifically for individuals who live alone or with families. Residents in nursing homes, assisted living facilities or group homes must follow their own facilities' emergency plans.

Download the application and review eligibility at www.miamidade.gov/fire/eeap.asp or call 311.



STAY CONNECTED BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER A STORM

Miami-Dade County's 311 Contact Center helps you stay connected as a tropical storm or hurricane approaches, and also provides important service information after the storm.

-  Call 311 or 305-468-5900 (TTY: 711)
-  Submit a service request at www.miamidade.gov/311direct
-  Email 311@miamidade.gov
-  @miamidade311
-  311Direct App



Pet Safety

Evacuating with your pets

Pet-Friendly Evacuation Centers are available for residents living in evacuation areas, unsafe structures or mobile homes. A family member must stay with the pet.

There is a limit of four pets per household. Animals accepted include: dogs, cats, ferrets, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits and common household birds.

Two centers are available for families with their pets during emergencies:

- E. Darwin Fuchs Pavilion at the Miami-Dade County Fair & Exposition
10901 SW 24 St., Miami
- Dr. Michael M. Krop Senior High School
1410 NE 215 St., Miami

Not all centers are open for every storm.

What you should bring to a pet shelter

- Proof of residency within an evacuation zone.
- Place ID tags on appropriate collars.
- Present medical and current vaccination records for each pet.
- Food and supplies for the pets, including a suitable carrier or crate; collar, leash or muzzle; and bedding material and toys.



General pet safety tips

- Place ID tags on appropriate collars and ensure your pets are micro-chipped.
- It's best to account for 1 1/2 gallons of water, as well as sufficient food and medicine for each animal for at least 3 days. Don't forget serving bowls.
- Prepare to care and maintain control over your pets at all times.
- Get an animal supplies checklist and more at www.miamidade.gov/animals/disaster-preparedness.asp or call 311.

BEFORE

a storm

Be sure to have disaster kits and emergency supplies prior to hurricane season, such as flashlights, batteries, garbage bags and more. A basic checklist is included on page 21 in this Hurricane Guide.

Read more about essential needs at www.miamidade.gov/fire/personal-preparedness.asp.

Home preparation

Protect areas where wind can enter. Windows and doors should be secured with County-approved storm shutters. One option is to board up windows with 5/8-inch plywood. Tape does NOT prevent windows from breaking.

Protect electronics with surge protectors and waterproof coverings.

Bring in lawn furniture or other outdoor items not tied down that could become airborne.

Withdraw cash from the bank and get fuel for your car, generator and other gas-powered tools.



Construction sites

In the event of a tropical storm warning or hurricane watch, licensed contractors are obligated to secure their work sites. Potentially hazardous objects must be fastened down or removed.

Tourists

Listen to announcements from your hotel, cruise line or airline. Be sure to follow any orders issued by local officials, such as evacuation and sheltering.

Once Miami-Dade County's Emergency Operations Center is activated, all key service updates will be posted on www.miamidade.gov or by calling 311.

BEFORE

a storm

Tree pruning

Properly pruning trees and shrubs before a hurricane approaches can reduce the debris generated during a storm. Proper tree pruning also increases the likelihood that a tree can weather a storm.



Correct



Wrong

Make sure to consult or hire a certified and licensed arborist prior to pruning trees.

Get more hurricane tree pruning tips at www.miamidade.gov/environment/hurricanes.asp or call 311.

Do not begin any pruning or cleanup activities or place trash on the curb during a tropical storm or hurricane watch or warning.

Water

Keep aluminum/plastic containers handy and fill them with potable water once a warning is announced. Plan for about one gallon per person per day. In addition, keep other containers two-thirds full with potable water and keep them in your freezer for ice after a storm.



Gasoline storage and generators

Store fuel in an approved container, holding five gallons or less, in a cool, dry, ventilated and secure area, away from appliances. Keep it out of the reach of children.



Generators must only be operated outside of inhabited structures in a well-ventilated area away from windows, doors, vents or other openings. They should not be operated on the balcony of a multi-unit structure.

Trash pickup

Dispose of household and yard trash before a storm:

- with your twice-weekly garbage collection service;
- by scheduling a bulky waste pickup at www.miamidade.gov/solidwaste/bulky-waste.asp or calling 311; or
- dropping off trash or tree cuttings at one of 13 Neighborhood Trash and Recycling Centers (TRC).

13 Neighborhood Trash and Recycling Centers

Open daily from 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

North Dade

21500 NW 47 Avenue

Norwood

19901 NW 7 Avenue

Golden Glades

140 NW 160 Street

Palm Springs North

7870 NW 178 Street

West Little River

1830 NW 79 Street

Snapper Creek

2200 SW 117 Avenue

Sunset Kendall

8000 SW 107 Avenue

Richmond Heights

14050 Boggs Drive

Chapman Field

13600 SW 60 Avenue

Eureka Drive

9401 SW 184 Street

West Perrine

16651 SW 107 Avenue

South Miami Heights

20800 SW 117 Court

Moody Drive

12970 SW 268 Street

Centers are open to customers in the unincorporated service area and the following municipalities: Aventura, Cutler Bay, Doral, Miami Gardens, Miami Lakes, Opa-locka, Palmetto Bay, Pinecrest and Sunny Isles Beach.

If you must dispose of trash or bulky waste—including tree trimmings—weather conditions will determine whether Neighborhood Trash and Recycling Centers are open. Call 311 for information.

Secure your trash and recycling carts in a garage, utility shed or covered patio before the storm arrives.

If you do not receive waste collection services from Miami-Dade County, contact your city for information about waste removal services before and after a storm.

SAFELY STORE OR DISPOSE YOUR CHEMICALS

Before a storm's arrival, be sure you correctly handle your home chemicals. Improper disposal or spills can harm the environment.

Keep home chemicals properly sealed, stored and in a dry place away from children.

Get rid of chemicals you no longer need at a local Home Chemical Collection Center:

South Miami-Dade
23707 SW 97th Avenue
Gate B

West Miami-Dade
8801 NW 58th Street

Accepted items include paints, pesticides, pool chemicals, solvents, corrosives, fluorescent lights, automobile batteries and more.

For more information
visit www.miamidade.gov/solidwaste or call 311.



Transportation

Public transit

Metrobus, Metrorail and Metromover services, as well as County transportation facilities, may shut down at sustained 39 mph winds.



Driving on the road

Local law enforcement agencies will issue advisories regarding when roadways and bridges will be locked down. Bridges generally go into lockdown at least eight hours before winds of 39 mph are expected.



Expressway tolls may be lifted to ease traffic flow.

Call 311 to report any traffic signs, traffic signals or street lights damaged due to a storm.



Travel

For seaport and airport passenger information, contact your local carrier or call 311 for the latest news about closures.



Boats

If you own a boat, remember to secure it. Use double lines at a marina or consider dry-dock storage. Never try and ride out a hurricane in your boat.

Marinas will close when winds reach a sustained 39 mph. Biscayne National Park tows all boats to the Everglades and closes at least 24 hours before the landfall of a tropical storm or hurricane.

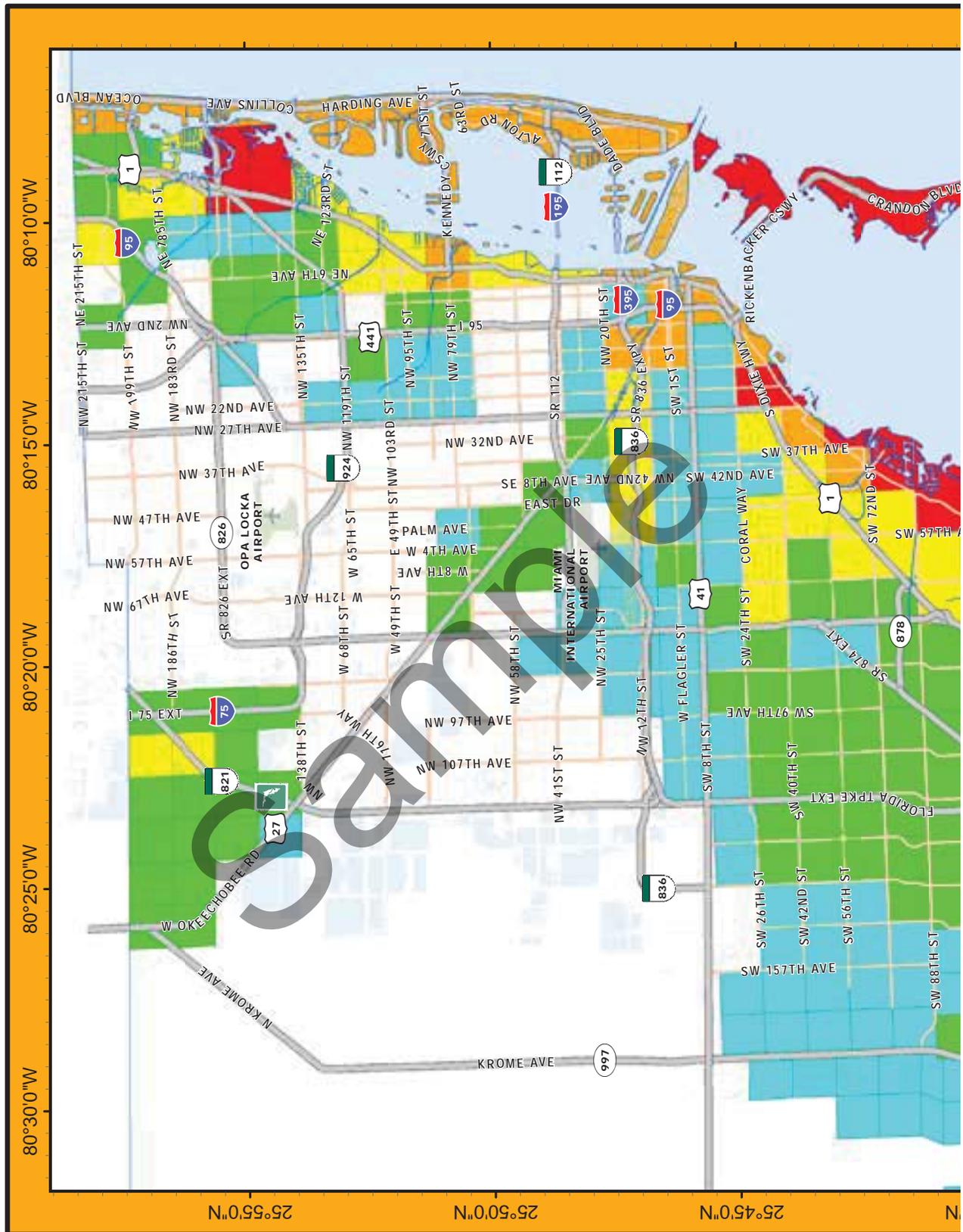


Once evacuations have started off the barrier islands, Intracoastal Waterway bridges will only open infrequently until lockdown.



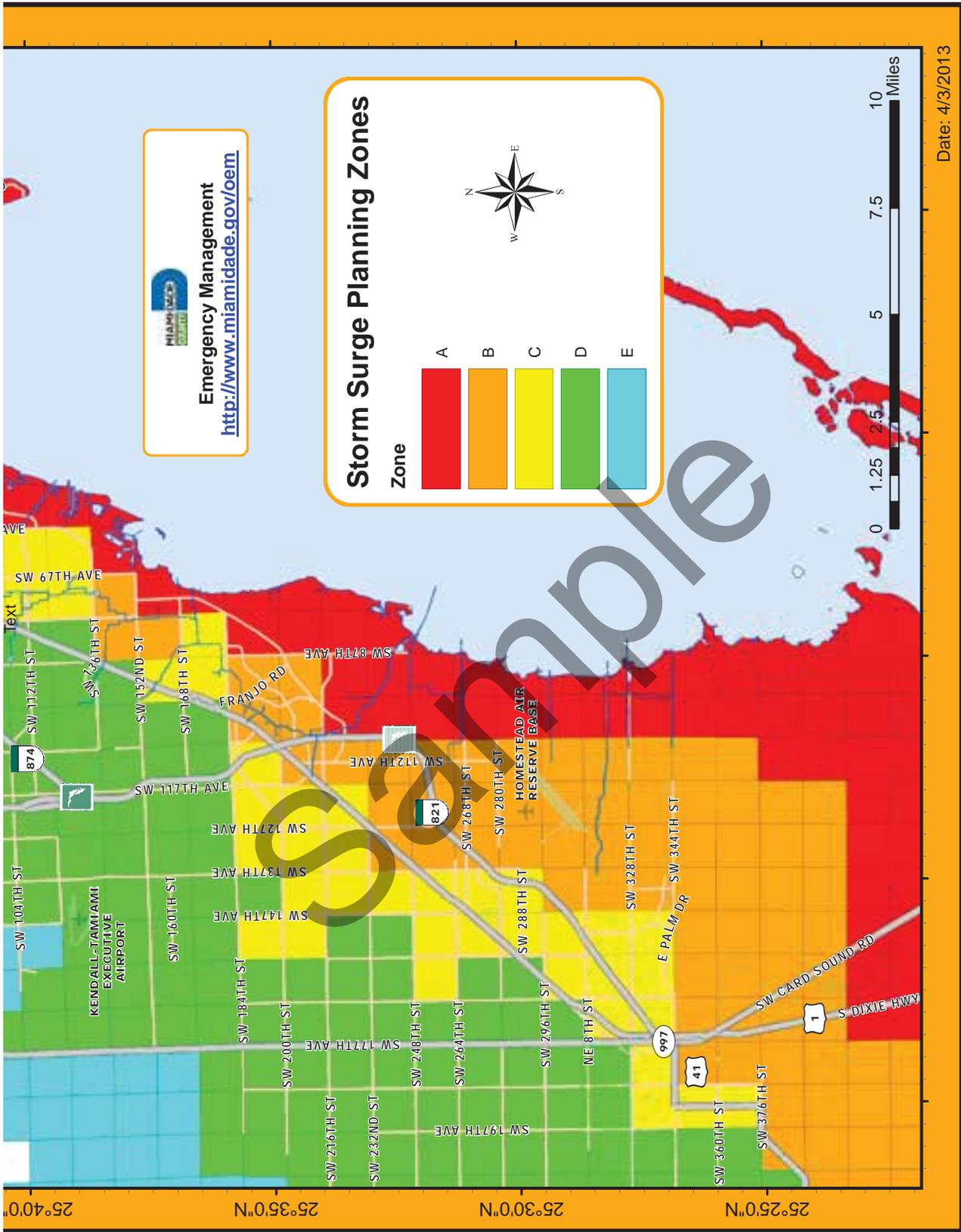
The Waze Connected Citizens Program allows Miami-Dade County to share travel suggestions among drivers using Waze. Download the free Waze mobile application today.

Storm Surge Planning Zones



A Storm Surge Planning Zone is an area that could be affected by a storm surge of 1 1/2 feet or higher during a hurricane. Evacuation decisions are heavily predicated on storm surge planning.

Five zones, marked A through E, identify the risk of storm surge. Zone A is at greatest risk for Category 1 storms and higher.



Upon identification of a threat, each zone (or portions of a zone) will be evacuated depending on the hurricane's track and projected storm surge, independent of the hurricane's category.

To determine your zone, go to <http://gisweb.miamidade.gov/communityservices/> and enter your address or call 311.

DURING a storm

- Monitor **www.miamidade.gov** and your radio or television for weather updates and instructions from public safety officials.
- Stay indoors, preferably in a room with no windows.
- Take your emergency kit and disaster supplies with you if you move from room to room or if you evacuate to a shelter.
- If flooding threatens your home, turn off electricity at the main breaker.
- Use flashlights, not candles or kerosene lamps, as your light source.
- If you lose power, turn off all major appliances.
- Avoid using the phone and do not bathe or shower during the storm.
- Do not go outside during the eye of the storm. The calm is brief before hurricane-force winds return.
- Keep children informed about what's happening and watch for signs of stress.
- Keep animals in their carriers or crate.
- Get in the tub or under your mattress if your home begins to come apart.



AFTER

a storm

Many disaster-related injuries occur in the aftermath of a hurricane. Here are some ways to stay safe.

- Remain inside until local authorities say it's safe to go outside.
- If you must go outside, watch for fallen objects and downed electrical wires; report downed power lines to Florida Power & Light.
- Inspect your home for damage, assuring that it's safe to stay there. Check for gas leaks, if applicable.
- Contact your insurance agent. Take pictures of damage. Keep good records of repair and cleaning costs.
- Stay out of areas with extensive storm damage.
- Obey all curfew and emergency orders.
- Do not operate charcoal grills, propane camping stoves or generators indoors. Read more at www.miamidade.gov/fire/safety-generators.asp.
- Place piles of debris on the right-of-way and away from fences, mailboxes, drains, power lines and low-hanging wires. Do not place debris in vacant lots or in front of commercial properties, nurseries or farmland.
- If you live in an area where residential and commercial uses – particularly plant nurseries – are co-located, keep residential and commercial debris in separate piles.



AFTER a storm

- If you live on property not adjacent to a public road right-of-way, or live in a gated community, do not move debris to the nearest right-of-way until instructed by government officials.
- Be patient and careful. Cleanup after a storm can take time.
- Report lost or damaged garbage or recycling carts for replacement by calling 311.
- Discard any refrigerated food you suspect is spoiled.
- Support relief efforts in other affected areas, monetary donations to established voluntary organizations, such as the American Red Cross, is the primary way to help.



Flooding tips

Do not drive or walk through standing water. It may be much deeper than you realize and there may be hidden hazards.

Following a storm, if flooding is affecting the interior of your property, report it by calling 311.

Price gouging

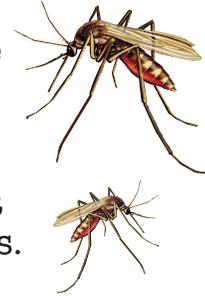
If a state of emergency is declared by the Governor of Florida or Miami-Dade County officials, price gouging regulations come into effect.

Price gouging is considered an “unconscionable price,” determined by comparing the price asked during an emergency with what was charged for the same commodity during the preceding 30-day period. To report price gouging, call 311.



Mosquito control

Rainy, wet conditions that often follow a hurricane can result in an increase in mosquitoes. To reduce breeding, check and empty standing water in children's toys, untreated swimming pools, uncovered boats and watercraft that are not draining water, as well as from trash cans and lids.



Remember the following to avoid mosquito bites:

- Repair screening on windows, doors, porches and patios.
- Avoid being outdoors at dusk and dawn when mosquitoes are more likely to bite.
- Dress in light, long and loose clothing that covers the skin.
- Use insect repellents containing DEET.

Learn more at www.miamidade.gov/mosquito.



WE'RE PREPARED. ARE YOU?

Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department works 24/7 to ensure that all Miami-Dade County residents have reliable water service before, during and after a storm.

Invest in water storage containers and fill them up with Miami-Dade water before the storm.

- **One gallon a day per person for three days.**
- **Cats and dogs need one and a half gallons for each animal for at least three days.**

QUALITY. VALUE. ECONOMIC GROWTH.

WWW.MIAMIDADE.GOV/WATER



#wasdstormprep



Planning for an Emergency

Disaster kits and emergency supplies should be fully stocked by June 1, the start of hurricane season. Once a hurricane warning is declared, most of your preparations should be directed toward your home.

It's important to discuss your family emergency plan ahead of time. Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to know how you will contact one another, how you will get back together and what to do in case of an emergency.

Depending on conditions, bus, rail, garbage collection and recycling service, as well as airport and seaport operations, could be affected.

For a Hurricane Readiness Guide in an alternate format such as Braille or large print, call 311 or email eoc@miamidade.gov.



Hurricane Preparedness Resources

www.miamidade.gov/hurricane

www.miamidade.gov/fire/personal-preparedness.asp

<https://youtu.be/ao4JUFHBBZ0>

www.ready.gov

www.readysouthflorida.org

Disaster Kit Checklist



You should gather supplies you might need in an evacuation or disaster. Store them in an easy-to-carry container such as a backpack or duffle bag.

- At least one gallon of water per person for 3 to 7 days
- Non-perishable snacks and packaged or canned food for at least 3 to 7 days
- Non-electric can opener
- Change of clothing, rain gear and sturdy shoes
- Bedding
- Prescription medications
- Personal hygiene items
- Special items and food for infants, elderly or disabled family members
- First-aid kit
- Fully charged mobile phone with charger
- Extra pair of glasses
- Pet care items, including food
- Flashlight, battery-powered radio and batteries
- Extra set of car keys

Important documentation

- List of family members, friends or neighbors and contact information
- Phone list of family physicians
- Important documents in a waterproof container or bag:
 - Insurance policies (auto, home, life, etc.)
 - Medical records
 - Medical device information (style and serial number)
 - Bank account numbers
 - Social Security card
 - Current utility bill to prove residency should your area be secured due to damage

This is a basic list of emergency items. Don't forget to bring any specific medical supplies for you, your family or pets. See the previous page for additional resources.

Información en Español

Prepárese para la temporada de huracanes.

Asegúrese de tener un kit de emergencia y retire los recortes de la poda de árboles antes de una advertencia de tormenta. Llame al 311 o visite www.miamidade.gov/environment/hurricanes.asp para obtener más información.

Programa de Asistencia para Evacuaciones de Emergencia

El Programa de Asistencia para Evacuaciones de Emergencia fue creado para los residentes que necesitan ayuda para transportarse o que no pueden evacuarse por sí mismos. Descargue la aplicación y verifique si reúne los requisitos en www.miamidade.gov/fire/eeap.asp o llame al 311.

Durante una advertencia o amenaza de huracán

No podes los árboles, no realice actividades de limpieza ni coloque la basura junto a la acera. Los Centros de Basura y Reciclaje (TRC, por sus siglas en inglés) aceptarán basura mientras las condiciones del tiempo lo permitan. Los centros brindan servicio a los usuarios que residen en áreas no incorporadas y en los siguientes municipios: Aventura, Cutler Bay, Doral, Miami Gardens, Miami Lakes, Opa-Locka, Palmetto Bay, Pinecrest y Sunny Isles Beach. Llame al 311 o visite www.miamidade.gov/solidwaste/bulky-waste.asp para obtener las direcciones y horarios de los TRC (o vea la página 11 de esta guía). Los servicios de basura y reciclaje se suspenden durante una advertencia de huracán, así que guarde los carritos de basura y de reciclaje en su casa. Siga las noticias en la radio o la televisión y manténgase dentro de la vivienda.

Su lista para el contenido del kit de emergencia

Usted debería reunir los suministros que podría necesitar en una evacuación. Póngalos en un contenedor que sea fácil de transportar, como una mochila o bolso grande. Use la siguiente lista como guía para garantizar que ha incluido todo lo que necesita. Utilice los espacios en blanco para agregar a la lista algunos artículos que podría necesitar.

- Al menos un galón de agua por persona por día para 3 a 7 días*
- En el caso de las mascotas, tenga disponible 1 ½ galones de agua por cada animal para más de 3 días.
- Alimentos envasados o enlatados no perecederos para 3 a 7 días
- Abridor manual de latas
- Una muda de ropas, impermeable para la lluvia y zapatos resistentes
- Mantas y frazadas
- Botiquín de primeros auxilios y medicamentos con prescripción médica
- Un par adicional de espejuelos
- Radio de baterías, linterna y suficientes baterías adicionales
- Dinero en efectivo
- Teléfono celular con carga suficiente y cargador
- Juego de llaves adicional para el auto
- Lista telefónica de doctores de la familia
- Lista de información familiar importante; estilo y número de serie de aparatos médicos como marcapasos, etc.
- Artículos especiales para bebés, personas mayores o miembros discapacitados de la familia.
- Factura reciente de una empresa de servicios públicos, para comprobar su lugar de residencia en caso de que el área esté cerrada al público debido a los daños.
- _____
- _____
- _____

*Recuerde rotar las botellas según su antigüedad y reemplazarlas antes de la fecha de vencimiento.

En la página web www.ready.gov/es encontrará una lista exhaustiva de suministros para desastres.

Después de un huracán

- Siga las noticias en los medios de comunicación locales, llame al 311 o visite www.miamidade.gov para obtener información acerca de los servicios de recogida de basura o escombros esparcidos por los vientos del huracán.
–Permanezca dentro de la vivienda hasta que las autoridades locales digan que es seguro salir afuera.
- Lleve las cantidades pequeñas de ramas y otros objetos esparcidos por los vientos del huracán a un TRC. Coloque los montones grandes de escombros junto a la acera, pero lejos de cercas, buzones de correo, cañerías de desagüe, cables eléctricos y cables a baja altura. No coloque ramas ni otros objetos en terrenos desocupados ni frente a establecimientos comerciales, viveros o tierras de labranza.
- Reporte los contenedores de basura o reciclaje dañados para que los reemplacen.
- Tenga paciencia y cuidado. Las tareas de limpieza después de una tormenta pueden tardar.

Enfòmasyon en Kreyol

Prepare Nou Pou Sezon Siklòn nan

Ale jete branch bwa nou koupe yo ak lòt fatra kay yo anvan yon menas tanpèt. Rele 311 oswa vizite www.miamidade.gov/environment/hurricanes.asp pou plis enfòmasyon.

Asistans pou Evakyasyon Ijans

Gen yon pwogram ki kreye pou ede moun ki bezwen asistans pou evakye an ka dijans poutèt yo gen yon bezwen espesyal. Pou enskri nan Pwogram Asistans pou Evakyasyon Ijans la, tanpri ale sou sitwèb www.miamidade.gov/fire/eeap.asp oswa rele 311.

Pandan yon pre-alèt oswa avètisman siklòn

Pa kòmanse ni netwaye ni plase fatra sou twotwa. Sant Fatra ak Sant Resiklaj yo (sig Angle TRC) va asepte fatra, depi kondiyson meteyolojik la pèmèt. Sant yo desèvi moun ki abite nan zòn ki pa enkòpore yo ak nan minisipalite sa yo: Aventura, Cutler Bay, Doral, Miami Gardens, Miami Lakes, Opa-Locka, Palmetto Bay, Pinecrest ak Sunny Isles Beach. Rele 311 oswa vizite www.miamidade.gov/solidwaste/bulky-waste.asp (oswa fè yon koudèy nan paj 11 Gid la) pou jwenn adrès ak orè TRC yo.

Yo sispann sèvis vwari ak resiklaj pandan yon alèt. Mete bin vèt fatra ak bin ble resiklaj yo anabri nan pyès ki gen aparèy menaje yo oswa nan garaj la.

Tcheke lis anka dijans w an

Kòmanse rasanble pwovizyon nesèsè yo anka yon evakyasyon. Mete yo nan de bagay kote yap fasil pou transpòte tankou sakado oswa sak lame yo. Itilize lis ki sijere anba la-a pou tcheke atik yo pandan wap rantre yo nan sak yo. Yo kite espas vid sou lis la pou si genyen kèk lòt bagay ou ta renmen ajoute sou li

- 1 galon dlo pa jou pou chak moun pou dire 3-7 jou*
- Pou bèt ou yo, se 1.5 galon dlo pa jou pou chak bèt pou dire 3 jou.
- Manje ki pap gate oswa manje nan kenn
- Ouvrebwat manyèl
- Rad derechanj, ekipman pou lapli ak soulye gwo nèg
- Dra/kouvèti
- Twous Premye Swen ak medikaman sou preskripsyon yo
- Yon pè linèt derechanj
- Radyo ak pil flach ak plizyè pil derechanj
- Lajan kach
- Yon kle oto derechanj
- Lis telefòn medsen fanmi nan
- Lis enfòmasyon enpòtan lafami, modèl ak nimewo seri aparèy medikal tankou pacemakers, elatriye
- Atik espesyal pou ti bebe yo, grandèt yo oswa manm fanmi enfim yo
- Dènye bòdwo sèvis itilite piblik yo pou pwouve rezidans w si zòn katye lakay w an vin tonbe anba lòd sekirite poutèt destriksyon ki fèt ladan'l
- _____
- _____
- _____

*Sonje vire yo epi ranplase anvan dat ekspirasyon.

Gen yon lis byen detaye pwovizyon nesèsè anka dezans ki disponib sou sitwèb FEMA a "Are You Ready": www.ready.gov/ht.

Aprè yon siklòn

- Tcheke medya lokal yo, rele 311 oswa vizite www.miamidade.gov pou enfòmasyon sou sèvis ranmasaj fatra ak ranmasaj debri siklòn yo.
- Pote yon ti kantite debri siklòn nan yon TRC (depotwa). Mete ti pil gwo debri nan lari a, lwen baryè, bwat postal, tiyo drenaj, kab elektrik ak fil kouran ki pandye ba. Pa mete debri sou teren vid oswa devan pepinyè yo, ak fèmpe yo.
- Rapòte bin vèt fatra oswa bin ble resiklaj ki kraze oswa pèdi pou jwenn ranplasman.
- Pran pasyans. Fè atansyon. Netwayaj aprè yon tanpèt pran tan.

AVOID THE STORM. LET MIAMI-DADE TRANSIT HELP.



Planning for a hurricane is never an ideal situation, but being prepared is essential.

Download the Miami-Dade Transit Tracker app to find nearby evacuation centers and bus pick-up locations.



Best of all, when you're not avoiding storms, you can avoid roadway congestion and plan your trip with Miami-Dade Transit.

DRIVE LESS. LIVE MORE.™

Phone Numbers & Websites

Emergencies

911

Miami-Dade County

311 or 305-468-5900

TTY: 711

All important service updates are posted during Emergency Operations Center activation at www.miamidade.gov

Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management

www.miamidade.gov/oem

National Hurricane Center

www.nhc.noaa.gov

Family Social Services

211 or 305-644-9449

Florida Power & Light

1-800-4-OUTAGE (468-8243)

TTY: 711

www.fpl.com

Federal Emergency

Management Agency (FEMA)

1-800-621-FEMA (3362)

TTY: 800-462-7585

www.fema.gov

American Red Cross

305-644-1200

www.redcross.org/local/florida/south-florida

Poison Control Help Line

1-800-222-1222

Miami-Dade County Public Schools

305-995-1000

www.dadeschools.net



We've been serving Miami-Dade County since 1939

www.dcfcu.org • 305-471-5080



For more information on hurricane preparedness in your area, call your local commission office.



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Family Communications Plan

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so plan how you will contact one another and review what you will do in different situations. (make copy of this information for every family member)

Out of Town Contact Name: _____

Email: _____

Tel. Number 1: _____

Tel. Number 2: _____

Fill out the following information for each family member and keep it up to date.

Name: _____

Social Security Number: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Important Medical Information: _____

Name: _____

Social Security Number: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Important Medical Information: _____

Name: _____

Social Security Number: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Important Medical Information: _____

Name: _____

Social Security Number: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Important Medical Information: _____

Name: _____

Social Security Number: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Important Medical Information: _____

Where to go in an emergency.

Write down where your family spends the most time:

Work: _____

School and other places you frequent: _____

Daycare providers _____

Workplaces and apartment buildings should all have site-specific emergency plans

Doctors: _____

Pharmacy: _____

Medical Insurance: _____

Homeowners/Rental Insurance: _____

Veterinarian: _____

Terrorist attacks like the ones we experienced on September 11, 2001 have left many concerned about the possibility of future incidents of terrorism in the United States and their potential impact. They have raised uncertainty about what might happen next, increasing stress levels. There are things we can do to prepare for terrorist attacks and reduce the stress that we may feel now and later should another emergency arise. Taking preparatory action can reassure our staff and their patients can exert a measure of control even in the face of such events. The Administrator of our Agency will activate our Emergency/Disaster Plan in case of any act of terrorism, and all chain of commands will complete their assigned duties as detailed in the plan.

What We Can Do to Prepare for Terrorism, orientation to our patients:

Finding out what can happen is the first step, like Explosions, Biological or Chemical threats, Nuclear blasts, Radiological dispersion device events, etc. Once it is determined the events possible and their potential in our community, it is important that we discuss them with our staff, our patients and their family or household.

Biological and Chemical Threats: Ensure your immunizations are up-to-date. Install HEPA filters for HVAC. Close windows and doors. Turn off HVAC. Listen to TV and radio for further instructions.

Nuclear and Radiological threats: No way of knowing how much warning there will be. Listen to local TV and radio for instructions. Turn off HVAC, close windows. Seal windows and external doors with duct tape. Ensure your emergency supply kit is up-to-date.

Radiological Dispersion Device:

Terrorist use of a Radiological Dispersion Device (RDD) — often called “dirty nuke” or “dirty bomb” — is considered far more likely than use of a nuclear explosive device. An RDD combines a conventional explosive device — such as a bomb — with radioactive material. It is designed to scatter dangerous and sub-lethal amounts of radioactive material over a general area. Such RDDs appeal to terrorists because they require limited technical knowledge to build and deploy compared to a nuclear device. Also, the radioactive materials in RDDs are widely used in medicine, agriculture, industry and research, and are easier to obtain than weapons grade uranium or plutonium.

There is no way of knowing how much warning time there will be before an attack by terrorists using a Radiological Dispersion Device (RDD), so being prepared in advance and knowing what to do and when is important. To prepare for an RDD event, you should do the following:

Find out from officials if any public buildings in your community have been designated as fallout shelters. If none have been designated, make your own list of potential shelters near your home, workplace, and school. These places would include basements or the windowless center area of middle floors in high-rise buildings, as well as subways and tunnels. If you live in an apartment building or high-rise, talk to the manager about the safest place in the building for sheltering and about providing for building occupants until it is safe to go out.

Taking shelter during an RDD event is absolutely necessary. There are two kinds of shelters - blast and fallout. The following describes the two kinds of shelters: Blast shelters are specifically constructed to offer some protection against blast pressure, initial radiation, heat, and fire. But even a blast shelter cannot withstand a direct hit from a nuclear explosion. Fallout shelters do not need to be specially constructed for protecting against fallout. They can be any protected space, provided that the walls and roof are thick and dense enough to absorb the radiation given off by fallout particles.

Outdoors: Seek shelter indoors immediately in the nearest undamaged building. If appropriate shelter is not available, cover your nose and mouth and move as rapidly as is safe upwind, away from the location of the explosive blast. Then, seek appropriate shelter as soon as possible. Listen for official instructions and follow directions.

Indoors: If you have time, turn off ventilation and heating systems, close windows, vents, fireplace dampers, exhaust fans, and clothes dryer vents. Retrieve your disaster supplies kit and a battery-powered radio and take them to your shelter room. Seek shelter immediately, preferably underground or in an interior room of a building, placing as much distance and dense shielding as possible between you and the outdoors where the radioactive material may be. Seal windows and external doors that do not fit snugly with duct tape to reduce infiltration of radioactive particles. Plastic sheeting will not provide shielding from radioactivity nor from blast effects of a nearby explosion. Listen for official instructions and follow directions.

What to Do If a Terrorism Event Occurs

- Remain calm and be patient.
- Follow the advice of local emergency officials.
- Listen to your radio or television for news and instructions.
- If the event occurs near you, check for injuries.
- Give first aid and get help for seriously injured people.

- If the event occurs near your home while you are there, check for damage using a flashlight.
- Do not light matches or candles or turn on electrical switches.
- Check for fires, fire hazards and other household hazards.
- Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly. Shut off any other damaged utilities.
 - Confine or secure your pets.
 - Call your family contact—do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
 - Check on your neighbors, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

What Could Happen

As we've learned from previous events, the following things can happen after a terrorist attack:

There can be significant numbers of casualties and/or damage to buildings and the infrastructure. So as employer we need up-to-date information about any medical needs may have and on how to contact our staff/patients (see Emergency log).

Heavy law enforcement involvement at local, state and federal levels follows a terrorist attack due to the event's criminal nature.

Other Health and mental health resources in the affected communities can be strained to their limits, maybe even overwhelmed.

Extensive media coverage, strong public fear and international implications and consequences can continue for a prolonged period.

Workplaces and schools may be closed, and there may be restrictions on domestic and international travel.

You and your family or household may have to evacuate an area, avoiding roads blocked for your safety.

Clean-up may take many months.

Cyber Safety: The internet has given so many people the ability to access a wealth of information, connect with others and get answers to just about any question. But it can also be dangerous. As soon as you log on, you can become the target of a cyber criminal. The following guidelines are designed to keep you safe while surfing the net.

Keeping Your Kids Safe Online - Do's and Don'ts

Explain to your children, only establish and maintain connections with people you know and trust. Review the connections often. Assume that ANYONE can see any information about your activities, personal life, or professional life that you post and share. Ensure that your family takes similar precautions with their accounts; their privacy and sharing settings can expose your personal data. Avoid posting or tagging images of you or your family that clearly show your face. Select pictures taken at a distance, at an angle, or otherwise concealed. Never post Smartphone photos and don't use your face as a profile photo, instead, use cartoons or avatars. Use secure browser settings when possible and monitor your browsing history to ensure that you recognize all access points.

Social Network (Facebook, Google+, Tweeter, Instagram, etc) - Do's and Don'ts

Only establish and maintain connections with people you know and trust. Review your connections often. Assume that ANYONE can see any information about your activities, personal life, or professional life that you post and share. Ensure that your family takes similar precautions with their accounts; their privacy and sharing settings can expose your personal data. Avoid posting or tagging images of you or your family that clearly show your face. Select pictures taken at a distance, at an angle, or otherwise concealed. Never post Smartphone photos and don't use your face as a profile photo, instead, use cartoons or avatars. Use secure browser settings when possible and monitor your browsing history to ensure that you recognize all access points.

Identity Theft Prevention

Create unique passwords for each of your accounts to limit the chances of having multiple accounts compromised. Keep your computer up-to-date with the latest versions of operating system and anti-virus software protection. Never share sensitive information such as credit card or Social Security numbers through text, email, or chats. Never use public networks to conduct online financial transactions. Remember to log out of personal accounts opened on public devices. Ensure that all communications involving online financial transactions are sent through an SSL encrypted connection ("https://").

Smartphone

Malicious individuals may gain physical access to your smartphone. Protect your device with a password and run apps such as Android Lost and Find My iPhone to help you recover lost or stolen smartphones. Malicious emails and text messages can infect your smartphone with malware. Run anti-virus software periodically on your device. The camera and microphone can be remotely activated. Do not take a smartphone near classified information, and remove the battery before discussing any sensitive information. Wireless networks may be insecure and subject to monitoring. Use VPN when accessing wireless networks, and do not access sensitive information over wireless networks. Turn off Bluetooth when you are not using it to prevent hackers from exploiting your device. Apps that you download may gain access to the data stored on your smartphone. Check to see if the app will access your personal data and read user reviews of the app to see if other users experienced trouble after downloading. Apps can track your location. Turn off location services to avoid unwanted location tracking.

Securing Your Home Wireless Network

When creating passwords for your networks devices, ensure that they are sufficiently long and complex by using uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols. Consider a multi-password phrase that does not consist of dictionary-based words. An example of a satisfactorily long and complex password would be lLuvF00tb@77 from the phrase "I love football." Use a cable to directly access the internet for any computers that remain stationary. Turn off your wireless network when you will not be using it for an extended period of time. If you have guest access set up for your network, ensure that it is password protected. If possible, turn on automatic updates for your network device's firmware. If automatic updates are not offered, periodically check for firmware updates on the network devices' websites and manually download and install them. If your router is compromised or if you cannot remember the password, you can restore it to the default factory settings by pressing the reset button located on the back of the router. Position the router away from windows and further into the interior of your house to decrease the reach of the signal.

OTHER HAZARD AND THREATS MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Care-related emergencies:

Heat-Related Illnesses - Home Emergency Treatment

Heat syncope (fainting) usually does not last long and improves when you lie down to a flat position. It is helpful to lie in a cooler environment.

Heat edema (swelling) is treated with rest and by elevating your legs. If you are standing for a long time in a hot environment, flex your leg muscles often so that blood does not pool in your lower legs, which can lead to heat edema and fainting.

Heat cramps are treated by getting out of the heat and replacing fluids and salt. If you are not on a salt- (sodium-) restricted diet, eat a little more salt, such as a few nuts or pretzels. Do not use salt tablets, because they are absorbed slowly and can cause irritation of the stomach. Try massaging and stretching your cramped muscles.

Heat rash usually gets better and goes away without treatment. Antihistamines may help if you are having problems with itching. Keep areas clean and dry to help prevent a skin infection. Do not use baby powder while a rash is present. The powder can build up in the skin creases and hold moisture, allowing the growth of bacteria that may cause infection. Dress in as few clothes as possible during hot weather. Keep your home, especially sleeping areas, cool.

To mitigate severe Heat, recommend: install window air conditioners snugly; insulate. Service existent A/C units. Install window tinting. Weather-strip doors and sills to keep cool air in.

During severe heat season recommend: Stay indoors as much as possible. Limit exposure to the sun. Eat well-balanced, light, & regular meals. Avoid using salt. Drink plenty of water. Limit alcohol use. Dress in lightweight clothing. Never leave children in closed vehicles. Avoid strenuous work.

Symptoms to watch for during home treatment: Call Patient's doctor if any of the following occur during home treatment: A seizure occurs. Decreased mental alertness develops. Shortness of breath develops symptoms become more severe or frequent.

Emergency first aid **for** heatstroke is needed immediately because this condition is life-threatening. After calling patient's physician and/or other emergency medical services, follow these first aid steps: Move the person into a cool place, out of direct sunlight. Remove the person's unnecessary clothing and place the person on his or her side to expose as much skin surface to the air as possible. Cool the person's entire body by sponging or spraying cold water, and fan the person to help lower the person's body temperature. Watch for signs of rapidly progressing heatstroke, such as seizure, unconsciousness for longer than a few seconds, and moderate to severe difficulty breathing. Apply ice packs over as much of the body as you can. Check the person's rectal temperature, and try to cool it to 102°F (39°C) or lower as soon as possible. The longer the body is at a high temperature, the more serious the illness and the more likely it is that complications will develop. Temperatures taken by mouth or in the ear are not accurate in this emergency situation. If a person has stopped breathing, begin CPR. Do not give any medicine to reduce a high body temperature that can occur with heatstroke. Medicines may cause problems because of the body's response to heatstroke. If the person is awake and alert enough to swallow, give the person fluids [32 fl oz (1 L) to 64 fl oz (2 L) over 1 to 2 hours] for hydration. Most people with heatstroke have an altered level of consciousness and cannot safely be given fluids to drink. You may have to help. Make sure the person is sitting up enough so that he or she does not choke.

Home treatment for mild heat-related illness

When recognized in the early stages, most heat-related illnesses, such as mild heat exhaustion, can be treated at home. Recommend to your patients: stop your activity, and rest. Get out of direct sunlight and lie down in a cooler environment, such as shade or an air-conditioned area. Elevate your feet. Remove all unnecessary clothing. Cool down by applying cool compresses or having a fan blow on you. Place under your arms and in your groin area, where large blood vessels lie close to the skin surface, to cool down quickly. Drink rehydration drinks, juices, or water to replace fluids. Drink 2 qt (2 L) of cool fluids over 2 to 4 hours. You are drinking enough fluids if your urine is normal in color and amount and you are urinating every 2 to 4 hours. Total rehydration with oral fluids usually takes about 36 hours, but most people will begin to feel better within a few hours. Rest for 24 hours, and continue fluid replacement with a rehydration drink. Rest from any strenuous physical activity for 1 to 3 days.

Equipment and power failures:

A medical device is any product or equipment used to diagnose a disease or other conditions, to cure, to treat or to prevent disease. We care about our customers and recognize that some face special challenges, for example customers who rely on electricity to power life-support equipment in their homes, such as respirators or kidney dialysis machines. A home use medical device is intended for users in any environment, apart from the professional healthcare facility or the emergency medical services, requires adequate instructions for use, and may also require training for the user by a qualified healthcare professional to assure safe and effective use.

As safety precautions, before possible power failure:

Charge cell phones and any battery powered devices. Know where the manual release lever of your electric garage door opener is located and how to operate it. Purchase ice or freeze water-filled plastic containers to help keep food cold during a temporary power outage. Keep your car's gas tank full-gas stations rely on electricity to power their pumps. If you use your car to re-charge devices, do NOT keep the car running in a garage, partially enclosed space, or close to a home, this can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning. Learn about the emergency plans that have been established in your area by visiting your state's or local website so you can locate the closest cooling and warming shelters. If you rely on anything that is battery-operated or power dependent like a medical device determine a back-up plan.

Clients instructions:

When the power goes out, they should NOT:

- Perform an action to the device that they aren't sure of
- Assume the device is working correctly
- Leave home without the device
- Forget the power outage booklet

Emergency Patient's file that amend to have family contact emergency information, supplies used, medication taken, instructions in case of hurricane and other disasters, insurance cards, current home care doctor's orders, plan of treatment, what a family member, friend, shelter or hospital should do to help me in an emergency, copy of the power of attorney (personal and medical) allowing someone to act on my behalf if I am not able to, contact information for their health care provider(s) and pharmacy, where to go for medical supplies., instructions for using the medical device and all device manuals, also have handling the Device Information, recommend to have handling:

My Device is: _____ Model: _____
Device Supplier: _____ Phone #: _____

Answers the following questions:

Can a power surge cause my device to stop working? Yes No

If yes, what type of surge protector do I need?: _____

Does my device have a back-up system? Yes No

If yes, how long will it operate and where is it located? _____

Can my device operate on another power source? Yes No If yes, what type?: _____

Could I be harmed if my device stops for a short period of time? Yes No If yes, what is that time period? _____

Will my device still work if it does not have power for an extended period of time? Yes No

If yes, how long can it work without power? _____

What happens if I lose power in the middle of a treatment? _____

Should I restart a treatment if it is stopped in the middle or resume where it stopped? _____

Do I need extra medical supplies that would last for a minimum of 3 days? Yes No

If yes, where are they located? _____

Does my device or do my supplies have to be kept at a certain temperature? Yes No If yes, what temperature? _____

Do I need a portable cooler and ice packs to store refrigerated supplies and medicines? Yes No

If yes, where are they located? _____

Do I need the proper products to clean my device? Yes No

If yes, what are they and where are they located? _____

Is there specific information about power outages for my specific device that I should write here? _____

Can my device use batteries in the event of a power outage? _____

Can I change the batteries in my device? If not, who should I contact? _____

Do I have a functioning flashlight with an extra supply of batteries? Yes No If so, where are they located? _____

What type of batteries does my device use? _____

How many batteries does it take to operate my device? _____

How long will the device last on battery power? _____

How do I switch operation of my device from battery to electric power? _____

Establish What to Do After Power is Lost and Restored _____

Notify Contacts

Notify the following when power is lost and restored: _____

- Local power company Phone # _____
- Local fire department Phone # _____
- Family and friends Phone # _____
- Health care provider(s) Phone # _____
- Home care provider(s) Phone # _____
- Primary Physician Phone # _____
- My supplies are purchased at: _____ Phone # _____
- Type of transportation use: _____ Phone # _____
- My pharmacy is: _____ Phone # _____

Check Supplies

Look for the following when checking supplies and do NOT use if:

- Packaging is torn or damaged.
- They are wet or dry and shouldn't be.
- They are very hot or very cold and shouldn't be.
- There are loose or missing pieces and shouldn't be.

Check Device

Look for the following when checking your device and do NOT use if you find:

- Signs of damage, including power cords.
- Incorrect device settings.

If the patient's home has a Generator, instruct: NEVER use portable generators indoors, even if you have ventilation. If you feel sick, dizzy, or weak while using a generator, get fresh air immediately. Turn the generator off & let it cool before re-fueling. Plug appliances directly into generator or use heavy-duty outdoor rated extension cord. Never try to power the house wiring by plugging the generator into a wall outlet.

Interruptions in the normal supply of essentials, such as water and food:

Have 5-7 days supplies of non-perishable food. Have sufficient potable water, either from bottled sources or household delivery services (5-7 days supplies of water – 1 gal/person, per day, keep in designated area and ready to go). Verify if there are any authority notices against consuming tap water, ice, or beverages made with water. Rinse raw foods as needed in disinfected water. Monitor the local media for boil water alerts. Throw away all food, cosmetics, or medications that have come into contact with flood waters.

Fire Prevention, Emergency:

Install smoke alarms/sprinklers, if possible. Test and clean smoke alarms once a month. Replace batteries at least once a year. Replace smoke alarms every 10 years. Establish an escape route and practice. Ensure windows are not nailed or painted shut. Teach family members to stay low to the floor when escaping. Never smoke near flammable liquids or in bed. Be careful when using alternative heating sources. Keep open flames away from walls, furniture, drapery. Place a screen in front of fireplace. Have heating units inspected and cleaned. Make sure extension cords or wiring does not run under rugs, over nails or across high traffic areas. If your clothes catch on fire – STOP, DROP and ROLL until fire is extinguished. Check doors for heat before you open them. Hot door or cool door. Close doors behind you. Go outside and meet in a pre-determined spot. Do not re-enter. Call 9-1-1. Make sure everyone in your home knows where to go if the fire alarm sounds & practice your escape plan together. If you live in an apartment building: Know at least two escape routes from every room in your apartment or condominium & learn every exit from your building. Count the doors between your living unit & the two nearest exits. You may have to escape a fire in the dark. Exit quickly, closing all doors behind you to slow the spread of fire and smoke. If you encounter smoke or flames, use another escape route. If you have to escape through smoke, crawl low since heat and smoke rise. Cleaner air will be found one to two feet above the floor. Test doors before you open them. Kneel or crouch, reach up high and touch the door, the knob and the space between the door and its frame with the back of your hand. If the door feels cool, open it carefully and be ready to slam it shut if smoke or heat rushes in. Never use an elevator during a fire. It may stop between floors or at a floor where the fire is. Go directly to a stairwell that's free of smoke, heat or flame. Once you are out, tell the fire-rescue department if you know of anyone trapped in the building. Do not go back inside for any reason until firefighters tell you it's safe. If possible, go to a room with an outside window and a telephone closing all doors between you and the fire. Use duct tape or stuff the cracks around the door with wet towels, rags or bedding and cover vents to keep the smoke out of the room.

Recovering from a fire can be a physically and mentally draining process. When fire strikes, lives are suddenly turned around. Often, the hardest part is knowing where to begin and who to contact.

The following checklist serves as a quick reference and guide for you to follow after a fire strikes.

Contact your local disaster relief service, such as The Red Cross, if you need temporary housing, food and medicines. If you are insured, contact your insurance company for detailed instructions on protecting the property, conducting inventory

and contacting fire damage restoration companies. If you are not insured, try contacting private organizations for aid and assistance. Check with the fire department to make sure your residence is safe to enter. Be watchful of any structural damage caused by the fire. The fire department should see that utilities are either safe to use or are disconnected before they leave the site. DO NOT attempt to reconnect utilities yourself. Conduct an inventory of damaged property and items. Do not throw away any damaged goods until after an inventory is made. Try to locate valuable documents and records. Refer to information on contacts and the replacement process inside this brochure. If you leave your home, contact the local police department to let them know the site will be unoccupied. Begin saving receipts for any money you spend related to fire loss. The receipts may be needed later by the insurance company and for verifying losses claimed on income tax. Notify your mortgage company of the fire. Check with an accountant or the Internal Revenue Service about special benefits for people recovering from fire loss.

Aircraft disaster:

A major aircraft disaster presents a scene where wreckage, bodies and survivors can be strewn over a wide area. It can be further complicated by hazardous cargo. If the accident occurs near a school, housing area, or traffic area, the results can be catastrophic. Recommend to the clients: do not approach to affected area, allow rescue personnel complete their duties, if fire is an issue follow all fire safety guidelines, follow authorities orders at all times. Listen to local radio or television stations for detailed information and instructions. Follow the instructions carefully.

Floods:

Familiarize yourself with local emergency plans. Know where to go and how to get there should you need to get to higher ground, the highest level of a building, or to evacuate. Turn Around, Don't Drown! Avoid walking or ask your family not driving through flood waters. Just 6 inches of moving water can knock you down, and 1 foot of water can sweep your vehicle away. If there is a chance of flash flooding, move immediately to higher ground. Flash floods are the #1 cause of weather-related deaths in the US. If floodwaters rise around your car but the water is not moving, abandon the car and move to higher ground. Do not leave the car and enter moving water. Avoid parking along streams, rivers, and creeks during heavy rainfall. These areas can flood quickly and with little warning. Return home only when authorities say it is safe. Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded and watch out for debris. Floodwaters often erode roads and walkways. Ask your family do not attempt to drive through areas that are still flooded. Avoid standing water as it may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines. Photograph damage to your property for insurance purposes.

Hazardous Materials Incidents:

Chemicals are found everywhere. They purify drinking water, increase crop production and simplify household chores. But chemicals also can be hazardous to humans or the environment if used or released improperly. Hazards can occur during production, storage, transportation, use or disposal. You and your community are at risk if a chemical is used unsafely or released in harmful amounts into the environment where you live, work or play. Hazardous materials in various forms can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects and damage to buildings, homes and other property. Many products containing hazardous chemicals are used and stored in homes routinely. These products are also shipped daily on the nation's highways, railroads, waterways and pipelines. Chemical manufacturers are one source of hazardous materials, but there are many others, including service stations, hospitals and hazardous materials waste sites. Hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons and radioactive materials. These substances are most often released as a result of transportation accidents or because of chemical accidents in plants.

Listen to local radio or television stations for detailed information and instructions. Follow the instructions carefully. You should stay away from the area to minimize the risk of contamination. Remember that some toxic chemicals are odorless.

Requested to stay indoors, or unable to evacuate: Bring yourself, any family member and pets inside. Close and lock all exterior doors and windows. Close vents, fireplace dampers, and as many interior doors as possible. Turn off air conditioners and ventilation systems. In large buildings, set ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the building. If this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off. Go into the pre-selected shelter room. This room should be above ground and have the fewest openings to the outside. Seal gaps under doorways and windows with wet towels or plastic sheeting and duct tape. Seal gaps around window and air conditioning units, bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans, and stove and dryer vents with duct tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper or aluminum wrap. Use material to fill cracks and holes in the room, such as those around pipes. If gas or vapors could have entered the building, take shallow breaths through a cloth or a towel. Avoid eating or drinking any food or water that may be contaminated.

Asked to evacuate: Do so immediately. Stay tuned to a radio or television for information on evacuation routes, temporary shelters, and procedures. Follow the routes recommended by the authorities--shortcuts may not be safe. Leave at once. If you have time, minimize contamination in the house by closing all windows, shutting all vents, and turning off attic fans.

Take pre-assembled disaster supplies. Ask family members to help your neighbors who may require special assistance--infants, elderly people and people with access and functional needs.

Caught Outside: Stay upstream, uphill, and upwind! In general, try to go at least one-half mile (usually 8-10 city blocks) from the danger area. Move away from the accident scene and help keep others away. Do not walk into or touch any spilled liquids, airborne mists, or condensed solid chemical deposits. Try not to inhale gases, fumes and smoke. If possible, cover mouth with a cloth while leaving the area. Stay away from accident victims until the hazardous material has been identified.

The following are guidelines for the period following a hazardous materials incident:

Go to a designated public shelter if you have been told to evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home. Text SHELTER + your ZIP code to **43362** (4FEMA) to find the nearest shelter in your area (example: **shelter 12345**). Act quickly if you have come in to contact with or have been exposed to hazardous chemicals. Follow decontamination instructions from local authorities. You may be advised to take a thorough shower or you may be advised to stay away from water and follow another procedure. Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms as soon as possible. Place exposed clothing and shoes in tightly sealed containers. Do not allow them to contact other materials. Call local authorities to find out about proper disposal. Advise everyone who comes in to contact with you that you may have been exposed to a toxic substance. Listen to local radio or television stations for the latest emergency information. Help a neighbor who may require special assistance - infants, elderly people and people with access and functional needs. People who care for them or who have large families may need additional assistance in emergency situations. Return home only when authorities say it is safe. Open windows and vents and turn on fans to provide ventilation. Find out from local authorities how to clean up your land and property. Report any lingering vapors or other hazards to your local emergency services office.

Household Chemical Emergencies:

Nearly every household uses products containing hazardous materials or chemicals. Although the risk of a chemical accident is slight, knowing how to handle these products and how to react during an emergency can reduce the risk of injury.

The following are guidelines for buying and storing hazardous household chemicals safely: Buy only as much of a chemical as you think you will use. Leftover material can be shared with neighbors or donated to a business, charity or government agency. Keep products containing hazardous materials in their original containers and never remove the labels unless the container is corroding. Corroding containers should be repackaged and clearly labeled. Never store hazardous products in food containers. Never mix household hazardous chemicals or waste with other products. Incompatibles, such as chlorine bleach and ammonia, may react, ignite or explode. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for the proper use of the household chemical. Never smoke while using household chemicals. Never use hair spray, cleaning solutions, paint products, or pesticides near an open flame (e.g., pilot light, lighted candle, fireplace, wood burning stove, etc.) Although you may not be able to see or smell them, vapor particles in the air could catch fire or explode. Clean up any chemical spill immediately. Use rags to clean up the spill. Wear gloves and eye protection. Allow the fumes in the rags to evaporate outdoors, then dispose of the rags by wrapping them in a newspaper and placing them in a sealed plastic bag in your trash can. Dispose of hazardous materials correctly. Take household hazardous waste to a local collection program. Check with your county or state environmental or solid waste agency to learn if there is a household hazardous waste collection program in your area. Post the number of the emergency medical services and the poison control center by all telephones. In an emergency situation, you may not have time to look up critical phone numbers. The national poison control number is (800) 222-1222.

During a Household Chemical Emergency: Get out of the residence immediately if there is a danger of fire or explosion. Do not waste time collecting items or calling the fire department when you are in danger. Call the fire department from outside (a cellular phone or a neighbor's phone) once you are safely away from danger. Stay upwind and away from the residence to avoid breathing toxic fumes. Recognize and respond to symptoms of toxic poisoning including: Difficulty breathing Irritation of the eyes, skin, throat, or respiratory tract Changes in skin color Headache or blurred vision Dizziness Clumsiness or lack of coordination Cramps or diarrhea If someone is experiencing toxic poisoning symptoms or has been exposed to a household chemical, call the national poison control center at 1 (800) 222-1222 and find any containers of the substance that are readily available in order to provide requested information. Follow the emergency operator or dispatcher's first aid instructions carefully. The first aid advice found on containers may be out of date or inappropriate. Do not give anything by mouth unless advised to do so by a medical professional.

Discard clothing that may have been contaminated. Some chemicals may not wash out completely. **Checking Your Home:** There are probably many hazardous materials throughout your home. Take a tour of your home to see where these materials are located. Use the list of common hazardous household items to guide you in your hunt. Once you have located a product, check the label and take the necessary steps to ensure that you are using, storing and disposing of the material according to the manufacturer's directions. It is critical to store household chemicals in places where children

cannot access them. Remember that products such as aerosol cans of hair spray and deodorant, nail polish and nail polish remover, toilet bowl cleaners and furniture polishes all fall into the category of hazardous materials.

Hazardous Household Items:

Cleaning Products: Oven cleaners, Drain cleaners, Wood and metal cleaners and polishes, Toilet cleaners, Tub, tile, shower cleaners, Bleach (laundry), Pool chemicals

Indoor Pesticides: Ant sprays and baits, Cockroach sprays and baits, Flea repellents and shampoo, Bug sprays, Houseplant insecticides, Moth repellents, Mouse and rat poisons and baits

Automotive Products: Motor oil, Fuel additives, Carburetor and fuel injection cleaners, Air conditioning refrigerants, Starter fluids, Automotive batteries, Transmission and brake fluid, Antifreeze

Workshop/Painting Supplies: Adhesives and glues, Furniture strippers, Oil- or enamel-based paint, Stains and finishes, Paint thinners and turpentine, Paint strippers and removers, Photographic chemicals, Fixatives and other solvents

Lawn and Garden Products: Herbicides, Insecticides, Fungicides/wood preservatives

Miscellaneous: Batteries, Mercury thermostats or thermometers, Fluorescent light bulbs, Driveway sealer

Other Flammable Products: Propane tanks and other compressed gas cylinders, Kerosene, Home heating oil, Diesel fuel, Gas/oil mix, Lighter fluid

Nuclear Power Plants:

Although the construction and operation of these facilities are closely monitored and regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), accidents are possible. An accident could result in dangerous levels of radiation that could affect the health and safety of the public living near the nuclear power plant.

Be aware of: Site Area Emergency - Area sirens may be sounded. Listen to your radio or television for safety information. General Emergency - Radiation could leak outside the plant and off the plant site. The sirens will sound. Tune to your local radio or television station for reports. Be prepared to follow instructions promptly.

If an accident at a nuclear power plant were to release radiation in your area, local authorities would activate warning sirens or another approved alert method. They also would instruct you through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) on local television and radio stations on how to protect yourself.

Follow the EAS instructions carefully. Minimize your exposure by increasing the distance between you and the source of the radiation. This could be evacuation or remaining indoors to minimize exposure. If you are told to evacuate, keep car windows and vents closed; use re-circulating air. If you are advised to remain indoors, turn off the air conditioner, ventilation fans, furnace and other air intakes. Shield yourself by placing heavy, dense material between you and the radiation source. Go to a basement or other underground area, if possible. Do not use the telephone unless absolutely necessary. Stay out of the incident zone. Most radiation loses its strength fairly quickly.

The following are guidelines for the period following a nuclear power plant emergency:

Go to a designated public shelter if you have been told to evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home. Text SHELTER + your ZIP code to 43362 (4FEMA) to find the nearest shelter in your area (example: shelter 12345). Act quickly if you have come in to contact with or have been exposed to hazardous radiation. Follow decontamination instructions from local authorities. You may be advised to take a thorough shower. Change your clothes and shoes; put exposed clothing in a plastic bag; seal it and place it out of the way. Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms, such as nausea, as soon as possible. Listen to local radio or television stations for the latest emergency information. Ask a family member to help a neighbor who may require special assistance - infants, elderly people and people with access and functional needs may require additional assistance. People who care for them or who have large families may need additional assistance in emergency situations. Return home only when authorities say it is safe. Keep food in covered containers or in the refrigerator. Food not previously covered should be washed before being put in to containers.

Pandemic:

You can prepare for an influenza pandemic now. You should know both the magnitude of what can happen during a pandemic outbreak and what actions you can take to help lessen the impact of an influenza pandemic on you and your family. This checklist will help you gather the information and resources you may need in case of a flu pandemic. Be vaccinated every year. Store a two weeks supply of water and food. During a pandemic, if you cannot get to a store, or if stores are out of supplies, it will be important for you to have extra supplies on hand. This can be useful in other types of emergencies, such as power outages and disasters. Periodically check your regular prescription drugs to ensure a continuous supply in your home. Have any nonprescription drugs and other health supplies on hand, including pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines, fluids with electrolytes, and vitamins. Get copies and maintain

electronic versions of health records from doctors, hospitals, pharmacies and other sources and store them, for personal reference. HHS provides an online tool intended to help people locate and access their electronic health records from a variety of sources. Talk with family members and loved ones about how they would be cared for if they got sick, or what will be needed to care for them in your home. Volunteer with local groups to prepare and assist with emergency response. Get involved in your community as it works to prepare for an influenza pandemic.

During a pandemic: Limit the Spread of Germs and Prevent Infection

Avoid close contact with people who are sick. When you are sick, keep your distance from others to protect them from getting sick too. If possible, stay home from work, school, and errands when you are sick. You will help prevent others from catching your illness. Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing. It may prevent those around you from getting sick. Washing your hands often will help protect you from germs. Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Germs are often spread when a person touches something that is contaminated with germs and then touches his or her eyes, nose, or mouth. Practice other good health habits. Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food.

Thunderstorms & Lightning

All thunderstorms are dangerous. Every thunderstorm produces lightning. Other associated dangers of thunderstorms include tornadoes, strong winds, hail and flash flooding. Falling raindrops evaporate, but lightning can still reach the ground and can start wildfires.

To prepare for a thunderstorm, you should do the following: Remove dead or rotting trees and branches that could fall and cause injury or damage during a severe thunderstorm. Postpone outdoor activities. Secure outdoor objects that could blow away or cause damage. Get inside a home, building, or hard top automobile (not a convertible). Although you may be injured if lightning strikes your car, you are much safer inside a vehicle than outside. Remember, rubber-soled shoes and rubber tires provide NO protection from lightning. However, the steel frame of a hard-topped vehicle provides increased protection if you are not touching metal. Shutter windows and secure outside doors. If shutters are not available, close window blinds, shades or curtains. Unplug any electronic equipment well before the storm arrives.

Facts about Thunderstorms: They may occur singly, in clusters or in lines. Some of the most severe occur when a single thunderstorm affects one location for an extended time. Thunderstorms typically produce heavy rain for a brief period, anywhere from 30 minutes to an hour. Warm, humid conditions are highly favorable for thunderstorm development. About 10 percent of thunderstorms are classified as severe – one that produces hail at least an inch or larger in diameter, has winds of 58 miles per hour or higher or produces a tornado.

Facts about Lightning: Lightning's unpredictability increases the risk to individuals and property. Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall. "Heat lightning" is actually lightning from a thunderstorm too far away from thunder to be heard. However, the storm may be moving in your direction. Most lightning deaths and injuries occur when people are caught outdoors in the summer months during the afternoon and evening. Your chances of being struck by lightning are estimated to be 1 in 600,000 but could be reduced even further by following safety precautions. Lightning strike victims carry no electrical charge and should be attended to immediately.

Instructs patients if thunderstorm and lightning are occurring in their area, they should: Use your battery-operated NOAA Weather Radio for updates from local officials. Avoid contact with corded phones and devices including those plugged into electric for recharging. Cordless and wireless phones not connected to wall outlets are OK to use. Avoid contact with electrical equipment or cords. Unplug appliances and other electrical items such as computers and turn off air conditioners. Power surges from lightning can cause serious damage. Avoid contact with plumbing. Do not wash your hands, do not take a shower, do not wash dishes, and do not do laundry. Plumbing and bathroom fixtures can conduct electricity. Stay away from windows and doors, and stay off porches. Do not lie on concrete floors and do not lean against concrete walls. Avoid natural lightning rods such as a tall, isolated tree in an open area. Avoid hilltops, open fields, the beach or a boat on the water. Take shelter in a sturdy building. Avoid isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas. Avoid contact with anything metal—tractors, farm equipment, motorcycles, golf carts, golf clubs, and bicycles.

If lightning strikes you or someone you know, call 9-1-1 for medical assistance as soon as possible. The following are things you should check when you attempt to give aid to a victim of lightning: **Breathing** - if breathing has stopped, begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. **Heartbeat** - if the heart has stopped, administer CPR. **Pulse** - if the victim has a pulse and is breathing, look for other possible injuries. Check for burns where the lightning entered and left the body. Also be alert for nervous system damage, broken bones and loss of hearing and eyesight.

After the storm passes remember to: Stay away from storm-damaged areas to keep from putting yourself at risk from the effects of severe thunderstorms. Continue to listen to a NOAA Weather Radio or to local radio and television stations for updated information or instructions, as access to roads or some parts of the community may be blocked. Help people who

may require special assistance, such as infants, children and the elderly or those with access or functional needs. Stay away from downed power lines and report them immediately. Watch your animals closely. Keep them under your direct control.

Tornadoes:

Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. Spawned from powerful thunderstorms, tornadoes can cause fatalities and devastate a neighborhood in seconds. A tornado appears as a rotating, funnel-shaped cloud that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground with whirling winds that can reach 300 miles per hour. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Every state is at some risk from this hazard. Some tornadoes are clearly visible, while rain or nearby low-hanging clouds obscure others. Occasionally, tornadoes develop so rapidly that little, if any, advance warning is possible. Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still. A cloud of debris can mark the location of a tornado even if a funnel is not visible. Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado.

To begin preparing, you should: build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan. Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or to commercial radio or television newscasts for the latest information. In any emergency, always listen to the instructions given by local emergency management officials. Be alert to changing weather conditions. Look for approaching storms. Look for the following danger signs: Dark, often greenish sky
Large hail, A large, dark, low-lying cloud (particularly if rotating), Loud roar, similar to a freight train. If you see approaching storms or any of the danger signs, be prepared to take shelter immediately.

Quick facts you should know about tornadoes: They may strike quickly, with little or no warning. They may appear nearly transparent until dust and debris are picked up or a cloud forms in the funnel. The average tornado moves Southwest to Northeast, but tornadoes have been known to move in any direction. The average forward speed of a tornado is 30 mph, but may vary from stationary to 70 mph. Tornadoes can accompany tropical storms and hurricanes as they move onto land. Waterspouts are tornadoes that form over water. Tornadoes are most frequently reported east of the Rocky Mountains during spring and summer months. Peak tornado season in the southern states is March through May; in the northern states, it is late spring through early summer. Tornadoes are most likely to occur between 3 pm and 9 pm, but can occur at any time.

Tornado Watch - Tornadoes are possible. Remain alert for approaching storms. Watch the sky and stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio or television for information.

Tornado Warning - A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Take shelter immediately.

If you are under a tornado warning, seek shelter immediately! Most injuries associated with high winds are from flying debris, so remember to protect your head.

If you are in: A structure (e.g. residence, small building, nursing home, hospital, ALF, high-rise building)
Go to a pre-designated area such as a safe room, basement, storm cellar, or the lowest building level. If there is no basement, go to the center of a small interior room on the lowest level (closet, interior hallway) away from corners, windows, doors, and outside walls. Put as many walls as possible between you and the outside. Get under a sturdy table and use your arms to protect your head and neck. In a high-rise building, go to a small interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible. Put on sturdy shoes. Do not open windows.

If you are in: The outside with no shelter. If you are not in a sturdy building, there is no single research-based recommendation for what last-resort action to take because many factors can affect your decision. Possible actions include: Immediately get into a vehicle, buckle your seat belt and try that family member drive you to the closest sturdy shelter. If your vehicle is hit by flying debris while you are driving, pull over and park. Take cover in a stationary vehicle. Put the seat belt on and cover your head with your arms and a blanket, coat or other cushion if possible. Lie in an area noticeably lower than the level of the roadway and cover your head with your arms and a blanket, coat or other cushion if possible.

In all situations: Do not get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location. Never try to outrun a tornado in urban or congested areas in a car or truck. Instead, leave the vehicle immediately for safe shelter. Watch out for flying debris. Flying debris from tornadoes causes most fatalities and injuries.

After a Tornado: Listen to local officials for updates and instructions. Check-in with family and friends by texting or using social media. Watch out for debris and downed power lines. If you are trapped, do not move about or kick up dust. Tap on a pipe or wall or use a whistle, if you have one, so that rescuers can locate you. Stay out of damaged buildings and homes until local authorities indicate it is safe. Photograph the damage to your property in order to assist in filing an insurance claim. Do what you can to prevent further damage to your property, (e.g., putting a tarp on a damaged roof), as insurance may not cover additional damage that occurs after the storm. If your home is without power, use flashlights or battery-powered lanterns rather than candles to prevent accidental fires.

Tsunamis

Tsunamis can strike any U.S. Coast, but risk is greatest for states and territories with Pacific and Caribbean coastlines. Tsunamis, also known as seismic sea waves (mistakenly called “tidal waves”), are a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance such as an earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, or meteorite. Earthquake-induced movement of the ocean floor most often generates tsunamis. If a major earthquake or landslide occurs close to shore, the first wave in a series could reach the beach in a few minutes, even before a warning is issued. Areas are at greater risk if they are less than 25 feet above sea level and within a mile of the shoreline. Drowning is the most common cause of death associated with a tsunami. Tsunami waves and the receding water are very destructive to structures in the run-up zone. Other hazards include flooding, contamination of drinking water, and fires from gas lines or ruptured tanks.

The following are things you can do to protect yourself, your family and your property from the effects of a tsunami: To begin preparing, you should build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan. Talk to everyone in your household about what to do if a tsunami occurs. Create and practice an evacuation plan for your family. Familiarity may save your life. Be able to follow your escape route at night and during inclement weather. Practicing your plan makes the appropriate response more of a reaction, requiring less thinking during an actual emergency. If the school evacuation plan requires you to pick your children up from school or from another location. Be aware telephone lines during a tsunami alert may be overloaded and routes to and from schools may be jammed. Knowing your community's warning systems and disaster plans, including evacuation routes. If you are concerned that you will not be able to reach a safe place in time, ask your local emergency management office about vertical evacuation. Some strong (e.g., reinforced concrete) and tall buildings may be able to provide protection if no other options are available. If an earthquake occurs and you are in a coastal area, turn on your radio to learn if there is a tsunami warning.

A tsunami warning is issued when a tsunami with the potential to generate widespread inundation is imminent or expected. Warnings alert the public that dangerous coastal flooding accompanied by powerful currents is possible and may continue for several hours after initial arrival. Warnings alert emergency management officials to take action for the entire tsunami hazard zone. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include the evacuation of low-lying coastal areas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so. Warnings may be updated, adjusted geographically, downgraded, or canceled. To provide the earliest possible alert, initial warnings are normally based only on seismic information.

A tsunami advisory is issued when a tsunami with the potential to generate strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or very near the water is imminent or expected. The threat may continue for several hours after initial arrival, but significant inundation is not expected for areas under an advisory. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include closing beaches, evacuating harbors and marinas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so. Advisories are normally updated to continue the advisory, expand/contract affected areas, upgrade to a warning, or cancel the advisory.

A tsunami watch is issued to alert emergency management officials and the public of an event which may later impact the watch area. The watch area may be upgraded to a warning or advisory - or canceled - based on updated information and analysis. Therefore, emergency management officials and the public should prepare to take action. Watches are normally issued based on seismic information without confirmation that a destructive tsunami is underway.

A tsunami information statement is issued to inform emergency management officials and the public that an earthquake has occurred, or that a tsunami warning, advisory or watch has been issued for another section of the ocean. In most cases, information statements are issued to indicate there is no threat of a destructive tsunami and to prevent unnecessary evacuations as the earthquake may have been felt in coastal areas. An information statement may, in appropriate situations, caution about the possibility of destructive local tsunamis. Information statements may be re-issued with additional information, though normally these messages are not updated. However, a watch, advisory or warning may be issued for the area, if necessary, after analysis and/or updated information becomes available.

During a Tsunami: Follow the evacuation order issued by authorities and evacuate immediately. Take your animals with you. Move to high ground or inland and away from water immediately. Stay away from the beach. Never go down to the beach to watch a tsunami come in. If you can see the wave you are too close to escape it. CAUTION - If there is noticeable recession in water away from the shoreline this is nature's tsunami warning and it should be heeded. You should move away immediately. Save yourself - not your possessions. Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance - infants, elderly people, and individuals with access or functional needs.

After a Tsunami: Return home only after local officials tell you it is safe. A tsunami is a series of waves that may continue for hours. Do not assume that after one wave the danger is over. The next wave may be larger than the first one. Go to a designated public shelter if you have been told to evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home. Text SHELTER

+ your ZIP code to 43362 (4FEMA) to find the nearest shelter in your area (example: shelter 12345). Avoid disaster areas. Your presence might interfere with emergency response operations and put you at further risk from the residual effects of floods. Stay away from debris in the water; it may pose a safety hazard to people or pets. Check yourself for injuries and get first aid as needed before helping injured or trapped persons. If someone needs to be rescued, call professionals with the right equipment to help. Many people have been killed or injured trying to rescue others. Help people who require special assistance—infants, elderly people, those without transportation, people with access and functional needs and large families who may need additional help in an emergency situation. Continue using a NOAA Weather Radio or tuning to a Coast Guard station or a local radio or television station for the latest updates. Stay out of any building that has water around it. Tsunami water can cause floors to crack or walls to collapse. Use caution when re-entering buildings or homes. Tsunami-driven floodwater may have damaged buildings where you least expect it. Carefully watch every step you take. To avoid injury, wear protective clothing and be cautious when cleaning up.

Wildfires

Basic Safety tips: If you see a wildfire and haven't received evacuation orders yet, call 9-1-1. Don't assume that someone else has already called. If ordered to evacuate during a wildfire, do it immediately- make sure and tell someone where you are going and when you have arrived. Many communities have text or email alerting systems for emergency notifications. To find out what alerts are available in your area, search the Internet with your town, city, or county name and the word "alerts." If you or someone you are with has been burned, call 9-1-1 or seek help immediately; cool and cover burns to reduce chance of further injury or infection.

Fire weather watch = dangerous fire weather conditions are possible over the next 12 to 72 hours

Steps to Take: Turn on your TV/radio. You'll get the latest weather updates and emergency instructions. Know where to go. If you are ordered to evacuate, know the route to take and have plan of where you will go. Check-in with your friends and family. Keep your car fueled, in good condition, and stocked with emergency supplies and a change of clothes.

Prepare Home: Regularly clean the roof and gutters. Maintain an area approximately 30' away from you home that is free of anything that will burn, such as wood piles, dried leaves, newspapers and other brush. Connect garden hoses long enough to reach any area of the home and fill garbage cans, tubs, or other large containers with water. Review your homeowner's insurance policy and also prepare/update a list of your home's contents.

Returning Home: Return home only when authorities say it is safe. For several hours after the fire, maintain a "fire watch." Check and re-check for smoke, sparks or hidden embers throughout the house, including the roof and the attic. Use caution when entering burned areas as hazards may still exist, including hot spots, which can flare up without warning. Evacuate immediately if you smell smoke.

Cleaning Your Home: Wear a NIOSH certified-respirator (dust mask) and wet debris down to minimize breathing dust particles. Discard any food that has been exposed to heat, smoke or soot. Do NOT use water that you think may be contaminated to wash dishes, brush teeth, prepare food, wash hands, or to make ice or baby formula. Photograph damage to your property for insurance purposes.

Before Wildfire season- Make a Wildfire plan: Know your wildfire risk. Make a wildfire emergency plan. Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies. Familiarize yourself with local emergency plans. Know where to go and how to get there should you need to evacuate. Stay tuned to your phone alerts, TV, or radio, for weather updates, emergency instructions or evacuation orders.

Civil Disorder Unrest

The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees people the right to peaceably assemble and to petition their government to address grievances. On rare occasions, that line is crossed, and that is when public safety becomes a concern. Civil disturbance as "an unlawful assembly that constitutes a breach of the peace or any assembly of persons where there is danger of collective violence, destruction of property or other unlawful acts."

Civil unrest incidents can escalate for a variety of reasons and are not limited to urban areas. They can occur in several situations: peaceful demonstrations or war protests that turn confrontational, violence related to major sporting events, concerts and "block parties" that turn violent, political conventions that are disrupted because of activists, confrontations at "hot spots" such as abortion clinics and research laboratories, and riots related to racial tensions.

If a disturbance seems to threaten the occupants of your house, place of residence, Nursing Home, building, report it immediately to the Police (call 911) and take the following actions: Alert all persons in the household, of the situation, Lock all doors and windows, Close blinds to prevent flying glass, If evacuation is necessary, follow directions from first responders (e.g. police and fire department personnel).



American Red Cross



CENTROS DE EVACUACIÓN 2017

La evacuación local hacia el hogar de un amigo o miembro de la familia que resida fuera del área de evacuación es la opción más recomendada. Los centros de evacuación en caso de huracán deben ser utilizados sólo cuando esa alternativa no sea posible. Recuerde que los centros de evacuación no están diseñados para brindar confort y no todos aceptan mascotas.

¡TODOS LOS SITIOS NO ABREN SUS PUERTAS EN TODAS LAS EVACUACIONES!

Por favor escuche de manera constante la radio local o la televisión o sírvase llamar al 3-1-1 (TDD (305) 468-5402) para averiguar cuáles centros abrirán sus puertas cuando se anuncie una orden de evacuación. Las personas que necesiten asistencia especializada para la evacuación pueden llamar al 3-1-1 para obtener información sobre centros de evacuación especializados.

Las escuelas que aparecen en la lista a continuación son accesibles para personas con discapacidades.



Nombre de la instalación	Dirección	Ciudad	Código Postal
Noreste del Condado de Miami-Dade			
Dr. Michael M. Krop Senior	1410 NE 215 th Street	North Miami-Dade	33179
Highland Oaks Middle	2375 NE 203 rd Street	North Miami-Dade	33180
North Miami Beach Senior	1247 NE 167 th Street	North Miami Beach	33162
North Miami Senior	13110 NE 8 th Avenue	North Miami	33161
Miami Central Senior	1781 NW 95 th Street	Miami	33147
Noroeste del Condado de Miami-Dade			
Miami Carol City Senior	3301 Miami Gardens Drive	Miami Gardens	33056
Lawton Chiles Middle	8190 NW 197 th Street	Northwest Miami-Dade	33015
Country Club Middle	18305 NW 75 th Place	Northwest Miami-Dade	33015
Barbara Goleman Senior	14100 NW 89 th Avenue	Miami Lakes	33018
Hialeah Gardens Senior	11700 Hialeah Gardens Blvd.	Hialeah Gardens	33018
Zona central del Condado de Miami-Dade			
Booker T. Washington Senior	1200 NW 6 th Avenue	City of Miami	33136
Charles Drew Middle	1801 NW 60 th Street	City of Miami	33142
Ronald Reagan Senior	8600 NW 107 th Avenue	Doral	33178
Miami Coral Park Senior	8865 SW 16 th Street	Westchester	33165
W.R. Thomas Middle	13001 SW 26 th Street	West Miami-Dade	33175
Zona del sur del Condado de Miami-Dade			
South Miami Senior	6856 SW 53 rd Street	South Miami	33155
Terra Environmental Senior	11005 SW 84 th Street	Miami	33173
Felix Varela Senior	15255 SW 96 th Street	West Kendall	33196
Robert Morgan Senior	18180 SW 122 nd Avenue	Miami	33177
South Dade Senior	28401 SW 167 th Avenue	Homestead	33030



American Red Cross



2017 EVACUATION CENTERS

Evacuating locally to the home of a friend or family member outside of the evacuation area is highly recommended. Hurricane Evacuation Centers should be utilized when that alternative does not exist. Remember, evacuation centers are not designed for comfort and not all accept pets.

NOT EVERY SITE WILL OPEN FOR EVERY EVACUATION!

Please monitor the local radio or television, or dial 3-1-1 (TDD (305) 468-5402) to find out which centers are open when an evacuation order is announced. People who require special assistance in evacuating can dial 3-1-1 to get information about specialized evacuation centers.

The schools listed below are accessible for people with disabilities. 

Facility Name	Address	City/Neighborhood	Zip Code
Northeast Miami-Dade County			
Dr. Michael M. Krop Senior	1410 NE 215 th Street	North Miami-Dade	33179
Highland Oaks Middle	2375 NE 203 rd Street	North Miami-Dade	33180
North Miami Beach Senior	1247 NE 167 th Street	North Miami Beach	33162
North Miami Senior	13110 NE 8 th Avenue	North Miami	33161
Miami Central Senior	1781 NW 95 th Street	Miami	33147
Northwest Miami-Dade County			
Miami Carol City Senior	3301 Miami Gardens Drive	Miami Gardens	33056
Lawton Chiles Middle	8190 NW 197 th Street	Northwest Miami-Dade	33015
Country Club Middle	18305 NW 75 th Place	Northwest Miami-Dade	33015
Barbara Goleman Senior	14100 NW 89 th Avenue	Miami Lakes	33018
Hialeah Gardens Senior	11700 Hialeah Gardens Blvd.	Hialeah Gardens	33018
Central Miami-Dade County			
Booker T. Washington Senior	1200 NW 6 th Avenue	City of Miami	33136
Charles Drew Middle	1801 NW 60 th Street	City of Miami	33142
Ronald Reagan Senior	8600 NW 107 th Avenue	Doral	33178
Miami Coral Park Senior	8865 SW 16 th Street	Westchester	33165
W.R. Thomas Middle	13001 SW 26 th Street	West Miami-Dade	33175
Southern Miami-Dade County			
South Miami Senior	6856 SW 53 rd Street	South Miami	33155
Terra Environmental Senior	11005 SW 84 th Street	Miami	33173
Felix Varela Senior	15255 SW 96 th Street	West Kendall	33196
Robert Morgan Senior	18180 SW 122 nd Avenue	Miami	33177
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