



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



THE EMERGENCY:

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DURING PAGE 11

AFTER PAGE 14



**Evacuation Map & Information
Card Located on the Back Cover**





American Red Cross
Palm Beaches-
Treasure Coast
Region

Support the American Red Cross.

Your gift supports the lifesaving mission of the American Red Cross—whether it's responding to a disaster, teaching skills that can save a life or assisting our military members and their families.



American Red Cross

540 NW University Blvd., Suite 107
Pt. St. Lucie, FL 34947
Phone: 772-878-7077

Visit redcross.org/pbtc or text REDCROSS to 90999 to give \$10.*

*\$10 donation to the American Red Cross. Charges will appear on your wireless bill, or be deducted from your prepaid balance. All purchases must be authorized by account holder. Must be 18 years of age or have parental permission to participate. Message and Data Rates May Apply.

Text STOP to 90999 to STOP. Text HELP to 90999 for HELP. Full Terms and Privacy Policy: redcross.org/m

To the Residents of St. Lucie County...

Living in magnificent St. Lucie County has its price. The sunshine, the warm temperatures, and the beauty of our beaches and trails make way each year for wildfire and storm season. During these times, residents are asked to prepare for natural or man-made emergencies.

Some of us feel invincible about wildfires, hurricanes, and thunderstorms – we often believe that bad things happen only to others. Still others among us are truly frightened by mass devastation. The reality lies somewhere in the middle. We shouldn't be oblivious to catastrophes, nor should we be afraid of them. Disasters are survivable if you are prepared. By organizing a plan and staying informed, you can protect your family and property.

Nothing is more important to your County government than helping you navigate disasters. Consider yourself our partner as together we prepare for local emergencies. We have produced this fundamental Disaster Preparedness Guide to serve as a model of emergency information. Keep it in a convenient location so that you may easily refer to its contents. Keep extra copies to take with you if you are evacuated. Your knowledge and advanced readiness will help you stay calm and organized

Let's all be hopeful for a quiet wildfire and hurricane season. And remember that we're all in this together.



St. Lucie County Department of Public Safety and Communications
Division of Emergency Management
15305 West Midway Road
Fort Pierce, FL 34945
(772) 462-8100
www.stlucieco.gov/eoc

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BEFORE an emergency

PLANNING FOR THE UNEXPECTED

Carefully considering your options in advance helps provide peace-of-mind in an emergency. Having a family disaster plan will guide you in protecting yourself, your family and your property.

Visualize problems you may face and decide which solutions work best. The highest priority is your personal safety. Decide which situations could force you to leave your home. If you will remain in your home – perhaps for several days – what steps will you take to keep yourself safe, secure and comfortable? While most

emergency situations will not require evacuation, they can arrive with little or no warning.

Visit www.FloridaDisaster.org for assistance in building a family or business disaster plan.



CREATE A DISASTER PLAN

1. Educate yourself on the requirements for responding to a fire, flood, hurricane, or tornado.
2. Decide when you would evacuate. Understand the construction and location of your home and determine what plans you should utilize. Are you in a low-lying area that may flood? Are you in a coastal high wind zone? Does your home meet the current building code for hurricanes? Do you live in a high fire hazard area? If you are asked to evacuate by authorities, do so in a timely manner and be prepared to be away from your home for the duration of the event.
3. List simple action steps in priority order. These will vary with the nature of the threat.
4. Create an emergency kit with supplies and copies of essential documents kept in water-resistant containers.
5. Make arrangements for emergency communications. Have school and work phone numbers handy. Establish a meeting place for family members in the event of a home fire or if a disaster occurs while you are not together. Have a local contact and one from out-of-state and ensure each member of your family has their contact information.
6. Identify special transportation or medical needs in the event of an evacuation. Inform local emergency management of these needs.
7. Have a plan for pets. Most shelters do not accept pets; however, local hotels may loosen restrictions on pets during an evacuation. Arrange to stay with friends or family not in the evacuation zone that are willing to house you and your pets.
8. Consider modifications to protect your home from wildfire, wind, and rising water. Review insurance coverage - particularly flood insurance, which often must be purchased separately.
9. Learn about community emergency plans. How will your child's school react? What about plans at work? What will you do if bridges or major roadways are closed?



ALERT AND WARNING

There are multiple ways to receive warnings and alerts regarding disasters and severe weather affecting the local area. We recommend you register with **FIRSTCALL** and National Weather Service text and email alerts, free services to all residents and local businesses.

To automatically be notified of life threatening or dangerous conditions, have your contact information added to the **FIRSTCALL** notification system by visiting www.stlucieco.gov/eoc and follow the **FIRSTCALL** enrollment link. To enroll in the National Weather Service alert system visit <http://inws.wrh.noaa.gov/>. For those without internet access may visit your local library to complete your registration.

Weather alert radios are a great way to stay informed in the event of severe weather watches and warnings in your area. The NOAA weather radio can also serve as an emergency broadcast system in the event of catastrophic damage to the community. In order for your weather radio to alert you to those conditions affecting your area, it is important to set the correct primary frequencies. St. Lucie County's frequency is 164.425 or Channel 2. The Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME) code for St. Lucie County is 012111.

For programming assistance, call (772) 462-8100. Weather alert radios may be purchased wherever electronics are sold.

WATCH vs. WARNING

A WATCH...

is issued when hazardous weather conditions are possible for a given area. Watches will define the potential hazards and the times in which severe weather may occur.

A WARNING...

is issued when hazardous weather has been spotted, detected, or is imminent. Warnings will define the hazard, when it is expected, and where it is likely to impact.

SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER

A Special Needs Shelter is available for individuals whose capabilities require assistance in the management of their illness, ailment, or injury. A family member or caregiver should stay at the shelter with the individual. The shelter is not available for individuals who are in a care facility (such as a hospital, nursing home or congregate living facility).

The program is coordinated by the Division of Emergency Management and the St. Lucie County Health Department. Each application will be reviewed to verify qualification. Individuals may register themselves or a family member by visiting www.stlucieco.gov/eoc or by calling (772) 462-8100.



Doctors, provider of in-home medical equipment, and others in medically related professions can help their patients and clients with the registration form, which is available online at www.stlucieco.gov/eoc or by mail from:

St. Lucie County Division of Emergency Management
15305 West Midway Road
Fort Pierce FL 34945
Attn: Special Needs



VOLUNTEER!

Volunteers are invaluable assets to our community on a day to day basis. They can also be activated during disasters to assist with response and recovery efforts, volunteer efforts are critical to a successful disaster response. Organizations such as the Medical Reserve Corps, Community Emergency Response Teams, American Red Cross and Salvation Army and others are all partners in disaster response. Please help support your community by becoming a volunteer!

Volunteer St. Lucie is the official volunteer corps of St. Lucie County. To learn more visit these web sites:

www.volunteerstlucie.org

www.medicalreservecorps.gov

www.redcross.org

www.salvationarmyusa.org

www.unitedwasc.org

www.sites.google.com/site/stluciecert/



**VOLUNTEER
ST.LUCIE**



DISASTER SUPPLY KIT

WATER

- At least 1 gallon daily per person for 3 to 7 days

FOOD

- At least enough for 3 to 7 days
- Non-perishable packaged or canned food/juices
- Foods or special items for infants, the elderly, or pets; also snack foods
- Non-electric can opener, cooking tools/fuel
- Paper plates/plastic utensils

BLANKETS/PILLOWS, ETC.

CLOTHING

- Seasonal/rain gear/sturdy shoes

FIRST AID KIT/MEDICINES/ PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

TOILETRIES & HYGIENE ITEMS

MOISTURE WIPES

RADIO

- NOAA battery-operated weather radio

FLASHLIGHT/BATTERIES

CASH

- Banks and ATMs may not be open or available for extended periods

KEYS

TOYS, BOOKS AND GAMES

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Put in a waterproof container:

- Insurance, medical records, bank account numbers, Social Security cards
- Document all valuables with videotape or photos, if possible

TOOLS

- Keep a set with you during the storm

VEHICLE FUEL TANKS FILLED

PET CARE ITEMS

- Proper identification/immunization records, ample supply of food and water, a carrier or cage, medications, muzzle and leash

BATTEN DOWN THE HATCHES



Prepare your hurricane plan. Keep a copy on your vessel, at home, and at the marina. Make sure your insurance policy is current. Keep documents such as insurance policies, a photograph or video of the vessel, boat registration; equipment inventory, lease agreement with the marina or storage area, and telephone numbers of authorities, such as the harbor master, Coast Guard, insurance agent and National Weather Service in a locked waterproof box. A boat owner/operator may be held responsible for damages caused by his or her vessel during a natural disaster. Do not stay aboard any vessel during a hurricane.

