



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS GUIDE FOR ELDERS



MAY/JUNE 2014

ELDER UPDATE — SPECIAL EDITION

VOLUME 25, NUMBER 3



Message from the Secretary

Chuck Corley, Department of Elder Affairs

Living in a coastal state, we are faced with certain risks for natural disasters and other emergencies for which we must always be prepared. While we hope for the best at all times, it would be irresponsible not to have an emergency plan for when those emergencies do occur.

Many different types of disasters can force people to evacuate their homes, and proper and timely evacuation can be the difference between life and death. While it may be difficult to leave your home, your support network, and your friends, it could be even worse to ignore the warnings of emergency officials and stay behind.

According to Florida law, individuals with special needs are eligible for evacuation assistance should they need it. If you have special needs, and family or friends are not available to help you, you may qualify for assistance services. Register with your local emer-

gency management agency before disaster strikes.

Whatever your circumstances, each family or household needs to have a plan to protect itself during a disaster. This plan should include what you will do and where you will go in case of evacuation. As part of your plan, organize a disaster preparedness kit to sustain you and your family for seven days. Most importantly, discuss your plan with your family, friends, and neighbors. Keeping your loved ones informed allows for consistency and prevents confusion should an emergency arise. Should a disaster occur, the plan you have in place will help protect you from further distress.

Many seniors have specific medical needs that must be considered. Make sure to have a list of all of your medications, a generous supply to hold you over, and a plan for refilling prescriptions as needed.

continued on page 4



MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Governor Rick Scott

As Floridians, we benefit from a warm climate and beautiful beaches. Yet, we must also realize that hurricanes and storms can severely damage our state. That is why preparation is a responsibility every Floridian must take seriously.

As an older Floridian, you are an important part of Florida's turnaround story. Our number one priority is the safety and well-being of our citizens. From Florida's World War II generation to baby boomers, older Floridians bring incredible experience and expertise to our state. We honor

your vitality, and we want to make sure Florida families are prepared for emergencies like hurricanes by having a plan of action.

This *Disaster Preparedness Guide for Elders* can help you and your loved ones prepare for and recover from weather-related and other emergencies. Every Floridian should develop an emergency plan, prepare a disaster kit, and know where to go if evacuation is necessary, keeping in mind specific medical needs you or your loved ones may have. I encourage you to begin planning today and to use this guide as a helpful resource.

May/June 2014

PREPARATIONS

- Hurricane Watches & Warnings 2
- Time to Begin Preparing for Hurricane Season 3
- Manufactured Homes, Hurricane Facts 4
- Be Prepared for Floods 5
- Tornadoes, Lightning Strikes, CDC Preparedness Guide, Red Cross Safe & Well Website 6-7
- Your Health in an Emergency, Wildfires 8
- Preparedness for Elders with Hearing Loss 9
- Caring for Your Pet During a Disaster 10
- Emergency Contact Info 11

DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT

- Assembling a Kit, Disaster Kit Checklist 12-13
- Special Needs Registry, Planning for Prescription Medication Refills 14

DURING A DISASTER

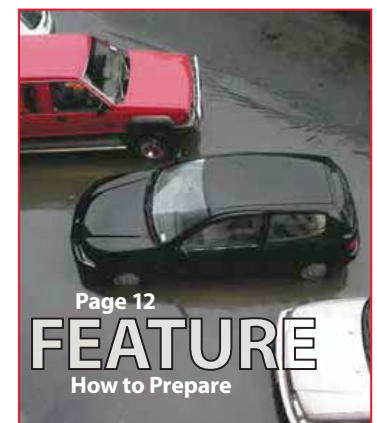
- Hazardous Materials Incidents 15
- Staying Safe During Severe Weather, Protect Yourself from Home Repair Fraud 16
- Extreme Temperatures 17
- Do You Know About 511?, Safety Tips for Motorists 18

DISASTER RECOVERY

- Re-Entering Your Flooded Home, Disaster Recovery Assistance for Seniors 19
- Keeping Safe After a Disaster 20
- FEMA - Frequently Asked Questions 21
- FEMA Application Process, Disaster Recovery Centers 22
- Elder Resources 23

DISASTER CONTACT INFORMATION

- Government & Voluntary Agencies, Special Needs Registries 24



ELDER UPDATE

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HURRICANE WATCHES AND WARNINGS

Basic steps to prepare

- Learn about your community's emergency plans, warning signals, evacuation routes and locations of emergency shelters.
- Identify potential home hazards and know how to secure or protect them before the hurricane strikes. Be prepared to turn off electrical power when there is standing water or a fallen power line, or before you evacuate. Turn off gas and water supplies before you evacuate. Secure structurally unstable building materials.
- Buy a fire extinguisher and make sure your family knows where to find it and how to use it.
- Locate and secure your important papers, such as insurance policies, wills, licenses, stocks, etc.
- Post emergency phone numbers at every phone.
- Inform local authorities about any special needs, i.e., elderly or bed-ridden individuals or anyone with a disability.
- Make plans to ensure your pets' safety.

Prepare disaster supply kits

Stock your home, car, and workplace with supplies that may be needed during the emergency period. (Use the center pullout section of this guide to obtain a list of suggested emergency supplies.)

Preparing to evacuate

Expect that you will need to evacuate, and prepare for it. The National Weather Service will issue a hurricane watch when there is a threat to coastal areas of hurricane conditions within 24 - 36 hours.

When a hurricane watch is issued

- Fill your vehicle's gas tank.
- If no vehicle is available, make arrangements with friends or family for transportation.
- Fill your clean water containers.

- Review your emergency plans and supplies, checking to see if any items are missing.
- Stay tuned to radio or television for weather updates.
- Listen for disaster sirens and warning signals.
- Prepare an emergency kit for your car.
- Secure any outside items that may damage property in a storm, such as bicycles, grills, propane tanks, patio furniture, etc.
- Cover windows and doors with plywood, boards, or masking tape, or install hurricane shutters on windows.
- Put livestock in a safe area. Because of food and sanitation requirements, some emergency shelters cannot accept animals (see page 15).
- Place vehicles under cover, if at all possible.
- Fill cleaned and disinfected sinks and bathtubs with water as an extra supply for washing.
- Store ice in coolers or in the tub of your washing machine (it is insulated and has a built-in drain).
- Adjust the thermostat on refrigerators and freezers to the coolest possible temperature.

When a hurricane warning is issued

Because of the destructive power of a hurricane, you should never ignore an evacuation order. Authorities will be most likely to direct you to leave if you are in a low-lying area or within the greatest potential path of the storm.

If a hurricane warning is issued for your area, or if you are directed by authorities to evacuate the area, do the following:

- Take only essential items with you.
- If you have time, turn off the gas, electricity, and water.
- Disconnect appliances to reduce the likelihood of electrical shock when power is restored.

- Take a supply of your prescription medications with you.
- Take your disaster supply kit. You don't know how long you might be away.
- Evacuate as early as possible to avoid congestion on roads and highways.
- Follow the designated evacuation routes – others may be blocked – and expect heavy traffic.
- Notify your family and friends that you are evacuating, where you are going, and how you can be reached.
- If you are told to evacuate and have a pet, the best choice for pets and owners is to stay with pet-friendly friends or relatives in a location outside the evacuation area. If this is not possible, the next choice should be to find a pet-friendly motel or hotel outside the evacuation area. Lastly, try to find a pet-friendly shelter (see pg. 15).

If NOT ordered to evacuate

To get through the storm in the safest possible manner, do the following:

- Monitor the radio (preferably on a NOAA weather radio) or television for weather conditions, if possible.
- Stay indoors until the authorities declare the storm is over.
- Do not go outside, even if the weather appears to have calmed – the calm "eye" of the storm can pass quickly, leaving you outside and vulnerable when strong winds resume.
- Stay away from all windows and exterior doors; seek shelter in an interior room, bathroom, or basement. Bathtubs can provide some shelter if you cover yourself with plywood or other materials.
- Prepare to evacuate to a shelter or to a neighbor's home if your home is damaged or if you are instructed to do so by emergency personnel.

Source: www.cdc.gov

TIME TO BEGIN PREPARING FOR HURRICANE SEASON

Steve Burgess
Florida Insurance Consumer Advocate

As Florida's Insurance Consumer Advocate, and as a homeowner, I know that all Floridians realize it's time to start getting ready for hurricane season. However, the process often seems so overwhelming that many Floridians never get around to it until a hurricane warning is posted. This year, I encourage all Floridians to make protecting their homes, personal belongings, and a lifetime of keepsakes a priority.

You can start by conducting an "annual check-up" of your insurance policies by asking yourself the following questions as you review them:

Can I access all of my insurance policies right now?

It is recommended that you keep your insurance policies, along with other important documents, in a waterproof container with one copy kept in another location, preferably a safety deposit box. Include current date-stamped pictures of the exterior and interior of your home and your personal property. Should you experience a loss, these documents will greatly assist the claims adjuster and expedite the settlement of your claim.

Do I know what my homeowners insurance policy covers?

Many policyholders have a tendency to renew their policy every year without reviewing the coverage limits to ensure that their home has adequate coverage. Insurance contracts are very complex legal documents. That's why I recommend that all policyholders review the Outline of Coverage and Checklist that accompanies their policy. These documents provide valuable information about what the homeowner's policy actually covers. Special attention should be given to the amount of the hurricane deductible. Right now, the majority of Floridians do not have enough money set aside to cover their out-of-pocket expenses in the event of a hurricane, including their deductible.

Do I know what my homeowners association or condo insurance policy covers?

Before a disaster occurs, check with your homeowners association and with your insurance agent who sold you your condo policy, to make sure that you understand which repair expenses are covered by your association or condo and which will be your responsibility.

When conducting your "annual check-up" on your insurance policy, there are some key items every homeowner should check out:

HURRICANE DEDUCTIBLE This is the amount the homeowner is responsible for out of the total damages to the home. Homeowners policies contain two deduct-

ibles: one (usually stated as a percentage of the policy limits) for damage from hurricanes and another (usually stated as a dollar amount) for damages from other causes such as fire.

FLOOD INSURANCE Homeowners policies do not cover flood damage. Homeowners can purchase flood insurance from the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) also updates flood maps periodically. Homeowners should call the FEMA Map Service Center at 1-800-358-9616 or their County Engineer to verify whether they should consider purchasing flood insurance. Please do not wait until a hurricane or tropical storm warning is posted, since flood insurance takes 30 days to become effective. Remember heavy rains can cause a small retention pond to rise over its banks and cause flood damage to nearby homes, so it's best to take these steps right away, if you haven't already.

ACTUAL CASH VALUE (ACV) This is the depreciated value of property that is damaged or destroyed. Typically, the ACV method for determining the cost of damage is used for personal property such as carpet, furniture, and appliances. For example, if your 10-year-old carpet is destroyed, you will not be paid enough to buy brand new carpet. The insurer will determine the value of your carpet based on the purchase price 10 years ago and reduce that figure by how much the value of the carpet has depreciated over 10 years. Your insurer may allow you to purchase replacement cost value coverage for personal property at a slightly higher premium.

REPLACEMENT COST VALUE (RCV) This is the amount needed to replace or repair your damaged property with materials of similar kind and quality, without deducting for depreciation. RCV is the method typically used to determine the cost of repairing or replacing the roof, walls, doors, and windows.

I recommend that you call your insurance agent to check that your home and contents are covered at their replacement cost value.

ORDINANCE OR LAW COVERAGE If a local building ordinance or law increases the cost of repairing or replacing an insured dwelling, the insurance company will not pay the additional amount, unless this coverage is a part of the policy. Homeowners insurance companies are required to include this coverage at 25 percent of the dwelling limit and you must sign a waiver to remove the coverage. In addition to the 25 percent, insurance companies must also offer a 50 percent limit.

ADDITIONAL LIVING EXPENSES Most homeowners policies provide additional living expense coverage that will pay some extra expenses if damage to your home is caused by a covered peril and your property is uninhabitable. Policies may designate a limit of coverage for additional living expenses, but this does not obligate the insurance company to pay this amount in advance or in full. You must keep receipts for all expenses and submit them to the insurance company for reimbursement.

For other good ideas on how to get ready for hurricane season, including ways to simplify hurricane preparedness, and prepare a home inventory, please visit www.myfloridacfo.com or call the Department of Financial Services at 1-877-My-FL-CFO (1-877-693-5236).

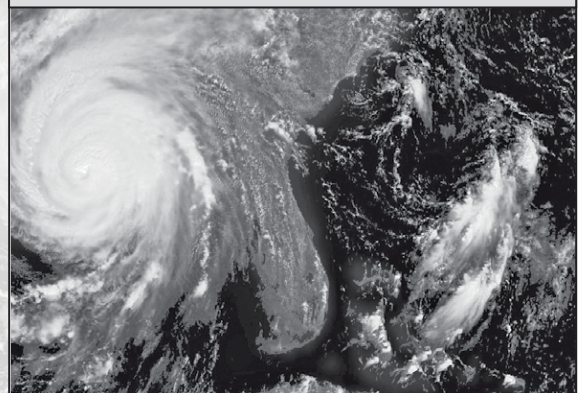
The Insurance Consumer Advocate is appointed by Florida Chief Financial Officer Jeff Atwater and is committed to finding solutions to insurance issues facing Floridians, calling attention to questionable insurance practices, promoting a viable insurance market responsive to the needs of Florida's diverse population, and assuring that rates are fair and justified.

In the event that more than 21 named tropical cyclones occur in the Atlantic basin in a season, additional storms will take names from the Greek alphabet. The World Meteorological Organization established this naming convention.

Arthur	Hanna	Omar
Bertha	Isaias	Paulette
Cristobal	Josephine	Rene
Dolly	Kyle	Sally
Edouard	Laura	Teddy
Fay	Marco	Vicky
Gonzalo	Nana	Wilfred

Source:
www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutnames.shtml

2014 ATLANTIC TROPICAL CYCLONE NAMES



Manufactured Homes and Hurricanes – the Facts

Manufactured homes have been the choice of countless seniors in Florida since the first ones were built right after World War II. In the 60 years since then, construction and windstorm safety requirements for manufactured homes have been strengthened many times, most recently in the aftermaths of Hurricane Andrew in 1992 and the back-to-back batterings of the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons.

Home Maintenance and Preparation

Things that should be checked at least annually, preferably by knowledgeable professionals, include:

- The tie-down and anchoring system. Especially in older homes, this should include (1) possible rusting of anchors and connections, (2) tightening of tie-down straps, and (3) possible upgrading of the system by adding of anchors and straps wherever a home's construction will allow.
- Checking for possible wood rot and termite damage. In the most recent hurricanes, investigators found that in older homes, this was a major reason for failure at points of connection of main members, which allowed the winds to penetrate the home's airtight envelope and led to failure of the entire structure. Sometimes, simply caulking and painting the home will help seal it.
- If a home has a roof-over, or a one-piece membrane roof cover, check for adequate fasteners.



Home Additions

A Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles report found that when home additions – such as carports, garages, screened rooms and sheds – were damaged or destroyed, they often damaged the home itself. Flying debris from additions also damaged some homes. Homeowners should have the following items checked, preferably by a licensed aluminum contracting company:

- The posts must be securely attached to the ground.
- The posts must be securely attached to the roof.
- The roof must be securely attached to the frame, with no loose panels.
- The addition must be properly and securely attached to the home.

Community Living

When living in a manufactured home community, homeowners can prepare

for disasters by following some simple steps:

- If you are a winter Floridian, ensure that the community office knows when you are in Florida and when you are not.
- The community should know the addresses of your other residences, as well as those phone numbers, to inform you about the condition of your home and to assist in taking a census of residents.
- When you leave Florida, all items in and around your home should be secured against wind.

For more information on manufactured homes in Florida, go to www.fmha.org or www.builtstronger.com.

Source: Florida Manufactured Housing Association

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE *(Continued from page 1)*

Safeguarding important documents such as your identification, Social Security card, insurance documents and policies, and emergency contact information is also critical during an emergency. And don't forget to have a plan for your pets. Involving your pets in your emergency plan will allow you to avoid the dangers associated with staying behind during an evacuation.

Florida is home to more than 4.7 million seniors age 60 and older, and approximately one in four of them suffers some physical impairment. It is critical that as good

neighbors, we assist those who might not be able to prepare for a disaster. In an emergency, we must come together as Floridians to ensure that no person is left without help.

Florida's elders have always been resilient. The information within this Disaster Preparedness Guide for Elders will help all seniors and their families prepare and take steps to be safe and secure during and after an emergency event. We must all be ready to help our neighbors and ourselves, if and when that time comes.

Hurricane Facts

- A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone, the generic term for a low-pressure system that generally forms in the tropics. A typical cyclone is accompanied by thunderstorms and, in the Northern Hemisphere, a counterclockwise circulation of winds near the earth's surface.
- All Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico coastal areas are subject to hurricanes or tropical storms. Parts of the southwest United States and the Pacific coast experience heavy rains and floods each year from hurricanes spawned off Mexico.
- The Atlantic hurricane season lasts from June 1 - November 30, with the peak season from mid-August to late October.
- Hurricanes can cause catastrophic damage to coastlines and several hundred miles inland.
- Winds can exceed 155 miles per hour. Hurricanes and tropical storms can also spawn tornadoes and microbursts, create storm surges along the coast, and cause extensive damage from heavy rainfall.

Source:
www.floridadisaster.org

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

- Category 1:** Winds 74-95 mph
Minimal damage
- Category 2:** Winds 96-110 mph
Moderate damage
- Category 3:** Winds 111-130 mph
Extensive damage
- Category 4:** Winds 131-155 mph
Extreme damage
- Category 5:** Winds greater than 155 mph
Catastrophic damage

BE PREPARED FOR FLOODS

Floods can happen to anyone, almost anywhere, anytime, and they can happen fast. So whether you live near the water or not, you should always be ready. Below are some important tips that can assist you in being ready before, staying safe during, and recovering after a flood.

BEFORE A FLOOD

- Make copies of important documents (mortgage papers, insurance, bank information, passport, deeds, receipts for any expensive household items, etc.). Keep copies in your home and originals in a safe place outside of your home, like a safe deposit box in a bank.
- Take photos of your most valuable possessions (jewelry, antique furniture, electronics, musical instruments). Keep a set of pictures in your home and store a duplicate set on a flash drive, USB drive, or a CD outside of your home with other important documents.
- Make an itemized list of other possessions, such as small appliances, clothes, books, etc.
- Review and know what your flood insurance policy covers, and contact your agent to verify that you have the proper level of coverage.
- Have an emergency plan:
 - » Create a safety/emergency kit. You may refer to the enclosed Disaster Supplies Kit checklist or visit www.floodsmart.gov for more info.
 - » Have an emergency contact (preferably someone who is out of state) and emergency numbers posted by the phone(s).
 - » Plan and practice with your family flood evacuation routes (home, work, school, etc.) that are on higher ground.
 - » Have a plan to protect your pets.
 - » Visit www.disasterhelp.gov or www.floodsmart.gov or call 1-888-435-6637 for more info.

STAYING SAFE DURING A FLOOD

- Stay tuned to your local television or radio stations when flood warnings have been issued, so you can following the officials' instructions.
- DO NOT drive through a flooded area. As little as two feet of water can lift and move vehicles of any size. More people drown in their cars than anywhere else during a flood.



- DO NOT walk through a flooded area. A person can be knocked down by as little as six inches of moving water.
- Keep away from downed power lines and any other electrical wires. A major cause of death in floods is by electrocution.

RECOVERING FROM A FLOOD

- DO NOT return to your home until approval has been given by local officials.
- Check for structural damage before reentering your home to avoid being trapped in a building collapse.
- If your home sustained damage from the flood, you will need to do the following:
 - » File a claim with your homeowners insurance company;
 - » Keep power off until an electrician has inspected and granted clearance for reentry to into your home;
 - » Take pictures of any floodwater in your home; and
 - » Make a list of any damaged or lost items.
- Wear gloves, protective clothing, and boots to clean and disinfect after a flood. Visit www.floodsmart.gov for more information on preventing and cleaning mold.
- Watch out for animals who may have lost their homes and taken shelter in your home during the

flood, as they may aggressively defend themselves.

- Check local announcements on safety of the water supply in your home, as you cannot assume that the water is safe to drink. Drinking contaminated water can cause illness.
- DO NOT eat any food that may have come into contact with floodwaters.
- Discard wooden cutting boards, plastic utensils, baby bottle nipples, and pacifiers that may have come into contact with contaminated floodwaters. Metal pans or ceramic dishes and utensils should be thoroughly washed with soap and hot water and sanitized by boiling them in clean water or by immersing them for 15 minutes in a solution of one-quarter cup of household bleach per gallon of water. Visit www.floridahealth.gov or www.floridadisaster.org for more info.
- Prevent mold by removing wet contents immediately.
- If your homeowners insurance policy does not cover losses from floods or you did not have flood insurance, you may be eligible for assistance from the National Flood Insurance Program. This program is a federally backed flood insurance program that is available to residents and business owners. For more information on this program, call toll free 1-888-379-9531 or TDD 1-800-427-5593, or visit www.floodsmart.gov.

Sources: www.floodsmart.gov, www.floridadisaster.org, and www.floridahealth.gov.

Tornadoes Measured by the Fujita Scale

The Fujita scale (F-scale) uses observed damage to determine a tornado's wind speed.

F0 – Gale Tornado 65-85 mph

Some damage to chimneys. Tree branches broken off. Shallow rooted trees uprooted.

F1 – Moderate Tornado 86-110 mph

Peels surface off roofs. Mobile homes overturned. Moving autos pushed off roads.

F2 – Significant Tornado 111-135 mph

Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses. Large trees snapped or uprooted. Light-object missiles generated.

F3 – Severe Tornado 136-165 mph

Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed homes. Trains overturned. Most trees in forests uprooted. Heavy cars lifted off ground and thrown.

F4 – Devastating Tornado 166-200 mph

Well-constructed houses leveled. Structures with weak foundations blown off some distance. Cars thrown and large missiles generated.

F5 – Incredible Tornado 200 + mph

Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and disintegrated. Automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 mph. Trees debarked.

Source:
www.floridadisaster.org

Are You Prepared for Tornadoes?

A tornado is defined as a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. In an average year, 800 tornadoes are reported nationwide, resulting in 60 deaths and more than 1,300 injuries. Tornadoes can occur anywhere, and at any time of the year. In the Southeast region, peak tornado occurrence begins in March and lasts through May.

Tornadoes are also closely associated with hurricanes and often occur during hurricane season, June 1 through November 30. The Southeast is also susceptible to waterspouts – weak tornadoes that form over warm water. Waterspouts sometimes move inland, become tornadoes, and cause damage and injuries.

KNOW WHAT TO LISTEN FOR

- A Tornado Watch is issued when tornadoes are possible in your area. Remain alert for approaching storms.
- A Tornado Warning is issued when a tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Move to your pre-designated place of safety.

Stay informed of weather conditions by tuning in to local radio and television stations or by listening to a NOAA weather radio for the latest tornado watches and warnings.

Remember, tornadoes occasionally develop in areas in which no severe thunderstorm watch or warning is in effect, so listen for that information as well. Remain alert!

ENVIRONMENTAL CLUES

- Dark, often greenish sky
- Wall cloud
- Large hail
- Loud roar, similar to a freight train
- Some tornadoes appear as a visible funnel extending only partially to the ground
- Some tornadoes are clearly visible while others are obscured by rain or nearby low-hanging clouds.

TORNADO SAFETY Before the Storm

- Develop a plan for you and your family for home and work, and when outdoors.
- Participate in frequent drills.
- Know the county in which you live, and stay tuned to weather bulletins.
- Keep a highway map nearby to monitor the storm's movement from weather bulletins.
- Listen to radio and television for information.
- If planning a trip outdoors, listen to the latest forecasts and take necessary action if threatening weather is possible.
- Know who is most at risk: people in automobiles; the elderly, very young and physically or mentally impaired; people in manufactured (mobile) homes; or people who

may not understand the warning due to a language barrier.

If a warning is issued or if threatening weather approaches

- In a home or building, move to a pre-designated shelter, such as a basement.
- If an underground shelter is not available, move to an interior room or hallway on the lowest floor and get under a sturdy piece of furniture.
- Stay away from windows.
- Get out of automobiles.
- Do not try to outrun a tornado in your car; instead, leave it immediately.
- If caught outside or in a vehicle, lie flat in a nearby ditch or depression.
- Manufactured (mobile) homes, even if tied down, offer little protection from tornadoes and should be abandoned.

Each year, many people are killed or seriously injured by tornadoes despite advance warning. Some may not hear the warning while others may have received the warning but did not believe a tornado would actually impact them. After you have received the warning or observed threatening skies, you must make the decision to seek shelter before the storm arrives. It could be the most important decision you will ever make.

NOAA Weather Radio Broadcasts

National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts, and other hazard information are available 24 hours a day for all types of hazards – both natural and man-made.

Weather radios equipped with a special alarm tone feature can sound an alert and give you immediate information about a life-threatening situation,

enabling you to take action. The hearing and visually impaired can also get these warnings by connecting weather radios with alarm tones to other kinds of attention-getting devices like strobe lights, pages, bed shakers, personal computers and text printers.

A NOAA radio, with both electric power and battery backup, should be standard equipment in every home. NOAA radios can be purchased at stores that sell electronics. NOAA weather radios still work even though the nation changed to digital television signals. Additional information is available at www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr.

BE PREPARED WHEN LIGHTNING STRIKES

Lightning occurs with all thunderstorms. It averages 93 deaths and 300 injuries each year. It also causes several hundred million dollars in damage to property and forests annually. You should be aware of the dangers of lightning and how to protect yourself and your family from injuries.

Here are some helpful facts about lightning:

- What is lightning? Lightning occurs when the action of rising and descending air within a thunderstorm separates positive and negative charges. Lightning results from the buildup and discharge of electrical energy between positively and negatively charged areas.
- The average flash of lightning could light a 100-watt light bulb for more than three months.
- Most lightning occurs within the cloud or between the cloud and the ground.
- The air near a lightning strike is heated to 50,000 °F – hotter than the surface of the sun! The rapid heating and cooling of air near the lightning channel causes a shock wave that results in thunder.
- To estimate the distance in miles between you and the lightning flash, count the seconds between the lightning and the thunder and divide by five.
- Most lightning deaths and injuries occur when people are caught outdoors. Most casualties occur in the summer months and during the afternoon and early evening.

- Your chances of being struck by lightning are estimated to be one in 600,000.
- In recent years, people have been killed by lightning while boating, swimming, golfing, bike riding, standing under a tree, riding on a lawnmower, talking on the telephone, loading a truck, playing soccer, fishing in a boat and mountain climbing.

MYTHS ABOUT LIGHTNING

MYTH: If it is not raining, then there is no danger from lightning.

FACT: Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.

MYTH: The rubber soles of shoes or rubber tires on a car will protect you from being struck by lightning.

FACT: 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. Although you may be injured if lightning strikes your car, you are much safer inside a vehicle than outside.

MYTH: People struck by lightning carry an electrical charge and should not be touched.

FACT: Lightning-strike victims carry no electrical charge and should be attended to immediately. Contact your local American Red Cross chapter for information on CPR and first aid classes.

MYTH: “Heat lightning” occurs after very hot summer days and poses no threat.

FACT: What is referred to as “heat lightning” is actually lightning from a thunderstorm too far away for thunder to be heard. However, the storm may be moving in your direction!

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION PUBLISHES OLDER ADULTS PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

As many Floridians already know, some older adults may have difficulty keeping themselves safe and healthy during an emergency or a natural disaster. Conditions such as impaired mobility, multiple chronic health conditions, or difficulty with memory may cause some older adults to need extra help planning for and dealing with situations such as hurricanes and floods. Disasters and emergencies also can disrupt the help that many older adults rely on for independent living, such as assistance from friends, family, and home-based medical care.

It is critical that older adults, their caregivers, and their communities plan for their safety before an event occurs. To aid states, communities, and partner organizations in planning for older

adults, CDC’s Healthy Aging Program and Public Health Law Program have released a guide, *Identifying Vulnerable Older Adults and Legal Preparedness Options for Increasing Their Protection During All-Hazards Emergencies: A Cross-Sector Guide for States and Communities*. This guide presents practical strategies and legal options for protecting older adults during all-hazards emergencies. A web portal for both professionals and the public has also been launched that serves as a one-stop shop for resources, tools, and information related to all-hazard preparedness for older adults. For more information, please visit www.cdc.gov/aging/emergency or call 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636).

AMERICAN RED CROSS Safe and Well Website

In the wake of a disaster, the American Red Cross encourages all those affected to register on the Safe and Well website. This secure, easy-to-use tool, available at www.redcross.org/safeandwell, allows concerned loved ones all across the country to search for registrants’ posted messages, to see that they are safe.

The site allows people inside a disaster or emergency affected area to list themselves as “safe and well” by customizing a message for their loved ones or selecting from pre-scripted messages. Survivors can also update their Facebook and Twitter status through the Safe and Well website.

Concerned family members and friends can search for loved ones in the affected area by entering the person’s name and pre-disaster phone number or address. If their loved one has registered, they will be able to see their message.

The Safe and Well website is also available in Spanish at www.sanoysalvo.org. People without access to a computer, without electricity, or in need of help from an interpreter can call the Red Cross at 1-800-REDCROSS (1-800-733-2767) to register. Family members outside the disaster-impacted area can register a survivor as soon as they hear from them, to reassure other concerned loved ones.

With one registration on the Safe and Well website, a person displaced by disaster can provide peace of mind to many loved ones. This also helps ease congestion on public and cellular telephone systems and reduces the burden on emergency responders. As the nation’s partner in emergency preparedness and response, the American Red Cross provides this tool to help those whose lives have been affected by disaster. The Safe and Well website is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Families are encouraged to make the website part of their disaster preparedness planning.

TERMS TO KNOW

Thunderstorm Watch:
Conditions are favorable for severe weather.

Thunderstorm Warning:
Severe weather is occurring or has been detected by radar.

Emergency Preparedness and Your Health

Florida Department of Health

Emergency Preparedness is not just for the young, especially when it involves specific health and medical needs. Elders of all ages can be prepared for any type of disaster, with thoughtful planning and coordination with family, friends and caregivers ahead of time.

Whether you live independently, with family members or friends, now is the perfect time to develop or review your disaster plan, and put together an emergency supply kit that includes the items necessary to meet all of your medical needs. During an emergency, the medicines and devices you depend on daily will be crucial to your health and safety. With a few simple steps, you can be sure your most important medical needs are met during an emergency.

Talk with your health care provider and pharmacist about receiving emergency medication supplies. Under a federally declared emergency, you can get an extra 30-day supply with no price increase, even for recently filled prescriptions.

Include the following items, as appropriate, in your emergency supply kit:

- List of all medications, including aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever.
- Equipment and supplies necessary for your medications, i.e. alcohol wipes, syringes, test equipment, ice or other coolants for medications that require lower temperatures.
- Medicines such as anti-diarrhea medication, antacid for upset stomach, laxatives, children's medications, etc.
- List of make, style and serial numbers of medical devices such as pacemakers, pumps, monitors and accommodation devices. Be sure to pack extra batteries.
- First aid kit that includes bandages and gauzes, safety pins, cleaning agent, latex gloves, sunscreen, scissors, sewing needle(s), adhesive tape, tweezers, moistened towelettes, antiseptic, rubbing alcohol, thermometer, tongue depressors, petroleum jelly or other lubricant, medicine dropper, etc.

Hearing and vision aids are also important to have in your emergency supply kit, including:

- Spare prescription glasses and contact lenses, even if they are not your latest prescription. Don't forget cleaning solution.
 - Sunglasses — both prescription and non-prescription.
 - Spare hearing aids, even if they are not your latest prescription, and extra batteries.
- You should also include important medical-related documents such as:
- Doctor's and pharmacy's contact information.
 - Health insurance information, i.e. policy and claim numbers.
 - Blood type and any allergies.
 - Medical history and current conditions.
 - Copies of prescriptions for medications and required doses.
 - Documents identifying any disability or access and functional needs.

Make these documents portable for evacuation by scanning and saving them on a thumb drive or create a note-

book, and then store in a waterproof bag or container.

Special Needs Shelters

If you know you will need daily medical assistance during an emergency - such as routine nursing care, help with medication, oxygen therapy, etc. and don't have another place to go, you may be eligible to go to a special needs shelter. Special needs shelters do not provide the level of care of a hospital or emergency medical center, however, they do offer a safe location for basic medical aid until the emergency is over. Contact your county emergency management office for eligibility requirements and registration. A listing is available at www.floridadisaster.org.

For more suggestions on medical-related items to include in your emergency supply kit, and health-related tips on how you can prepare for a disaster or emergency, get your copy of the *Florida Department of Health Emergency Preparedness Guide* at http://www.floridahealth.gov/preparedness-and-response/_documents/preparedness-guide-large-print.pdf.

PROTECT YOUR HOME AGAINST WILDFIRES

Homeowners who live near Florida's forests, rural areas or remote sites enjoy the beauty of the environment but face the very real danger of a wildfire. Wildfires often begin unnoticed but then spread quickly, igniting brush, trees and homes. Every year, wildfires burn thousands of acres of grasslands and forests in Florida.

When Wildfire Threatens

If you are warned that a wildfire is threatening your area, listen to your battery-operated radio for reports and evacuation information. Follow the instructions of local officials.

- Back your car into the garage or park it in an open space facing the direction of escape. Shut doors and roll up windows.
- Leave the key in the ignition.

- Close garage windows and doors, but leave them unlocked.
- Disconnect automatic garage door openers.
- Confine pets to one room.
- Make plans to care for your pets in case you must evacuate; do not leave them behind.
- Arrange temporary housing at a friend or relative's home outside the threatened area.

If Advised to Evacuate

- Wear protective clothing – sturdy shoes, cotton or woolen clothing, long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, gloves and a handkerchief to protect your face.
- Take your disaster supplies kit.
- Lock your home.
- Tell someone when you leave and where you are going.
- Choose a route away from fire hazards. Watch for changes in the speed and direction of fire and smoke.

Time Permitting, Take Steps to Protect Your Home

- Close windows, vents, doors, blinds and heavy drapes. Remove lightweight curtains.
- Shut off gas at the meter. Turn off pilot lights.
- Move flammable furniture into the center of the home away from windows and sliding-glass doors.
- Turn on a light in each room to increase the visibility of your home in heavy smoke.
- Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial seals.
- Turn off propane tanks.
- Place combustible patio furniture inside.
- Connect the garden hose to outside taps.
- Place lawn sprinklers on the roof and near above-ground fuel tanks. Wet the roof.
- Wet or remove shrubs within 15 feet of the home.

Disaster Preparedness for Elders With Hearing Loss

Emergencies/Disasters can strike quickly and without any warning. They can force you to leave your neighborhood or prevent you from leaving your home. Local emergency first-responders may not be able to reach you right away. What would you do if basic services – water, gas, electricity, telephone – were cut off? Knowing what to do is YOUR responsibility! Taking these four simple steps before a disaster strikes can make all the difference to you and your family in the hours/days following the event.

(1) Get Informed:

- a. Know your evacuation route(s).
- b. Designate a post-disaster meeting spot for family members.
- c. Learn your local emergency weather broadcast station.

(2) Make a Plan:

- a. **Emergency Contact Information** – If you are deaf or hard of hearing, develop an emergency communication plan. Ask an out-of-state relative or friend who can communicate with you to be the contact person. Be able to contact that person by pager or teletypewriter (TTY). If you or your out-of-state relative does not have a TTY or pager, ask a hearing person to contact them for you.
- b. **Weather Alerts** – If you are deaf or hard of hearing, get a NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) weather radio with text alerts and visual/tactile alerts, and program it to pick up weather alerts for your county (instructions will be inside the radio box). Keep it turned on.
- c. **Special Needs Registry** – BEFORE AN EMERGENCY OCCURS, you should notify your County Emergency Management Services (<http://floridadisaster.org/shelters/>) that you are deaf or hard of hearing, particularly if you live alone and might require special communication assistance

with emergency notifications. Every county has an Emergency Management Service that keeps a Special Needs Registry. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, registering with the Special Needs Registry does not mean you have to go to a Special Needs Shelter.

- d. **Shelters** – The law requires that you be allowed to go to a general population shelter with the rest of your family, even if you require the services of an interpreter or have a service animal. If you have other medical needs such as the use of a respirator, nebulizer, or electricity-dependent medical equipment, then you should go to a Special Needs Shelter [see (2)c above].
- e. **Caring for Your Service Animal** – If you have a service animal, make sure that you have the proper identification, equipment, and supplies for your service animal with you. These will be required to check into an emergency shelter, and you should keep a copy of the animal's identification in your disaster kit.

(3) Build a Disaster Supplies Kit. In addition to supply kit staples such as canned goods, can opener, seven-day supply of medicine, gallons of bottled water, and basic toiletries, people who are deaf or hard of hearing should include the following:

- a. Battery-operated light source with EXTRA BATTERIES to aid in lip-reading and ASL comprehension.
- b. Notebook and pen for writing notes.
- c. Cell phone with text message feature or two-way pager.
- d. Car charger for cell phone and pager.
- e. Extra batteries for any assistive listening device you might use, such as hearing aids and cochlear implants.



- f. NOAA weather radio with text alerts and visual/tactile alerts; or portable AM/FM radio with EXTRA BATTERIES.
- g. Portable TTY with EXTRA BATTERIES.
- h. Service animal identification and immunization papers.

(4) Maintain Your Plan and Kit. Check/rotate supplies every six months.

Other Helpful Information

Communication and Accommodation Access Card. Carry a pre-printed card that has your contact information, contact information of persons to notify on your behalf, in case of emergency, and key phrases that will help others to communicate with you.

A link to a free, customizable communication and accommodation access card you can create is offered by Western Pennsylvania Health Information for Persons Who Are Deaf, Hard-of-Hearing, and Deaf-Blind: www.healthbridges.info/?p=1117.

Some possible key phrases are:

- “I use American Sign Language (ASL) and need an interpreter”
- “I need announcements written or signed”
- “I cannot hear sirens or alarms”

Disaster Preparedness Resources for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Florida Division of Emergency Management: www.floridadisaster.org

Nationwide Emergency Email Alerting Network: www.emergencyemail.org

To sign up for text messages from FEMA: www.fema.gov

Emergency Preparedness Fact Sheets for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing by the Community Emergency Preparedness Information Network: www.cepintdi.org/default.aspx?pageid=15

For more information about NOAA Weather Alert Radios, see www.noaa.gov.



Have a Disaster Plan for Yourself — and Your Pets

There is one important rule to remember regarding pets and disasters: If you are told to evacuate, please do so — and take your pets with you. It is not safe to leave pets behind. Animals left behind can be injured, lost, or killed, and pets left inside your home can escape through storm-damaged areas, such as broken windows.

Animals turned loose to fend for themselves are likely to become victims of exposure, starvation, predators, contaminated food or water, or accidents. Leaving dogs tied or chained outside in a disaster is a death sentence for them.

Plan for Your Pet's Evacuation

- Contact hotels and motels outside your immediate area to check policies on accepting pets and restrictions on number, size and species. Ask if “no pet” policies could be waived in an emergency. Keep a list

of “pet-friendly” places, including phone numbers, with other disaster information and supplies. If you have notice of an impending disaster, call ahead for reservations.

- Ask friends, relatives, or others outside the affected area whether they could shelter your animals. If you have more than one pet, they may be more comfortable if kept together, but be prepared to house them separately.
- Prepare a list of boarding facilities and veterinarians who could shelter animals in an emergency; include 24-hour phone numbers.
- Before an emergency occurs, contact your county's emergency management office to find out if there are pet-friendly shelters in your area and to learn the requirements for bringing your pet to the shelter.

- Ask local animal shelters if they provide emergency shelter or foster care for pets in a disaster. Animal shelters may be overburdened caring for the animals they already have, as well as those displaced by a disaster, so this should be your last resort.

For more information, visit the following sites:

- floridadisaster.org/petplan.htm
- http://www.hsi.org/about/how_we_work
- www.pets-allowed-hotels.com
- www.petswelcome.com
- floridapets.net/petfriendlyshelters.html

Pet-Friendly Shelters

Many county emergency management officials are considering the need to provide shelters that will accommodate pets and owners. Some counties already have pet-friendly shelters.

In some cases the pets are kept separately from people, but the pet shelter is often near the people shelter.

Pet Evacuation Kits

In addition to your human disaster kit, prepare a disaster kit for your pet.

You will find suggestions for items to include in the pet disaster kit on page 12.

Know What to Do as a Disaster Approaches

- Warnings are often issued hours, even days, in advance. At the first hint of a coming disaster, act to protect your pet.
- Call ahead to confirm emergency shelter arrangements for you and your pets.
- Check to be sure your pet disaster supplies are ready to take at a moment's notice.
- Bring all pets into the house so that you won't have to search for them if you have to leave in a hurry.
- Make sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars and securely fastened, up-to-date identification. Attach the phone number and address of your temporary shelter

or of a friend or relative outside the disaster area. You can buy temporary tags or put adhesive tape on the back of your pet's ID tag, adding information with an indelible pen.

You may not be home when the evacuation order comes. Find out if a trusted neighbor would be willing to take your pets and meet you at a prearranged location. This person should be comfortable with your pets, know where your animal disaster supplies kit is kept, and have a key to your home. If you use a pet-sitting service, they may be available to help, but discuss the possibility well in advance.

Planning and preparation will enable you to evacuate with your pets quickly and safely. But bear in mind that animals react differently under stress. Outside your home and in the car, keep dogs securely leashed. Transport cats in carriers. Don't leave animals unattended anywhere they can run away. The most trustworthy pets may panic, hide, try to escape, or even bite or scratch. And when you return home, give your pets time to settle back into their routines. Consult your veterinarian if any behavior problems persist.

Service Animals

Service animals for the blind, hearing impaired, handicapped or others with special needs will be allowed to stay in emergency shelters with their owners. Check with your county's emergency management office for more information.

After a Disaster

If after a disaster you have to leave town, take your pets with you. Pets are unlikely to survive on their own.

In the first few days after the disaster, leash your pets when they go outside, always maintaining close contact. Familiar scents and landmarks may be altered and your pet may become confused and lost. Wild animals and downed power lines may be hazards that have been introduced to the area due to the disaster.

The behavior of your pets may change after an emergency. Normally quiet and friendly pets may become aggressive or defensive. Watch animals closely. Leash dogs and place them in a fenced yard with access to shelter and water.

Sources: www.fema.gov

For more information on pet-friendly lodging, please visit
www.petswelcome.com.

Be Prepared to Keep in Touch With Your Family

Since your family cannot be together 24 hours a day, you need to consider how you would find each other in a disaster. Have a plan ready before the emergency occurs, outlining for yourself, your friends, and your family where you will stay in case a disaster strikes. The Division of Emergency Management offers a website that allows you to create a plan based on your specific needs. Visit www.floridadisaster.org/family.

Escape Routes: Determine primary and alternate routes to take to get out of your house.

Where to Meet: Establish a place to meet family members in the event an emergency happens and you are separated. Include in your plans both a location near your home (e.g., a neighbor's house or yard) and one that is

outside the immediate area (e.g., the parking lot of a specific grocery store).

Family Communications: Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so plan how you will contact one another. Think about how you will communicate in different situations. Create a contact card for each family member.

Family Contacts: Plan who will be notified that you are safe and can communicate your location to other family members. FEMA and the American Red Cross have created websites to help displaced individuals find family and friends after a disaster: National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System: www.fema.gov, or American Red Cross Safe and Well List: <https://safeandwellcommunityos.org/cms/>.

Family Information: Record the following information for each family member and keep it current:

Name	Date of Birth	Social Security Number	Where You Will Meet in an Emergency

Where to go in an emergency: Record where your family spends the most time and where you will meet each other if an emergency occurs and you can't get home.

Location	Address	Phone Number	Where You Will Meet in an Emergency
Home:			
Work:			
Work:			
Other place you frequent:			
Other place you frequent:			
Other place you frequent:			
Other place you frequent:			

Out-of-State Contact Name	1st Phone Number	2nd Phone Number	Address	Email

In-State Contact Name	1st Phone Number	2nd Phone Number	Address	Email

Important Information	Name	Address	Phone Number	Policy Number
Doctor:				
Doctor:				
Doctor:				
Pharmacist:				
Medical Insurance:				
Homeowners/Rental Insurance:				
Veterinarian/ Kennel: (for pets)				



HOW TO ASSEMBLE A DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT

You may need to survive on your own after a disaster. This means having your own food, water, and other supplies in sufficient quantity to last for at least three days. Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help in hours, but it could take days.

Basic services such as electricity, gas, water, sewage treatment, and telephones may be cut off for days, a week, or even longer. Or you may have to evacuate at a moment's notice and take essentials with you. You probably will not have the opportunity to shop or search for the supplies you need.

HOME Your disaster supplies kit should contain essential food, water, and supplies for at least three days.

Keep this kit in a designated place and have it ready in case you have to leave your home quickly. Make sure all family members know where the kit is kept and can lift and carry the kit.

Additionally, you may want to consider having supplies for sheltering for up to two weeks, and plan for possible power outages at home.

WORK This kit should be in one container, and ready to "grab and go" in case you are evacuated from your workplace.

Make sure you have food and water in the kit. Also, be sure to have comfortable walking shoes at your workplace in case an evacuation requires walking long distances.

CAR In case you are stranded, keep a kit of emergency supplies in your car.

This kit should contain maps, food, water, manual can opener, first aid kit, and manual, flares, jumper cables, flashlight and extra batteries, battery-powered radio and extra batteries, fire extinguisher (5 lb., A-B-C type), blanket, rain gear, and seasonal supplies.

A disaster supplies kit is a collection of basic items that members of a household may need in the event of a disaster.

KIT LOCATIONS

Since you do not know where you will be when an emergency occurs, prepare supplies for home, work, and vehicles.

WATER

How Much Water Do I Need?

You should store at least one gallon of water per person per day. A normally active person needs at least one-half gallon of water daily just for drinking.

In determining adequate quantities, take the following into account:

- Individual needs vary, depending on age, physical condition, activity, diet, and climate.
- Children, nursing mothers and ill people need more water.
- Very hot temperatures can double the amount of water needed.
- A medical emergency might require additional water.
- Water is used for sanitation needs as well as for drinking.

How Should I Store Water?

To prepare the safest and most reliable emergency supply of water, it is recommended that you purchase commercially bottled water. Keep bottled water in its original container and do not open it until you need to use it. Be sure to observe the expiration or "use by" date.

If You Are Preparing Your Own Containers of Water

It is recommended that you purchase food-grade water storage containers from surplus or camping supplies stores to use for water storage. Before filling with water, thoroughly clean the containers with dishwashing soap and water, and rinse completely so there is no residual soap. Follow directions below on filling the container with water.

If you choose to use your own storage containers, choose two-liter plastic soft drink bottles – not plastic jugs or cardboard containers that have had milk or fruit juice in them. Milk protein and fruit sugars cannot be adequately removed from these containers and provide an environment for bacterial growth when water is stored in them. Cardboard containers also leak easily and are not designed for long-term storage of liquids. Also, do not use glass containers because they can break and are heavy.

If Storing Water in Plastic Soda Bottles, Follow These Steps

Thoroughly clean the bottles with dishwashing soap and water, and rinse completely so there is no residual soap. Sanitize the bottles by adding a solution of one teaspoon of non-scented liquid household chlorine bleach to a quart of water. Swish the sanitizing solution in the bottle so that it touches all surfaces. After sanitizing the bottle, thoroughly rinse out the sanitizing solution with clean water.

Filling Water Containers

Fill the bottle to the top with regular tap water. If the tap water has been commercially treated from a water utility with chlorine, you do not need to add anything else to the water to keep it clean. If the water you are using comes from a well or water source that is not treated with chlorine, add two drops of non-scented liquid household chlorine bleach to the water. Tightly close the container using the original cap. Be careful not to contaminate the cap by touching the inside of it with your finger. Place a date on the outside of the container so that you know when you filled it.

Store in a cool, dark place. Replace the water every six months if not using commercially bottled water.

FOOD

The following are things to consider when putting together your food supplies:

- Avoid foods that will make you thirsty. Choose salt-free crackers,

whole grain cereals, and canned foods with high liquid content.

- Stock canned foods, dry mixes, and other staples that do not require refrigeration, cooking, water, or special preparation. You may already have many of these on hand. (Note: Be sure to include a manual can opener.)
- Include special dietary needs.

Maintaining Your Kit

Just as important as putting your supplies together is maintaining them so they are safe to use when needed.

Here are some tips to keep your supplies ready and in good condition:

- Keep canned foods in a dry place where the temperature is cool.
- Store boxed food in tightly closed plastic or metal containers to protect from pests and to extend its shelf life.
- Throw out any canned item that becomes swollen, dented, or corroded.
- Use foods before they go bad, and replace them with fresh supplies.
- Place new items at the back of the storage area and older ones in the front.
- Change stored food and water supplies every six months. Be sure to write the date you store it on all containers.
- Re-think your needs every year and update your kit as your family's needs change.
- Keep items in airtight plastic bags and put your entire disaster supplies kit in one or two easy-to-carry containers, such as an unused trashcan, camping backpack, or duffel bag.

Source:
<http://www.fema.gov/areyouready/>

Disaster Supplies Kit Checklist

Prepare now for an emergency. When a disaster strikes, you may not have much time to act. The following list serves to help you determine what to include in your disaster supplies kit to meet your

family's needs during an emergency situation or evacuation. Store items in an easy-to-carry container such as a waterproof suitcase, large plastic storage box, backpack, or duffle bag.

First Aid Supplies			
Supplies	Home	Vehicle	Work
First aid kit and manual			
Germicidal hand wipes or waterless, alcohol-based hand sanitizer			
Antiseptic wipes			
Large, medical grade, non-latex gloves			
Cold pack			
Scissors (small, personal)			
Tweezers			
Assorted sizes of safety pins			
Cotton balls			
Thermometer			
Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant			
Sunscreen			

Non-Prescription and Prescription Medicine Kit Supplies and Medical Support Equipment			
Supplies	Home	Vehicle	Work
Antibacterial ointment			
Aspirin & non-aspirin pain reliever			
Anti-diarrhea medication			
Antacid (for upset stomach)			
Laxative			
Vitamins			
Prescription drugs (two-week supply) and copies of prescriptions			
Dentures & cleaning solution			
Extra eyeglasses/contact lenses & cleaning solution			
Hearing aid & extra batteries			
Medical support equipment (wheelchairs with extra battery if motorized, walkers, cane, dressings, oxygen & tubes, feeding equipment, etc.).			

Sanitation and Hygiene Supplies		
Item	Item	
Towelettes, body wipes, soap, hand sanitizer	Heavy-duty plastic garbage bags & ties for personal sanitation use & toilet paper	
Washcloth & towel	Medium-sized plastic bucket with tight lid	
Tooth paste, toothbrushes	Disinfectant & household chlorine bleach	
Shampoo, comb & brush	Feminine supplies	
Deodorants	Toilet paper	
Razor, shaving cream	Diapers, disposable incontinence supplies	
Lip balm, insect repellent	Mirror	

Equipment and Tools		
Tools	Kitchen Items	
Portable, battery-powered or hand-cranked, radio television and extra batteries or NOAA weather radio	Household liquid bleach to treat drinking water or water purification tablets in a plastic bag	
Booster cables for car & full tank of gas	Paper cups, plates & plastic utensils	
Flashlight & extra batteries	All-purpose knife	
Signal flare	Manual can opener	
Matches in a waterproof container (or waterproof matches)	Small cooking stove & a can of cooking fuel (if food must be cooked)	
Shut-off wrench, pliers, shovel & other tools	Aluminum foil & plastic wrap	
Duct tape & scissors	Resealable plastic bags	
Plastic sheeting	Garbage bags	
Whistle	Sugar, salt, pepper	
Work gloves	Miscellaneous Items	
Paper, pens & pencils	Cards, games, books	
Needles & thread	Toys for kids	
Small canister, ABC-type fire extinguisher	Battery-operated travel alarm clock	

Food and Water for at Least 3-5 Days			
Supplies	Home	Vehicle	Work
Water (1 gallon per person, per day)			
Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, vegetables & soups			
Canned or boxed juices or milk			
High-energy foods such as peanut butter, nuts, jelly, low-sodium crackers, granola bars, fruit bars, dried fruit & trail mix			
Special foods for persons on special diets			
Snacks			
Instant coffee			
Cereals			
Powdered milk			

Clothes and Bedding Supplies			
Supplies	Home	Vehicle	Work
Complete change of clothes			
Extra pair of shoes (sturdy shoes or boots)			
Rain gear			
Hat			
Jacket			
Extra socks			
Extra underwear			
Sunglasses			
Blankets/sleeping bags & pillows			
Folding cot or lawn chair			

Documents & Keys	
Item	Stored
Personal identification	
Cash & coins	
Credit cards	
Extra set of house keys & car keys	
Videotaped documentation of all valuables in home	
Written instructions for how to turn off electricity, gas & water if authorities advise you to do so	

Photocopies (stored in waterproof plastic bag)	
Birth certificate	
Marriage certificate	
Driver's license	
Social Security card	
Passport	
Will (including living wills & advance directives)	
Deeds	
Inventory of household goods	
Insurance papers (property, health and life)	
Immunization records & copies of prescriptions	
Name, phone number, address of your doctors, home health agency, hospital, pharmacists, caregiver (Also keep copies posted by all home telephones.)	
A list of models & serial numbers as well as suppliers for medical equipment such as pacemakers, feeding pumps, home IV units, suction machines, wheelchairs, braille or lower vision equipment, etc.	
Written instructions regarding your medical care (If applicable, a copy of the pre-admission letter from your doctor stating that you are to be taken to a specific hospital or nursing home)	
Bank & credit card account and routing numbers	
Stocks & bonds	
Emergency contact list (family & friends) with phone numbers & addresses	
Map of the area & phone numbers of places you could go	
Driving instructions & contact information of where you are going	

Pet supplies	
Extra food (store in sturdy containers)	
Cleaning supplies	
Pet carrier (labeled)	
Medications & pet first-aid supplies	
Pet's medical/vaccine records & vet contact information	
Leashes, collars, harnesses & muzzles	
Two sets of pet ID tags (one on the pet & an extra)	
Pet dishes, litter pan, litter & plastic bags	
Toys & blankets	
Proof of ownership (photos of owners with pets, registration papers, "chip" registration, etc.)	
"Lost Animal" posters (previously made)	

Special Needs Registry Contact Numbers

Regardless of medical or physical condition, everyone should pre-plan for evacuation, should the need arise. The best and safest evacuation choices include staying with relatives or friends out of the area, checking into a hotel/motel, or pre-admission into a medical facility if medically necessary. If you have medical issues, the place you can best be supported during a hurricane should be a joint decision among your physician, home health agency, caregiver, family, and yourself. To assist in making a decision concerning your care, the following information is provided:

If you have special needs

- Find out about special assistance that may be available in your community. Call the Special Needs Registry in your county and, if eligible, complete the necessary forms to register.
- Create a network of neighbors, relatives, friends, and coworkers to aid you in an emergency. Discuss your needs and make sure everyone knows how to operate necessary equipment.
- Discuss your needs with your employer.
- If you are mobility impaired and live or work in a high-rise building, have an escape chair.
- If you live in an apartment building, ask the management to mark accessible exits clearly and to make arrangements to help you leave the building.
- Keep specialized items ready, including extra wheelchair batteries, oxygen, catheters, medica-

tion, food for service animals, and any other items you might need.

- Keep a list of the type and model numbers of the medical devices you require.
- Be sure to make provisions for medications that require refrigeration.
- If you require oxygen, check with your supplier about emergency plans.
- If you require a respirator or other electric-dependent medical equipment, you should make prior medical arrangements with your physician. You should also register in advance with your local power company.

Public Shelters

Because some people do not have the option to independently evacuate out of the area, the American Red Cross operates public shelters. Public shelters are shelters of last resort, located outside of the disaster area and used for protecting residents who live in vulnerable areas and structures.

These facilities are not hospitals, nursing homes, or hotels. Shelters are frequently local schools. Public shelters available under emergency conditions will accept anyone who is self-sufficient and needs no outside professional assistance in performing activities of daily living (ADL).

Special Needs Shelters

Most counties have Special Needs Shelters. Some are units within American Red Cross public shelters; some are shelters solely used for those with special needs. Special needs shelters are available for those

individuals who require ADL assistance. Basic medical assistance and monitoring will be available. Special needs shelters are not equipped with advanced medical equipment or medications, nor are they staffed to provide advanced medical care. A caregiver should accompany special needs shelter clients. Shelter medical staff will be unfamiliar with your medical condition and treatment.

To learn more about the requirements for staying in a special needs shelter, call your county's Special Needs Registry (see page 24).

Hospital/Nursing Home

If your physician has decided that during an emergency you need to be cared for in a skilled nursing facility, such as a hospital or nursing home, he or she must arrange pre-admittance with a specific facility prior to the evacuation. You must have a copy of the pre-admission letter from your doctor stating that you are to be taken to a specific hospital or nursing home and arrangements have been made with the facility for admittance. This letter must accompany you when you are evacuated. Medicare will only pay for hospitalization claims that are deemed medically necessary; therefore, arrangements must be made in advance. If any costs arise from your admittance, you are responsible for them.

Transportation

Residents who require transportation assistance can indicate this need with the Special Needs Registry and will be taken to public shelters, special needs shelters or medical facilities.

Transportation is not provided to private homes, hotels, or locations outside of the county.

Your Responsibilities

continued on page 17

PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION REFILLS

As a result of legislation passed and signed into law in 2006, it is now possible to obtain emergency-preparedness prescription medication refills if it looks like a hurricane may strike your area.

Section 29 of Florida Chapter Law 06-71 requires all health insurers, managed care organizations, and other entities that are licensed by the Office of Insurance Regulation and provide prescription medication coverage as part of a policy or contract to waive time restrictions on prescription medication refills. This requirement includes suspending electronic "refill too soon" edicts to pharmacies.

The law enables those who are insured or are subscribers of prescription medication plans to refill prescriptions in advance of a hurricane. To do this, there must be authorized refills remaining for the prescription medication. The law authorizes payment to pharmacies for at least a 30-day supply of any prescription medication.

It does not matter when a pharmacist most recently filled the prescription.

This law is in effect under the following conditions:

1. The person seeking the prescription medication refill must live in a county that:
 - Is under a hurricane warning issued by the National Weather Service; or
 - Is declared to be under a state of emergency in an executive order issued by the Governor; or
 - Has activated its emergency operations center and its emergency management plan.
2. The prescription medication refill must be requested within 30 days

- After any of the conditions listed above (in section 1) occur; or
- Until these conditions are terminated by the authority that issued the conditions; or
- When these conditions no longer exist.

3. The time period for the waiver of prescription medication refills may be extended in 15- or 30-day increments by emergency orders issued by the Office of Insurance Regulation.

During emergencies, you can find further announcements at www.ahca.myflorida.com. Medicare beneficiaries and those with End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) may call 1-800-MEDICARE for more information.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

There are thousands of substances defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration as “chemicals” that represent a physical or health hazard. Approximately 360 of these substances are classified as “extremely hazardous.” Extremely hazardous substances can be in liquid, gas, or solid form. Exposure to these chemicals can cause serious illness or death.

What to Do During a Hazardous Materials Accident

State and local governments have established safety guidelines for your protection in the event of a hazardous materials accident. Emergency officials will provide timely, accurate information and instructions.

If You Are Told to Protect Your Breathing

Cover your nose and mouth with a large, wet bath towel or cloth. For a higher degree of protection, go into the bathroom, close the door, and turn on the shower in a strong spray to “wash” the air. Seal any openings to the outside of the bathroom as best you can. Don’t worry about running out of air to breathe. That is highly unlikely in standard homes and buildings.

If You Are Told to Stay Indoors

- Quickly bring everyone inside, including your pets.
- Remain indoors until further notice.
- Close all doors to the outside and close and lock all windows. Windows sometimes seal better when locked.
- Set all ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the structure. When this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off.
- Turn off all heating systems.
- Turn off all air conditioners and switch inlets to the “closed” positions. Seal any gaps around window type air conditioners with tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper or aluminum wrap.
- Turn off all exhaust fans in kitchens, bathrooms, and other spaces.
- Do not use fireplaces, and close the dampers.
- