

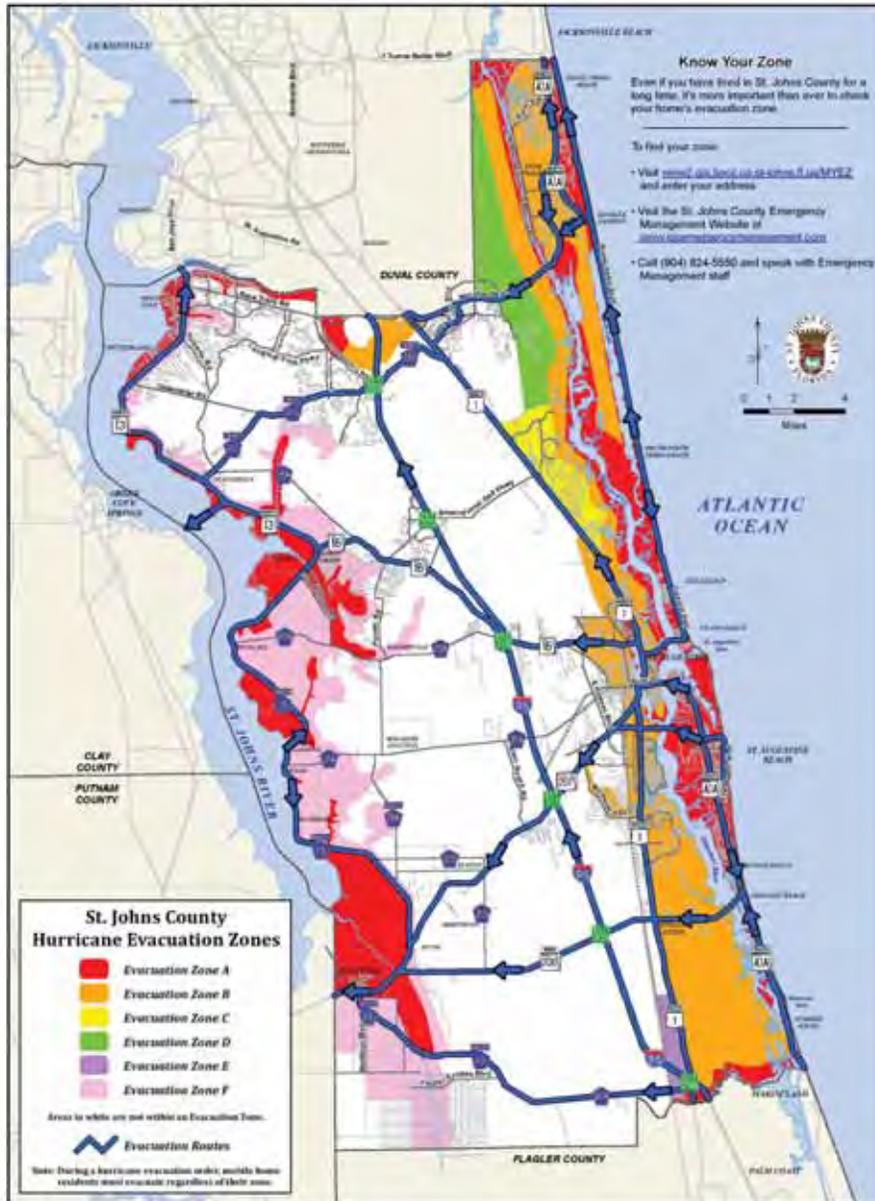
Part 7. Hurricane Preparedness

- **St Johns County Hurricane Preparedness Guide**

St. Johns County Emergency Management



HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



Know Your Zone



Know Your Route

Shelter
Know Shelter Locations

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Preparing for the Storm

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BEFORE THE STORM - BE PREPARED



St. Johns County - Storm Ready Community since August 9, 2005

StormReady Communities are better prepared to save lives from severe weather through better planning, education, and awareness. No community is storm proof, but StormReady can help communities save lives.

Your Family's Disaster Plan

Every year we, as residents of St. Johns County, are reminded of the vulnerability of our coastal community to hurricanes. You and your family need to know what to do should the threat of hurricane (or any disaster) become real.

By knowing your vulnerability and what actions should be taken, you can greatly reduce your susceptibility, as well as panic and confusion to disaster.

- **Know Your Risk** - Are you in a Hurricane Evacuation Zone? Visit St. Johns County Emergency Management at www.sjcemergencymanagement.org and click the My Evacuation Zone link, enter your address, and learn what evacuation zone you live in.
- **Keep Your Contact Information Up-To-Date** - Along with family members and friends, be sure to include insurance contacts and medical contacts.
- **Make an Emergency Kit** - Gather supplies and essential documents. For more detailed information about preparing your Disaster Kit see page 13.
- **Think Ahead About Evacuation** - Determine if and when you would have to evacuate, where you would go and how you will get there.
- **Do You Have a Special Medical Need / Disability** - If you or a family member have a disability or Special Medical Need, additional considerations must be addressed regarding sheltering and evacuation. You should plan well in advance of any disaster situation.
- **Plan for Pets** - What will you do with your pets if you should have to evacuate. Make your pets a part of your Family Disaster Plan.

For Additional Disaster Planning

Visit the following websites for additional information on disaster planning.

St. Johns County Emergency Management: www.sjcemergencymanagement.org

Florida Division of Emergency Management: www.floridadisaster.org

Federal Emergency Management Agency: www.fema.gov/areyouready

Plan Ahead—Be Prepared—Stay Informed

NOAA Weather Warnings



The best way to receive warnings for hazardous weather is to have a NOAA Weather Radio. The NOAA Weather Radio is the National Weather Service's direct link to the public. They broadcast continuous weather information 24-hours a day. The broadcasts include severe weather watches and warnings; as well as routine forecasts, current conditions, and climatology. An additional feature, the Specific Area Message Encoder has been added so that weather radios can be programmed to warn only for specific locations.

The primary frequencies for Weather Alert Radios in St. Johns County are:

- **162.425 MHz** if you are located South of International Golf Parkway
- **162.550 MHz** if you are located North of International Golf Parkway

The SAME (FIPS) code for St. Johns County is: 12109

Weather Terminology



■ Tropical Storm Watch

An announcement that tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are possible within the specified coastal area within 48 hours.

■ Tropical Storm Warning

An announcement that tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are expected somewhere within the specified coastal area within 36 hours.

■ Hurricane Watch

An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are possible within the specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane watch is issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

■ Hurricane Warning

An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are expected somewhere within the specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane warning is issued 36 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds. The warning can remain in effect when dangerously high water or a combination of dangerously high water and waves continue, even though winds may be less than hurricane force.

Thunderstorms and Lightning



Avoid the Threat

- If thunderstorms approach, consider postponing outdoor activities.
- Monitor the weather. Look for signs of a developing storm such as darkening skies, flashes of lightning, or increasing wind.
- Get to a safe place. If caught outside, do not stand under trees, in open areas, such as the beach or golf course, or in any type of water. If shelter is not available, squat very low to the ground in a low area if possible. Never lie flat on the ground.

Terms to Know

- **Severe Thunderstorm Watch** - This is issued by the National Weather Service when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms in and close to the watch area. A severe thunderstorm by definition is a thunderstorm that produces one inch hail or larger in diameter and / or winds that equal or exceed 58 mph.
- **Severe Thunderstorm Warning** - This is issued when either a severe thunderstorm is indicated by the WSR-88D radar or a spotter reports a thunderstorm producing hail one inch or larger in diameter and / or winds that equal or exceed 58 mph; therefore, people in the affected area should seek safe shelter immediately. Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes with little or no advance warning.

Tornadoes



Before the Storm

- Develop a plan of action for you and your family. Make certain all family members are familiar with the plan of action as there will be no time for planning as a tornado approaches.
- Have a NOAA Weather Radio with a warning alarm tone and battery backup to receive watches and warnings.

During the Storm

- In a home or building, move to your safe room in the house, a small room nearest the center of the structure, away from windows.
- Do not try to outrun a tornado in your car, instead, leave it immediately.
- If caught outside, lie flat in a nearby ditch or depression.

Terms to Know

- **Tornado Watch** - This is issued by the National Weather Service when conditions are favorable for the development of tornadoes in and close to the watch area. Their size can vary depending on the weather situation. They are usually issued for a duration of 4 to 8 hours. They normally are issued well in advance of the actual occurrence of severe weather.
- **Tornado Warning** - This is issued when a tornado is indicated by the WSR-88D radar or sighted by spotters; therefore, people in the affected area should seek safe shelter immediately. They can be issued without a Tornado Watch being already in effect. They are usually issued for a duration of around 30 minutes.

Flooding

Floods are one of the most common weather hazards in the United States. Floods can affect any part of Florida at any time. Effects from flooding can be localized, impacting just a few streets in a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting multiple cities, counties and even whole states.

Hurricanes and Flooding

There are two types of flooding associated with hurricanes; freshwater flooding and storm surge flooding.

Freshwater flooding as it relates to hurricanes, is due to the excessive amounts of rain that accompany hurricanes. The ground becomes saturated, thus any additional rain sits on top of the ground and flows into streets and homes. Lakes, rivers and streams can also fill up from the excessive rainfall and spill over their banks flooding nearby homes and streets. Flood waters can rise quickly making roads impassable. The National Weather Service recommends that if you see a flooded roadway, **“Turn Around, Don’t Drown,”** meaning turn your car around and find an alternate route.

Storm surge flooding is responsible for the majority of the deaths associated with hurricanes. Storm surge is ocean water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around a hurricane. As the hurricane makes landfall this water is pushed onshore at the coast causing severe flooding. Storm surge is further defined in the following section.

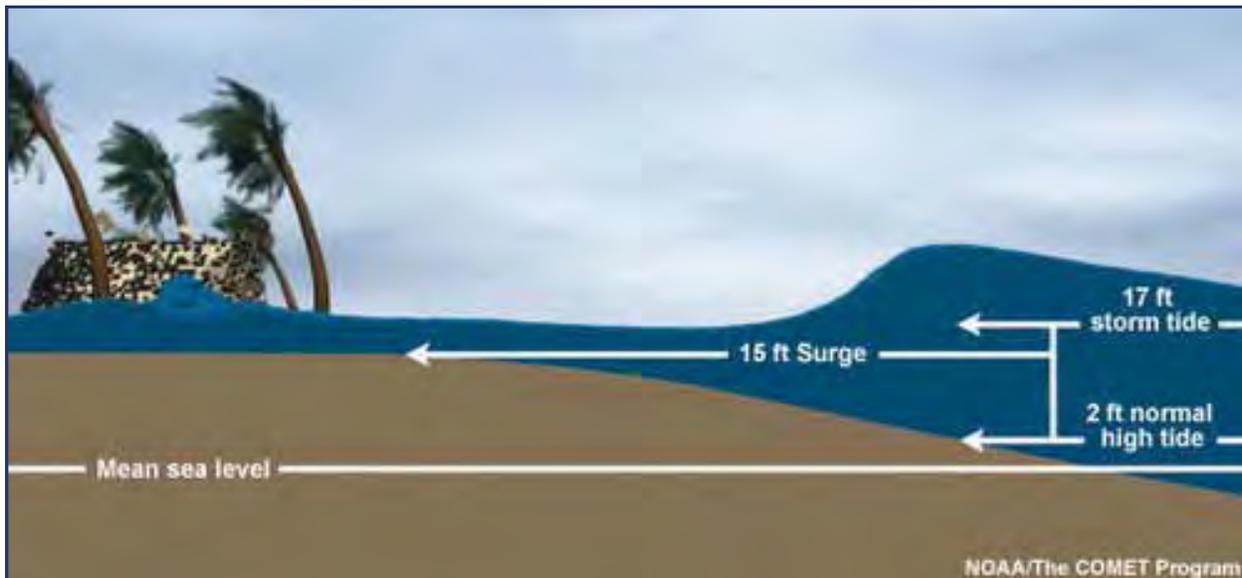


What is Storm Surge?