BOATS IN DRY STORAGE

Wherever you choose to locate your boat for the duration of the hurricane, lash the boat to its cradle with heavy lines. Based on the weight of the boat, consider adding water to the bilge to help hold it down. Never leave a boat in davits or on a hydro-lift.

BOATS IN A MARINA BERTH

Double all lines. Attach lines high on pilings to allow for tidal rise or surge.

TRIM TREES BEFORE A STORM



Look for potential hazards such as cracks in the trunk or major limbs, hanging branches, improperly formed branches, one-sided or significantly leaning trees, branches that may graze the house, or hollow and decayed trees. Do not "top" your trees, even though untrained individuals may urge you to cut back all branches on the mistaken assumption that it helps avoid breakage in future storms. Professional arborists say that "topping," the cutting of main branches back to stubs, is extremely harmful and unhealthy for trees. Stubs often grow back weak branches that are more likely to break.

PREPARE POOLS



Bring in any furniture or items that may be blown about. Some waterproof pool furniture can be sunk in the pool itself. If your pool overflowing poses a flood risk to your home, it is recommended you lower the water level 6"-12" to allow for heavy rains. Ensure that your water is properly treated, as it may become a good source of water for washing and flushing should the utility water fail during or after the storm.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS



Hurricanes and strong tropical storms can bring hazards to St. Lucie County even if they approach from the Gulf Coast or from the south. Each storm is different – if you have experienced one before, it does not mean you have experienced them all.

WINDS: Hurricane winds exceed 74 mph and in extreme cases, can exceed 155 mph.

STORM TIDES AND SURGE: Winds from these massive storms can drive ocean water well inland, flooding coastal and low-lying areas with up to 30 feet of water in extreme cases. Storm surges can be especially destructive, leveling buildings and even changing the very landscape that they impact.

FLOODING: Most hurricane and tropical storm-related fatalities occur from inland flooding. Some weak tropical storms can produce excessive amounts of rainfall that can cause dangerous flooding conditions hundreds of miles inland.

THUNDERSTORMS

Remember, if thunder is heard, you are in range of the lightning. Most lightning strikes occur on beaches or in large, open fields. Seek shelter quickly when you hear thunder.

Fully-enclosed vehicles will protect you from lightning. However, open-air vehicles like golf carts, bikes, and convertibles offer no protection. Heed severe thunderstorm warnings. When a warning is issued, it means that the storms may be capable of producing damaging winds or large, destructive hail. Even if no warning is in effect, seek shelter immediately if threatening weather approaches.



TORNADOS



Know what to do if a tornado warning is issued, as you may have only a few minutes to seek shelter.

Remember, your best shelter is a small interior room in a sturdy building. Mobile homes and vehicles offer no protection from tornados and should be abandoned for sturdy shelter.

A tornado can occur without a warning. If threatening weather approaches, seek shelter immediately.

FLOODS

Flooding is an act of nature which respects no boundary lines. Flood water can cover many blocks with water depths up to 4 feet and can come with little warning. Most flood deaths occur in vehicles. If you do not know how deep it is, do not drive through it.

A flood may be caused by the Intracoastal Waterway or a tributary overflowing the banks during severe storms and/or high tide. It also can occur in areas away from bodies of water by an unexpected large downpour of rain, such as during Tropical Storm Isaac in 2012.



INTERACTIVE FLOOD MAP

To see if your property is in a flood zone, please visit our interactive map at: <http://gis.stlucieco.gov/floodmapper/>

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and flood protection references are available at the following websites:

www.stlucieco.gov/public_works/index.htm,

www.fema.gov

www.floodsmart.gov

For more information, call Certified Floodplain Manager for the St Lucie County at (462) 462-1100.

If your home is well-constructed and local authorities have not called for evacuation, stay home and enact emergency preparations. If told to evacuate, follow instructions from local authorities and follow safe evacuation routes to shelter. Your personal evacuation plan should provide for your pets, your personal emergency supplies and insurance papers. When evacuating, take property identification, important personal papers, and documents.

DO YOU HAVE FLOOD INSURANCE?

Homeowner's insurance typically does not cover floods. If you do not have separate flood insurance, contact your insurance agent. There is a 30-day waiting period after a flood policy is purchased before coverage goes into effect. The St. Lucie County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and has taken voluntary actions to exceed the minimum standards of the program. Due to these voluntary actions, residents may benefit with a 20% discount for policies issued or renewed in the special flood hazard area on or after May 1, 2009. The insurance is backed by the federal government and is available to everyone, even if the property has never been flooded or is not in a special flood hazard area. You may also want to include the contents of your house on a flood insurance policy.

PREVENTING FLOOD DAMAGE

One way to minimize flood damage is to make sure your lot is graded to drain away from your house and toward an existing drainage way (i.e. front yard swale). Contact the Building Department before altering, re-grading, filling or building on your property. A permit is needed to ensure that projects do not cause flooding problems on your property or anyone else's property.

You can make your walls water-resistant and place water-tight closures under the doorways. This method is not recommended for houses with basements or if water will reach more than 2 feet deep. Another approach is to modify the structure and relocate the contents so that there is little or no damage when floodwaters enter.

You can help the County with its drainage system maintenance program by not dumping or throwing anything into the ditches, swales, or canals, which is a violation of County ordinances. Even grass clippings and branches can accumulate and block stormwater flow. A plugged ditch or canal cannot carry water away, resulting in overspill onto your property.

St. Lucie County has roadways that are known to temporarily flood in heavy rains, such as:

Indian River Estates

S 25th St & Cortez

S 25th st & the 10 Mile Creek Bridge

Bell Avenue

US1 & Prima Vista Blvd

Oleander from Edwards Rd to Virginia Ave

Delaware Avenue

US1 from Edwards Rd to Ohio Ave

King's Highway

WILDFIRES

Plan your evacuation well before the threat of a wildfire arises. Emergency officials will make every attempt to alert residents as far in advance as possible, but there may be little or no notice of the impending danger of a wildfire. You may only have minutes to evacuate.

All residents are encouraged to create an evacuation plan that includes routes, a meeting place, and emergency contacts (preferably someone well outside the area).

When planning an evacuation route, have more than one route planned in case an area is blocked. Use main arteries and avoid “short cuts” on less traveled routes. Emergency service personnel will monitor safety on the main arteries and surveillance of lesser-known streets will take a back seat.



PREVENT WILDFIRES

St. Lucie County is in a wildfire hazard area. Various ignition factors start fires, including lightning, burning without a permit, catalytic converters on cars coming in contact with dry grass, and arson.

To help protect residents from the effects of a wildfire, mow vegetation deemed a fire hazard that is within 30 feet of an adjacent structure. Hazardous vegetation includes saw

palmetto, gallberry, wax myrtle, and cedar that is an average height of more than 3 or 4 feet and densely populated.

FIRE SAFETY

In an emergency, call 911 for assistance. Do not call the Fire District directly. All emergency vehicles and services are dispatched through the 911 system. Responses to the most critical situations are handled with priority.

The Fire District cannot drain flooded homes, pools, or drainage ditches, and does not handle tree/limb removal. The Fire District does respond to downed power lines to secure the area until Florida Power and Light arrives. It does not handle electrical problems. When the power fails, turn off light switches and unplug all electrical connections.

This will prevent hazards when power is restored. If you evacuate, turn off your water, electricity, and propane.

Grills and camp stoves should only be used outside in a well-ventilated area away from buildings.



Do not leave grills or camp stoves unattended and extinguish the flame when you are finished cooking.

BE FIRE WISE

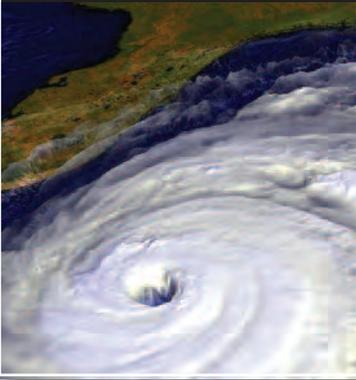
- Store firewood, propane tanks, and gasoline away from the house
- Clean gutters and roofs of leaves and pine needles.
- Install spark arresters on chimney flues.
- Install wire mesh screening to prevent burning embers from blowing under decks.
- Remove vines that allow a fire access to the tree canopy.
- Move tree branches from the roof of the house.
- Remove leaves from shrubbery beds and dead branches from trees. Mow and trim grass and shrubs.
- When planting, keep a clear space at plant maturity or at least 2 or 3 feet from the house.

Any fire used for cooking purposes must be contained cooking over open flames is prohibited.

Avoid the use of candles and other open flame situations. It is easy to leave candles unattended and the result can be devastating. Have plenty of battery-operated lighting options available. Generators should be wired by licensed electricians. Use generators outside in well-ventilated areas.

DURING an emergency

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS



- Stay informed by monitoring the latest forecasts and warnings from the National Weather Service, as well as information and advice from local emergency management officials.
- Implement your family's disaster plan and stay calm.
- Evacuate if ordered to do so. Bridges will be closed to all traffic, including emergency responders.

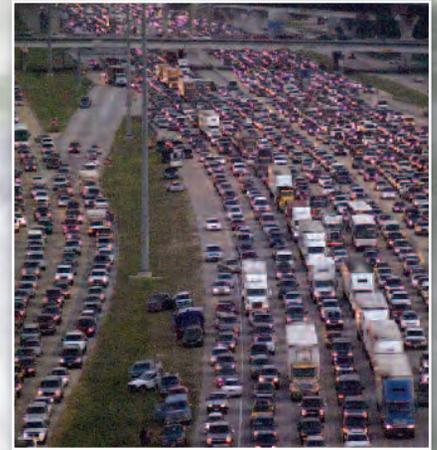
SHOULD I STAY OR SHOULD I GO?

Evacuation orders will be made to protect residents from potential storm surge .

If you live in a mobile home, manufactured home, or recreational vehicle, also be prepared to leave. Mobile homes, manufactured homes and recreational vehicles must be evacuated county-wide for any hurricane. Even if you live inland and have tie downs, these buildings may not withstand hurricane conditions or wind-borne debris.

If you live in a well-constructed home that is built to hurricane code, consider shelter-ing at home, unless ordered to evacuate by emergency management officials.

**** Evacuation Route Map Located on the Inside Back Cover ****



THUNDERSTORMS



When storms approach and thunder is heard, move indoors. If you are caught outside, do not stand under or near tall trees, open areas (such as the beach or golf course), or in water. Stay away from metallic items (bicycles, motorcycles, golf carts, etc.). Heed all severe thunderstorm warnings. If a warning is issued prepare for damaging winds or large hail.

If you or someone with you is struck by lightning, seek medical attention immediately.

TORNADOS

Seek shelter when a tornado warning is issued or if you see threatening weather. You may only have minutes to do so. Seek shelter in a small interior room in a sturdy building. Abandon mobile homes for more substantial shelter or find a ditch.



FLOODING

Do not drive around road barriers; the road may be washed out. If you do not know the depth of the water, do not drive through it. Turn around, don't drown. Drowning is the number one cause of deaths during floods. Also, do not walk through flood waters there may be submerged hazards in the water. Six inches of water can knock you over and carry you away.

The second leading cause of death in a flood is electrocution. Electrical current can travel through water. Have electricity turned off by the power company. Don't use appliances or motors that are wet unless they are taken apart, cleaned and dried.

Leave immediately when told to evacuate. Proceed calmly and quickly with your pre-planned evacuation. After leaving the evacuation area, make emergency contacts. Make the calls brief, as others will be attempting to do the same and lines may be tied up. If you are severely injured, or in imminent threat of danger, call 911 for assistance.

Monitor www.stlucieco.gov/eoc, radio, and television for current information. The media will work closely with emergency officials to ensure the most up-to-date information is available. Do not return to your home or business until instructed to do so.





floridashealth.com



St. Lucie County Health Department
(772) 462-3800
www.stluciecountyhealth.com

714 Avenue C
Fort Pierce FL 34950

5150 NW Milner Drive
Port St. Lucie FL 34983

Emergency Preparedness and Response

Emergencies happen every day -- often when you least expect it. Are you prepared? The St. Lucie County Health Department offers many services to help you prepare for all types of incidents and/or disasters.

Bureau of Preparedness and Response

❖ The Florida Department of Health is responsible for coordinating Florida's public health and healthcare system preparedness and response to disasters of all types (<http://www.doh.state.fl.us/DEMO/BPR/index.htm>)

Hazards – Hurricane and Severe Weather Information

❖ The Florida Department of Health has preparedness information for families, information on make a disaster preparedness kit, safety tips for home cleanup and repair, how to prepare you and your family before, during and after a storm and many other topics (<http://www.doh.state.fl.us/demo/bpr/hazards.htm>).

Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

❖ WIC is a nutrition education program and provides supplemental foods that promote food health for pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants and children up to age 5
(<http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Family/wic/pages/disaster/disaster.htm>)

Birth and Death Certificates - <http://doh.state.fl.us/chdStLucie/services/vitals.htm>

Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)

❖ The MRC is a national network of local groups of volunteers committed to improving the health, safety and resiliency of their communities
(<http://doh.state.fl.us/CHDStLucie/MRC/index.htm>)

AFTER an emergency

GENERAL INFORMATION

Do not return to your home until an “All Clear” has been announced through local officials. In areas of heavy damage, re-entry may be controlled by special permit, pass, or documentation in order to verify property ownership. Make sure you have proper identification cards/permits with you in order to show proof of residency/ownership.

Once you return, you should carefully check for structural damage prior to entering any building. Use caution when entering. Look before you step. After a flood, the ground and floors are covered with debris including broken bottles and nails. Floors and stairs can be slippery.

After ensuring that your neighborhood has been cleared to do so, turn on the utilities in your home. Turn the electricity on one breaker at a time and watch for smoke or sparks. Be alert for gas leaks. Use a flashlight to inspect for damage. Never smoke or use candles, lanterns, matches or open flames unless you know the gas has been properly turned off and



the entire area is ventilated.

If you have sustained damage that makes staying in your home unsafe, find alternate shelter and have a professional assess and repair the damage. Avoid loose or dangling power lines and immediately report them to 911. **For power outages in your area, contact Florida Power and Light at 1-800- 468-8243.**

Although cable lines do not carry any electricity and cannot cause an electric shock, many of the lines are connected to power poles and may contact live power as a result of storm damage. It is extremely

dangerous for anyone to go near these lines. Once power has been restored to an area, cable company's crews will move in to reconstruct lines and restore services as quickly as possible.



Do not let children play around high water, storm drains, or ditches. Besides the danger of drowning, backed up sewage and possible toxic runoff make this water unhealthy. Clean everything that got wet. Flood waters have picked up sewage and chemicals from roads, commercial properties, and storage buildings. Spoiled food, flooded cosmetics, and medicines can be health hazards. When in doubt, throw it out. Remember, carbon monoxide exhaust kills. Only use a generator or other gasoline-powered equipment outdoors. The same goes for cooking stoves. Charcoal fumes are especially deadly and should be outdoors.



HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

- Protect yourself and family first.
- Heed all advice from Emergency Officials and monitor information sources (like the radio) for bulletins.
- Expect to be without power for extended periods of time.
- Never use your generator indoors and never connect your generator directly to your home's wiring.
- Stay away from downed power lines and flooded areas.
- Assess all food to decide what to keep or throw away.
- Dispose of food waste as soon as possible.
- Wash hands often with soap and water.
- Separate yard trash from household trash.



TORNADOS AND THUNDERSTORMS

- Do not resume outdoor activities until thunder is no longer heard for at least 30 minutes.
- If damage has occurred, survey your situation before venturing out. If significant damage has occurred to your neighborhood, remain at your home if it is safe to do so. There may be multiple hazards from debris and power lines, if so wait for responders to arrive to establish scene safety.
- Report damage to your insurance company when it is safe to do so.
- Monitor media sources or www.stlucieco.gov/eoc for any official information.

FLOODING

- Look before you step. Following a flood, the floor may be covered with hazardous materials. Floors and stairs that have been covered with mud can be slippery.
- Be alert for gas leaks. Use a flashlight to inspect for damage. Never smoke or use candles, lanterns, matches or open flames unless you know the gas was properly turned off and the entire area has been ventilated. Clean everything that got wet. Flood waters have picked up sewage and chemicals from roads, commercial properties, and storage buildings. Spoiled food, flooded cosmetics, and medicines can be health hazards. When in doubt, throw it out.

WILDFIRES

- Upon returning home, you may be asked to do an inspection to assess damage. In this case, reentry passes may be issued allowing one vehicle per household to enter the area.
- Do not turn on utilities until given an "All Clear." Assess your home for hazards, and if problems exist that endanger you and your family, leave the structure until proper repairs have been made.
- Do not place yourself or your family in a dangerous situation.



FOOD PREPARATION AND SAFETY

Food kept in a closed, full freezer will be safe for about 48 hours. A closed refrigerator should keep food safe for about four hours. If the temperature rises above 41 degrees in your refrigerator or freezer, discard all perishable food.

Throw away all food that has been exposed to flood waters. This includes food in cans, plastic, glass and cardboard containers. Discard all paper, wood, or plastic items that contain food or are used in food preparation that have had contact with flood waters.

Ensure water is properly sanitized before using it. Clean and sanitize all food preparation surfaces as well as the inside of your refrigerator and freezer before restocking groceries. Wash and sanitize all utensils before use: completely immerse them in clean water and bring it to a rolling boil for 1 minute; allow to cool, remove, and air dry prior to use; or immerse them in clean water (room temperature) containing 2 teaspoons of unscented chlorine bleach per quart or 3 tablespoons unscented chlorine bleach per gallon for 15 minutes; remove and air dry prior to use.

Wash your hands with clean water and soap before handling foods and after handling contaminated surfaces. Use paper/plastic items for serving foods until running water is available.



DEBRIS REMOVAL

Questions about debris removal, flooding or downed trees should be directed to the Public Information Lines at (772) 460-4357 (460-HELP)



Depending on the severity of the damage, debris pick-up following a storm will either be collected by Public Works personnel or through a debris management company contracted by the County. In either case, debris should be placed curbside as soon as possible following the storm.

Care should be taken to not place debris in the roadway or near fire hydrants, mailboxes, swales, or ditches. Yard waste must be bagged or bundled for collection. Excessive tree debris may be collected as an expanded service.

Garbage collection will resume its normal schedule as soon as possible following any event. Your household solid waste, recyclables, and yard waste can be placed in its normal location for collection on scheduled days.

Call the Emergency Operations Center to report traffic signal outages, downed street signs and stop signs, and trees that are down in the right-of-way. Avoid downed power lines, whether they appear to be live or not. Contact 911 immediately to notify the authorities.

TREES AND LIMBS

Do not try to do it all yourself – a professional arborist is needed if large limbs are broken or hanging, or if overhead chain saw or ladder work is required.





SUPPORT ALLIANCE FOR EMERGENCY RESILIENCY

SAFER is a non-profit collaborative of independent groups and businesses who may be active in St. Lucie County throughout the disaster cycle of preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. SAFER incorporates not only the goals of long term recovery, but also the functions typically held by Volunteer and Community Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD/COAD).

For more information on SAFER St. Lucie, please contact
772-462-1777 or visit our website at

www.saferstlucie.org

Let us help you to be ready and resilient in times of disaster!





Changing the way we anticipate and prevent problems.

www.FPL.com/ChangingTheCurrent

St. Lucie County Evacuation Routes 2013



- Evacuation Routes
- Expressway Interchange
- Evacuation Arrows

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

EMERGENCY 911

(Call 911 ONLY to report an emergency)

St. Lucie County Emergency Management
(office line) 462-8100

St. Lucie County Administration: 462-1100

St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office
(non-emergency number) 462-7300

St. Lucie County Fire District
(non-emergency number) 621-3400

Lawnwood Regional Medical Center
and Heart Institute: 461-4000

St. Lucie Medical Center 335-4000

Poison Control (800) 222-1222

Florida Power and Light: (800) 4-OUTAGE

Florida Emergency Management
www.floridadisaster.org

National Weather Service
www.weather.gov

Federal Government
www.ready.gov

Official Emergency Public Information

Television:

SLCTV Comcast Channel 21
AT&T U-Verse Channel 99

West Palm: WPTV - NBC Channel 5
WPEC - CBS Channel 12
WPBF - ABC Channel 25
WFLX - FOX Channel 29

Radio:

WQCS - 88.9 FM

ST. LUCIE COUNTY EMERGENCY INFORMATION LINE

(772) 462 - 4357

OR

(772) 462 - HELP

ST. LUCIE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNICATIONS

15305 W. MIDWAY ROAD FT. PIERCE FL 34945

Phone: (772) 462-8100 Fax: (772) 462-8484

WWW.STLUCIECO.GOV/EOC

Comcast Channel 21

U-Verse Channel 99

(772) 462-6421



Administration 467-3000

**Fort Pierce Police Department
(non-emergency number) 467-6800**



Administration 871-5001

**Port St. Lucie Police Department
(non-emergency number) 871-5000**