Storm surge is water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm. This advancing surge combines with the normal tides to create the hurricane storm tide, which can increase water levels 15 feet or more. This rise in water level can cause severe flooding in coastal areas, particularly when the storm surge coincides with the normal high tides.

Wave action associated with storm surge also causes extensive damage. Extended pounding by frequent waves can demolish any structure not specifically designed to withstand these forces. The currents created by the storm surge combine with the action of the waves to severely erode beaches and coastal highways. Many buildings withstand hurricane force winds until their foundations, undermined by erosion, are weakened and fail.

The level of surge in a particular area is also determined by the slope of the continental shelf. A shallow slope off the coast will allow a greater surge to inundate coastal communities. Communities with a steeper continental shelf will not see as much surge inundation, although large breaking waves can still present major problems. Storm tides, waves, and currents in confined harbors can severely damage marinas and boats. Storm surge can also affect rivers and inland lakes.



Hurricane Season is June 1 - November 30

History teaches us that a lack of hurricane awareness and preparation are common ties among all major hurricane disasters. Hurricane hazards come in many forms: storm tide, high winds, tornadoes, and flooding. By being prepared and knowing what actions you should take, you can help to reduce the effects of a hurricane disaster. This means it is important for you and your family to have a plan. You should be able to answer the following questions before you face the threat of hurricane:

- **What are the hazards and what does this mean to me?**
- **What actions should I take to be prepared?**

Storm Surge vs. Storm Tide

Storm surge is an abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tides. Storm surge should not be confused with storm tide, which is defined as the water level rise due to the combination of storm surge and the astronomical tide. This rise in water level can cause extreme flooding in coastal areas particularly when storm surge coincides with normal high tide, resulting in storm tides reaching up to 20 feet or more in some cases.

- **Do you live in an area at risk from storm tide? If so, when advised to evacuate, do so immediately.**

High Winds

A Category 1 hurricane has lighter winds compared to storms in higher categories, yet may still be strong enough to produce damage. A Category 4 hurricane would have winds between 130-156 mph and would usually be expected to cause 100 times the damage of a Category 1 storm.

- **Does your home meet current building codes for high-winds?**

Tornadoes

Hurricanes can also produce tornadoes that add to the storm's destructive power. There is no way at present to predict which storm will spawn tornadoes or where they will touch down, and they can strike with little warning.

- **Does your family plan address tornado hazards?**

Flooding

Hurricanes can also produce inland flooding, miles away from the coast as intense rain falls from these tropical air masses.

- **Do you live in a potential flood zone? If advised to evacuate, do so immediately before access is cut off by flood water.**
- **Does your family plan address flooding?**

BEFORE THE STORM - BE PREPARED

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 rating based on a hurricane's sustained wind speed. This scale estimates potential property damage.

Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/hr	Very Dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/hr	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3 (major)	111-129 mph 96-112 kt 178-208 km/hr	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4 (major)	130-156 mph 113-136 kt 209-251 km/hr	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5 (major)	157 or > mph 137 or > kt 252 or > km/hr	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

SOURCE: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, effective May 2012.

BEFORE THE STORM - BE PREPARED

Getting Prepared

Sign Up / Get Informed



Keeping citizens informed.

Residents of St. Johns County can be notified of public safety issues by high-speed telephone emergency notification services. The Code Red system gives county and city officials the ability to deliver pre-recorded emergency telephone notification / information messages to the entire county or to targeted areas.

The system can be used on a variety of events including, but not limited to, fires, bomb threats, gas leaks, and hazardous weather conditions.

For more information, and to register, on Code Red visit the St. Johns County Sheriff's Office website at:

www.sjso.org/?page_id=5403

My Evacuation Zone

Know Your Zone



Part of your Disaster Planning should include

knowing what Evacuation Zone you live in. This will help in understanding when you will / may be asked to evacuate.

New data about storm surge and land elevations were used to create more accurate evacuation zones. Because of this, it is important to check your home's evacuation zone, even if you have been a resident of St. Johns County for a long time.

To find your evacuation zone:

- Visit our website at: www.sjcemergencymanagement.org
- Call our office at: (904) 824-5550

Planning for the Disabled

Get Prepared - Be a Survivor

A disaster can strike at any time, sometimes without warning. It is important for all Floridians, especially citizens with disabilities and other special needs to plan ahead for an emergency situation and know what to do in the event of an emergency.

The Florida Division of Emergency Management website offers resources and information specifically tailored for people with disabilities / special needs and their families to help prepare them for emergencies. They also provide additional information, including videos, on preparedness planning, evacuating and sheltering.

Take the time to visit their site at:

www.floridadisaster.org/disability/index.html

Getting Prepared

Prepare Your Home

Steps you can take to protect your property before a storm hits:

- Check your insurance coverage. Most homeowner insurance policies do not cover flood damage.
- Find out if your home meets current building code requirements for high winds. Structures that meet current high-wind provisions have a better chance of surviving violent wind-storms.
- Install commercial shutters or prepare 5/8 inch plywood panels for your windows.
- Reinforce garage doors so that they are able to withstand high winds.
- Inspect your property to ensure that landscaping and trees do not become a wind hazard. Trim all dead wood and weak or overhanging branches from trees.
- Move outside items to safety, such as patio furniture, grills, and plants.
- Put valuable documents in water-proof containers and take them with you when you evacuate.
- Turn off electricity at the main circuit breaker or fuse box to protect appliances from power surges and reduce the risk of live dangling wires after the storm.
- If the house is supplied with natural or propane gas, turn it off at the meter or tank.
- Remove perishable items from your refrigerator and freezer if you evacuate.
- Make a final walk-through inspection before leaving.

Prepare Your Vehicle

- Fill up with fuel before you leave town. Keep your tank at least half full during hurricane season.
- Check your vehicle's fluid levels and ensure there is sufficient coolant in the radiator. Keep a to go kit for your car should you have to evacuate; water, coolant, oil, etc.
- Don't forget to check your tires. Check for proper air pressure, hot road surfaces are rough on tires. Be sure that your spare tire has air and that you have the proper equipment to change your tire. Ensure you have a jack and lug wrench in your vehicle.
- Have a working flashlight and extra batteries in your vehicle.
- If possible, plan to take one vehicle per household. This will keep family members together and help reduce the number of cars on the road.
- Make sure to carry water and non-perishable food; enough for you and your passengers in case you become stranded.
- If you are stranded, stay with your vehicle and use emergency flashers. Tie a white cloth on the antenna or door handle and raise the hood.
- If you are traveling with children, be sure to pack items to help keep them entertained.
- If you are traveling with the elderly and / or someone with special needs, be sure to bring enough medications, oxygen, etc. since travel can be slow during an evacuation.

BEFORE THE STORM - BE PREPARED

Getting Prepared

Preparedness for Mobile / Manufactured Homes

Two years after Hurricane Andrew and the destruction of all mobile homes in Homestead, stricter construction standards were put in place. As a result, mobile / manufactured homes are being built stronger, heavier and with double the previous anchoring requirements. Although the newer models are considered "safer" than the older models, hurricane winds and related dangers continue to threaten mobile / manufactured home residents.

According to the National Hurricane Center, no mobile or manufactured home, no matter the age, is a safe shelter from hurricane force winds.

Plan to Evacuate: Most counties in Florida, including St. Johns County, require mobile / manufactured home residents to evacuate when any hurricane related evacuation order is given. Never ride-out a hurricane in a mobile / manufactured home, even if it is not located in an evacuation zone.

Although you must leave your home before a storm, plan ahead to minimize property damage and prepare your family for an evacuation:

- Check tie-downs for rust or breakage
- Consider an inspection by local building officials
- Develop a Family Disaster Plan
- Prepare your Disaster Kit
- Know where to evacuate

Before you leave, time permitting, take the following precautions:

- Pack fragile items in boxes and put them on the floor
- Wrap pictures and lamps in blankets and place them in the bathtub or shower
- Install shutters or pre-cut plywood on all windows
- Turn off propane tanks and leave them outside after anchoring them securely
- Store awnings, folding furniture, trash cans and other loose outdoor objects

**Never remain in a Mobile / Manufactured Home during a Hurricane
Seek Shelter**



Getting Prepared

Questions to ask if you have a Family Member living in an Assisted Living Facility or Nursing Home

If you have a family member who is a resident of an Assisted Living Facility or Nursing Home, be sure to consider them when preparing your Family Plan. Visit the facility, ask the following questions (as well as others you may have) and keep this information with your important documents.

- Does the facility have a currently approved Emergency Plan? If yes, ask to see a copy of the approval letter. If no, ask them why, as it is required under Florida State Statute 252.
- Do they maintain a minimum 72-hour supply of food, water, medications, etc. for each resident?
- Do they have an emergency generator? If yes, to what does it supply power during a power outage?
- Under what circumstances would your family member be evacuated? What facility will my family member be transported to and where is this facility located?
- When, and by whom, will I be notified of the impending evacuation of the facility and my family member?
- How will my family member be transported to another facility?
- Once evacuated, whom should I call to receive current information on my family member?
- Once all is deemed safe, who will notify me that my family member is returning to this facility? How will my family member be returned to this facility?
- Should I decide to take my family member with me for an evacuation, upon returning, who do I contact to determine this facility is open and operating?

These questions should also be an important part of your checklist when considering an Assisted Living Facility or Nursing Home for a family member.

BEFORE THE STORM - BE PREPARED

Preparing your Disaster Kits



Hurricane | Disaster Kit Checklist

- Drinking Water. At least one gallon per person per day for three to five days.
- Food. At least three to five days, including non-perishable canned or packaged foods, canned or packaged milk, boxed juices, and snack foods.
- A three to five day supply of specialty items such as baby formula, food, diapers and wipes; and items for the elderly such as specialty foods, toiletries, depends, and toilet paper.
- Important Papers / Documents
- Manual can and bottle openers
- Paper goods such as napkins, plates, bowls, and plastic eating utensils.
- Plastic trash bags
- Extra bedding should you have to evacuate.
- Clothing, including sturdy shoes
- Hand sanitizers
- First Aid Kit
- Medications - A two week supply
- Flashlight
- Battery operated radio
- Supply of batteries
- Hard-line telephone. Cordless phones will not work when you have no power.
- Books, games, cards, toys
- Pet food and supplies
- Mosquito repellent
- Sunscreen
- Fire Extinguisher
- Matches in waterproof container
- Extra charcoal or propane gas for outdoor cooking should you lose power. Never use these items indoors.
- Any additional specialty items you or your family should need.



Document Checklist

Personal papers you should take with you if you are ordered to evacuate:

- Driver's license / ID Card
- Cash / Credit Cards
- Important numbers and emergency contacts
- Medical records
- Prescription information
 - medication, dosage, refills
- Doctor's names and contact numbers
- Insurance information
 - company, policy numbers, policy types
- Banking Information
 - contact numbers, account numbers
- Creditor Information
 - contact numbers, account numbers
- Copies of wills
- Titles
 - cars, house, properties
- Certificates
 - adoption, marriage, divorce, death, passports
- Household inventory
 - paper list, computer disk, photos, video

Bring any special papers / documents that would be difficult or impossible to replace if lost or destroyed.



Disaster Kit Maintenance

- Keep canned food in a cool dry place.
- Store boxed foods in tightly closed plastic or metal containers to protect from pests and extend its shelf life.
- Throw out canned goods that become swollen, dented, or corroded.
- Use foods before they go bad and replace them with fresh ones.
- Change stored food and water supplies every six months. Be sure to write the date.
- Review your needs every year and update your kit as your family needs change.

Shelter Supply Lists



Public Shelter

- 3-5 day supply of water per person
- 3-5 day supply non-perishable foods per person
 - If you require specialized foods, you must bring them with you. Healthy snack foods and juices are suggested to help between meals.
- 3-5 day supply of all your medications, equipment and supplies (Depends, sanitary napkins, etc).
- If you are a diabetic on insulin, bring a small cooler for your insulin (or any refrigerated medications), ice will be available
- Supplies for infants including diapers and formula / baby food
- Toiletries: toothbrush, toothpaste, deodorant, soap, towel, washcloth, comb / brush, shampoo, shaving equipment, etc.
- Sheets, blankets and pillows
- Extra clothes, rain gear, and hard sole shoes
- Eye glasses, hearing aids and extra batteries
- Wheelchair / Walker / Cane
- Egg crate or air mattress / Cot
- Lawn chair, chaise lounge style
 - Please bring one of these items for your comfort, there are no beds available at shelters
- Personal Identification / Important Papers

Pet Friendly Shelter

Your pet is required to be current on all inoculations and is to be wearing proper identifying tags; rabies tag, tag with owner's name, address and phone number.

You will be responsible for the care, feeding, walking and cleanliness of your pet during your stay at the shelter.

You will need to bring your shelter supplies (listed to the left) as well as the following supplies for the care and comfort of your pet:

- Crate / carrier (airport approved) and bedding
- Food, water, manual can opener if needed and dishes
- Kitty litter if you own a cat
- Plastic bags, paper towels, newspaper
- Cleaning supplies, disinfectants
- Collar, leash, harness
- Muzzle
- Identification tags
- Current medications your pet may require
- Pet comfort items such as towels, blankets and toys
- First aid kit for your pet
- Current picture / photo of you and your pet together
- Label all pet supplies with your name, address and telephone number.



Shelter Supply Lists



Special Needs Shelter

Begin by gathering the basic shelter supplies found on the Public Shelter Supply List. Then, depending on your special need, gather the following specialty / medical items you will need during a shelter stay:

Mobility Impairments:

- Wheelchair / Walker / Cane
 - Patch kit and extra inner tubes
 - Gloves in case of broken glass or debris
- Electric Convenience Vehicle (ECV)
 - Extra battery and / or a converter for charging
 - If you do have an ECV it is advisable to have a light weight manual chair available for emergencies

Visual Impairments:

- Talking or Braille clock
- An extra white cane, magnifier and glasses
- Mark your disaster supplies with fluorescent tape

Hearing or Speech Impairments:

- Extra batteries for hearing aids
- Pencil and paper for communicating emergency information
- Preprinted key phrases you would use in an emergency

Medical Alert Tags / Bracelets:

- Or a written description of your disability and support needs in case you are unable to describe the situation in an emergency.

Medical Supplies:

Any specialty / medical equipment you use regularly must be brought to the shelter with you:

- Wheelchairs / Walkers / Canes
- Oxygen tanks / concentrators
- Nebulizers / CPAPs / BiPaps
- Diabetic supplies
- Catheter supplies
- Ostomy supplies

Personal Items:

- A list of all your current medications
- Medical insurance cards, Medicare / Medicaid cards, physician contact information, list of your allergies and health history
- A list of personal contacts, family and friends that you may need to contact in an emergency
- Any other item you may need for your daily living / comfort that may not have been mentioned here.

What is NOT allowed in any Shelter

There are no alcoholic beverages, illegal drugs, or weapons allowed in a Public or Special Needs Shelter.

FIREARMS ARE NOT PERMITTED

Sheltering and Registration



Your Sheltering Options

1. Stay with friends or family outside the evacuation area.

If possible, this is the best choice. Shelters are crowded and noisy, and do not offer the comforts of home.

2. Stay at a Public Shelter

No pre-registration is required for a Public Shelter unless you need transportation assistance. Once an evacuation notice is given, and the Shelter locations are announced, proceed to that location with your supplies from the Shelter Supply Checklist.

3. Stay at a Pet Friendly Shelter

If you plan to shelter with your pet, you will need to go to one of our Pet Friendly Shelters. No pre-registration is required unless you need transportation assistance. Once an evacuation notice is given, and the Shelter locations are announced, proceed to the Pet Shelter location with your supplies from the Shelter Supply Checklist and the Pet Supply Checklist. You are required to stay with your pet; you may not drop and go.

4. Stay at a Special Medical Needs Shelter

If you have a medical condition that requires a higher level of care, but not the level of care that requires hospitalization; or if you are electrically dependent, the Special Medical Needs Shelter may be appropriate for you. Pre-registration is required for a Special Needs Shelter whether you need transportation assistance or not.

5. Stay at a Hospital or other Medical Facility

If your medical condition is greater than the level of care available at the Special Needs Shelter, or if you require hospitalization or one-on-one care, you will need to speak with your physician or medical provider to arrange a safe location, which may include a hospital or other medical facility.

Shelter Registration Evacuation Assistance

◆ Transportation Registration

Transportation registration is for individuals who need transportation to a Shelter; Pet Friendly, Public or Special Needs. Pre-registration is required if you need Transportation Assistance.

Registration **is not** required for the St. Johns County Pet-Friendly Shelters unless you need Transportation Assistance. Pet owners are required to shelter with their pets and care for them. You **may not** drop off your pet and leave.

As a general rule, pets will be transported with the pet owner. However, if a situation dictates, they may be transported in a separate vehicle.

All animals must be transported and housed in a sturdy plastic or metal cage / transport device. No cardboard or partly enclosed devices will be allowed.

◆ Special Needs Registration

Pre-registration is required for a Special Medical Needs Shelter, whether you need transportation assistance or not. Pre-registration enables us to have an accurate total number of citizens that will need to evacuate to a Special Needs Shelter, thus enabling us to better plan for and meet their needs.

Registration



Do not wait for an approaching hurricane to register. Registration can be done throughout the year, and the best time to register is before hurricane season begins. If you need assistance, make this part of your plan.

To register, call Emergency Management at (904) 824-5550, and an Assistance Form will be mailed to you; or register on line at: www.sjcemergencymanagement.org

BEFORE THE STORM - BE PREPARED

ST. JOHNS COUNTY EVACUATION ASSISTANCE REGISTRATION FORM



St. Johns County Emergency Management | 100 EOC Drive | St. Augustine, FL 32092

Phone (904) 824-5550 | Fax (904) 824-9920

Online Registration: www.sjcemergencymanagement.org

The Evacuation Assistance Program is for any citizen of St. Johns County who needs assistance during a disaster situation requiring evacuation to a Public Shelter or a Special Needs Shelter. A Special Needs Shelter is capable of providing **limited** medical care only. If you require ambulance transportation and / or hospital facilities you or your care-giver should make those arrangements ahead of time. Shelters should be your refuge of last resort if you have absolutely no where else to go.

Residents of nursing homes, convalescent homes, retirement homes, assisted living facilities, or other group facilities, will look to the management of their facility for an organized group evacuation. Under Florida State Statute 252 it is required these facilities have an Emergency Plan to evacuate their residents to a predetermined location outside the evacuation area.

All records, data, information, and correspondence relating to the registrants of the Evacuation Assistance Program are confidential and exempt from disclosure and can be made available only to other emergency response agencies (Section 252.355, Florida State Statute).

This form must be completed in full or it will be returned to you. Please print clearly.

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

New Registrant: Yes No Registrant Update: Yes No Today's Date: _____

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ MI: _____ Sex: M F

Date of Birth: _____ Age: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____ lbs.

Physical Address: _____
Street City Zip

Mailing Address: _____
Street / Post Office Box City Zip

Telephone Number: _____ / _____
Area Code / Phone Number Alternate Number (cell phone, etc.)

Primary Language: _____ Secondary Language: _____

Living Situation: Alone w/Spouse w/Parents w/Children w/Other _____

Residence Type: House/Duplex Mobile Home/RV Apartment/Condo

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION: (List all that apply)

(Caregiver) Name: _____ Relationship: _____ Phone: _____

(Local) Name: _____ Relationship: _____ Phone: _____

(Non-Local) Name: _____ Relationship: _____ Phone: _____

Receiving home health care: No Yes Agency: _____ Phone: _____

Receiving hospice care: No Yes Agency: _____ Phone: _____

BEFORE THE STORM - BE PREPARED

No Medical Needs – Need Transportation Only

MEDICAL INFORMATION: (List all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alzheimer's Disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Dementia | <input type="checkbox"/> Senility |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anxiety / Depression | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Impaired | <input type="checkbox"/> controlled <input type="checkbox"/> uncontrolled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blind | <input type="checkbox"/> Deaf | <input type="checkbox"/> Speech Impaired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Guide/Service Animal | Service Animal Type: _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mobility Impaired | <input type="checkbox"/> Cane/Walker | <input type="checkbox"/> Wheelchair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bedridden | Could sleep on cot/air mattress in disaster situation: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cardiac | <input type="checkbox"/> Pacemaker | <input type="checkbox"/> VAD System / LVAS System |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetic Diet | <input type="checkbox"/> Insulin Dependent | <input type="checkbox"/> Dialysis Dependent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Incontinence | <input type="checkbox"/> Bladder <input type="checkbox"/> Bowel | ↳ times per week _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Sclerosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Parkinson's Disease | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Catheter Line | <input type="checkbox"/> Intravenous Line | <input type="checkbox"/> Feeding Tube |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ostomy Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Ileostomy | <input type="checkbox"/> Colostomy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma | <input type="checkbox"/> Nebulizer | <input type="checkbox"/> COPD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sleep Apnea | <input type="checkbox"/> BiPAP | <input type="checkbox"/> Emphysema |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen Dependent | <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent Use | <input type="checkbox"/> CPAP |
| ↳ type of oxygen used _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Tank | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous Use |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Concentrator |

Allergies: _____

Medications: _____

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION: (List all that apply)

- Can you drive yourself to a Shelter: Yes No
- Can someone drive you to a Shelter: Yes No
- Is someone going to the shelter with you: Yes No Who: _____

If no, check the type of transportation you need us to provide:
 Car / Bus Wheelchair Van Stretcher Van Other: _____

Do you have Pets: No Yes If yes, type and number of animals: _____

Person Completing Form: _____ Relationship: _____

This Section is to be Completed by Emergency Management			
Shelter Status:	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Pet <input type="checkbox"/>	Special Needs <input type="checkbox"/>
	Can't Support <input type="checkbox"/>	No Need <input type="checkbox"/>	
Transport:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Evac Zone: _____	Fire Zone: _____
Date Received: _____	Date Notified: _____	Date Removed: _____	

Special Needs Shelter

A Special Medical Needs Shelter is different than a Public Shelter, it is a refuge for people who have specific medical needs that cannot be met in a Public Shelter.

The Special Needs Shelter is not a hospital or nursing home. It is not for people who need 24-hour dedicated care, who require hospital beds, ventilators, or have other complex care needs. Individuals needing this type of care need to discuss other sheltering arrangements with their caregiver, health care provider, or physician. If ambulance transportation is required, this should be discussed at that time also. These arrangements should be made well in advance, not when an evacuation is announced.

Be prepared, plan ahead.

To register, call Emergency Management at (904) 824-5550, and an Assistance Form will be mailed to you; or register on line at:
www.sjcemergencymanagement.org



Preparedness for the Disabled

If you or a family member have a disability or special medical need, make this an important part of developing your Family Emergency Plan.

- ✓ Speak with your physician or health care provider about a realistic plan for your safety in the event you may have to evacuate your home.
- ✓ Evaluate your sheltering options and plan well in advance. Can your needs be met in a shelter, or will you need to make arrangements to stay at a hospital or other health care facility?
- ✓ If you require oxygen, are a home healthcare client, or require routine treatments (such as dialysis), contact your service provider to discuss their Emergency Plan and your continued care in the event of a disaster.
- ✓ Make a Personal Information Card with your health information (medications, doctors, insurance)
- ✓ Identification labels should be put on any medical equipment (nebulizers, oxygen, walkers, wheelchairs) you would take with you to a shelter.
- ✓ If you have a service animal, have a collar with identification and proof the animal's vaccinations are up to date.
- ✓ Prepare your Emergency Kit well in advance. Be prepared.



Important Note

St. Johns County **does not** evacuate residents of nursing homes, convalescent homes, retirement homes, assisted living facilities, or other group facilities. Residents will look to the management of their facility for an organized group evacuation. Under Florida State Statute 252, it is a requirement of these facilities to have an Emergency Plan to evacuate their residents to a predetermined location outside the evacuation area. The Evacuation Assistance Program is designed to provide evacuation assistance to those individuals with no other alternatives available to them.

BEFORE THE STORM - BE PREPARED

Pet Shelter Locations



South Woods Elementary School
4750 SR-206 West
Elkton 32033

Timberlin Creek Elementary School
555 Pine Tree Lane
St. Augustine 32092



Pets Allowed at Shelters

All animals must stay in a kennel / cage at all times except during exercise / relief times.

Acceptable Pets

- Dog / Puppies
- Cats / Kittens
- Birds
- Ferrets / Rabbits / Pocket Pets

Animals Not Permitted

- Exotics (primates, snakes, etc.)
- Spiders / Insects
- Farm / Agricultural Animals

Service animals are allowed at all shelters.



Shelter Note

Not all shelters will open for every evacuation, so please monitor local radio and television stations, or contact the Division of Emergency Management at (904) 824-5550 to find out which Shelters are open when an evacuation order is given.

Pet Shelter Directions

[South Woods Elementary School](#)

- SR-207 and SR-206 W
Starting at SR-207 and SR-206 W turn East on SR-206 W (approx. 1 mile). South Woods Elementary School is on the left (North).
- US-1 S and SR-206 W
Starting at US-1 S and SR-206 W travel West on SR-206 W (approx. 9.5 miles). South Woods Elementary School is on the right (North).

[Timberlin Creek Elementary School](#)

- US-1 N and CR-210 W
Starting at US-1 N and CR-210 W travel West on CR-210 W (approx. 8 miles), turn left (South) on Ashford Mills Road (approx. 0.15 miles), turn left (East) on Pine Tree Lane (approx. 0.15 miles). Timberlin Creek Elementary School will be on the right (South).
- SR-13 N and Greenbriar Road
Starting at SR-13 N and Greenbriar Road travel East on Greenbriar Road (approx. 5.3 miles), at the intersection of Greenbriar Road and CR-210 W continue East on CR-210 W (approx. 0.4 miles), turn right (South) on Ashford Mills Road (approx. 0.15 miles), turn left (East) on Pine Tree Lane (approx. 0.15 miles). Timberlin Creek Elementary School is on the right (South).

Hurricane Shelter Locations



Special Needs Shelters (SNS)

Hastings Community Center
6195 South Main Street
Hastings 32145



Pacetti Bay Middle School
245 Meadowlark Lane
St. Augustine 32092



SNS Shelter Directions

[Hastings Community Center](#)

- I-95 and SR-207
Travel SW on SR-207 for 11.2 miles. SR-207 becomes E Church St, continue on E Church St for another 0.5 miles, turn left (South) onto S Main St, travel South on Main St for 0.2 miles, Hastings Community Center is located on the right (West).

- SR-207 and CR-13 S
Travel South on SR-207 for 2.6 miles, SR-207 becomes E Church St, continue on E Church St for another 0.5 miles, turn left (South) onto S Main St, travel South on Main St for 0.2 miles, Hastings Community Center is located on the right (West).

[Pacetti Bay Middle School](#)

- I-95 and SR-16
Starting at I-95 and SR-16 travel West on SR-16, turn left (South) at Pacetti Rd/CR-13A, turn right (West) on Meadowlark Ln, travel West on Meadowlark Ln, Pacetti Bay Middle School is on the left (South).
- US-1 N and International Golf Parkway
Starting at US-1 N and IGP travel West on IGP to the intersection of SR-16 and Pacetti Rd, continue traveling West Southwest on Pacetti Rd, turn right (West) on Meadowlark Ln, Pacetti Bay Middle School is on the left (South).

Primary Public Shelters

Bartram Trail High School
7399 Longleaf Pine Parkway
St. Johns 32259

Creekside High School
100 Knights Lane
St. Johns 32259

Cunningham Creek Elementary School
1205 Roberts Road
St. Johns 32259

Durbin Creek Elementary School
4100 Race Track Road
St. Johns 32259

Fruit Cove Middle School
3180 Race Track Road
St. Johns 32259

Hickory Creek Elementary School
235 Hickory Creek Trail
St. Johns 32259

Mill Creek Elementary School
3750 International Golf Parkway
St. Augustine 32092

Osceola Elementary School
1605 Osceola Elementary Road
St. Augustine 32084

Otis Mason Elementary School
207 Mason Manatee Way
St. Augustine 32086

Pedro Menendez High School
600 SR-206 West
St. Augustine 32086

BEFORE THE STORM - BE PREPARED

Designated Evacuation Routes for St. Johns County

If you live in - You should evacuate to:

Ponte Vedra Beach / Sawgrass: North on SR-A1A, turn West onto Butler Blvd., proceed to I-95 or points West.

Palm Valley/Nocatee area: Proceed South-West to CR-210, proceed to I-95 or points West.

On coast halfway between Micklers Landing & South Ponte Vedra Beach: North of Guana Dam, go North to SR-A1A, proceed West across Palm Valley Bridge on CR-210. South of Guana Dam, go South on SR-A1A, proceed West across Vilano Bridge. Continue West on SR-16 to I-95 or points West.

City of St. Augustine: (On the mainland) North on US-1, turn West onto SR-16 or proceed South-West on SR-207 or South on US-1, proceed to I-95 or points West.

City of St. Augustine: (Davis Shores, Anastasia Island South to St. Augustine Alligator Farm) SR-A1A, proceed West across Bridge of Lions, to US-1 North or US-1 South and / or to SR-16, or SR-207 to I-95 or points West.

South of St. Augustine Alligator Farm to area at South intersection of CR-A1A Beach Blvd. and SR-A1A, including City of St. Augustine Beach: Nearest route to SR-312, proceed across Mickler-O'Connell Bridge to US-1 across SR-312 Extension to SR-207 proceed to I-95 or points West.

From the intersection of Ocean Trace Rd. and A1A to Crescent Beach: South on SR-A1A to Crescent Beach, turn West on SR-206, proceed across Crescent Beach Bridge to US-1, proceed to I-95 or points West.

Crescent Beach to Flagler County Line: North on SR-A1A to Crescent Beach, turn West on SR-206, proceed across Crescent Beach Bridge to US-1, proceed to I-95 or points West.



Important Note:



An Evacuation Order means that life-threatening conditions are possible in your area. This should be taken seriously. You will not be ordered to evacuate unless there is a real threat to your well-being, or you might become stranded where help could not reach you. When you are told to evacuate, do so immediately. Your safety, and the safety of others, depends on following instructions.

Evacuations save lives.

I Don't Want to Evacuate

Should you choose to stay, please remember there may be limited - to no services available to you.

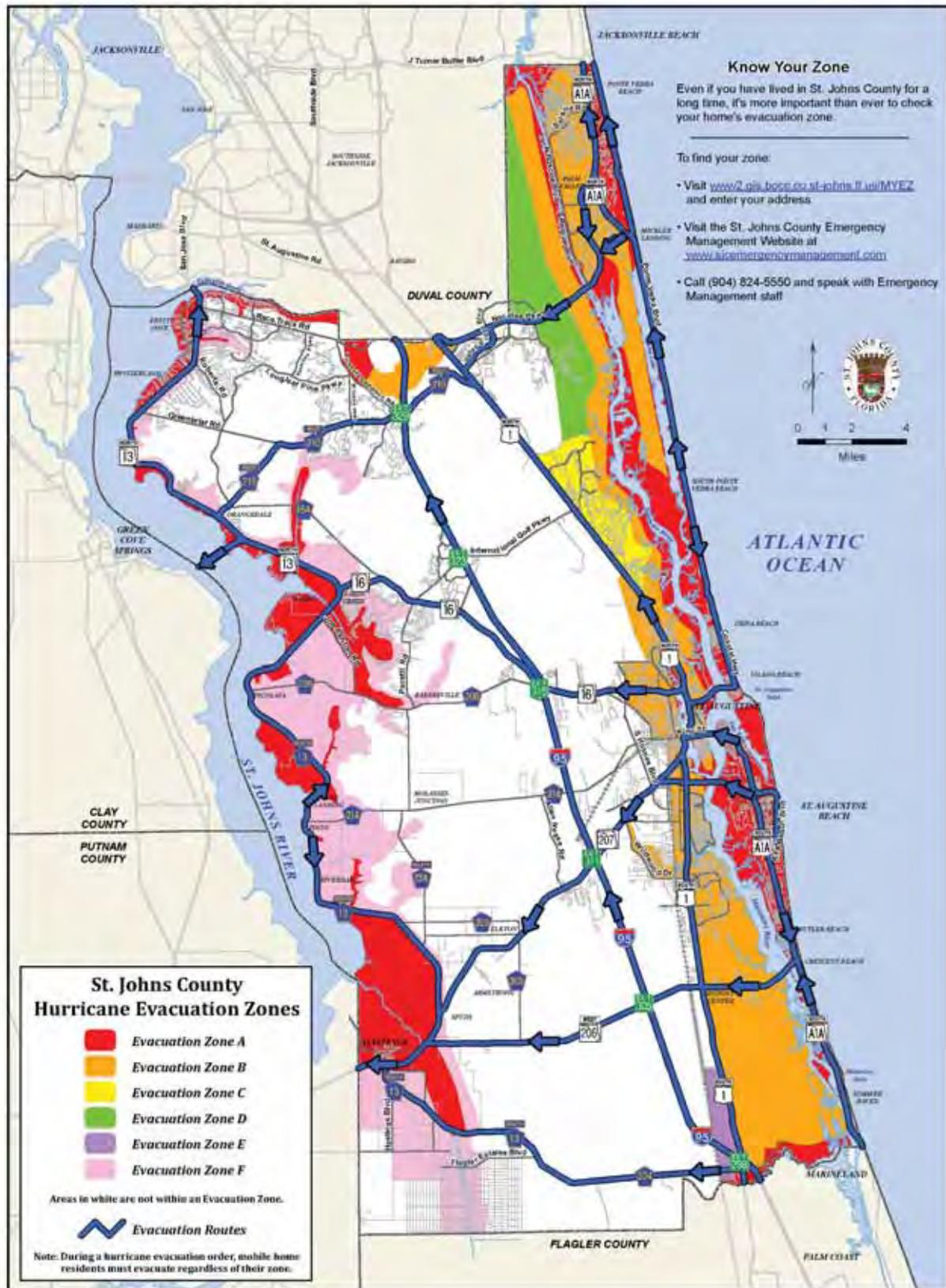
Electric, sewer, water and other services could be disrupted.

When weather conditions become severe, Fire Rescue and Law Enforcement personnel cannot respond until conditions improve.

You will be on your own until the storm passes.

BEFORE THE STORM - BE PREPARED

St. Johns County Hurricane Evacuation Zones



HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

For more information, visit the following websites:

American Red Cross
www.redcross.org

Disability Disaster Information
www.floridadisaster.org/disability/index.html

Federal Alliance for Safe Homes
www.flash.org

Federation of Manufactured Home
Owners of Florida, Inc. (FMO)
www.fmo.org

FEMA
www.fema.gov

FEMA - Ready ✓
www.ready.gov

Florida Division
of Emergency Management
www.floridadisaster.org

Florida Forest Service
www.floridaforestservice.com

Humane Society
of the United States
www.hsus.org/disaster

Kids Get A Plan
www.kidsgetaplan.com

National Hurricane Center
www.nhc.noaa.gov

National Weather Service
www.weather.gov

National Weather Service / Jax
www.srh.noaa.gov/jax

St. Johns County
Emergency Management
www.sjcemergencymanagement.org

Large Print Brochure

A large print brochure is available
on our website at:
www.sjcemergencymanagement.org

Emergency Management

St. Johns County Emergency Management
100 EOC Drive
St. Augustine, FL 32092
Phone: 904-824-5550 | Fax: 904-824-9920

PLAN AHEAD - BE PREPARED - STAY INFORMED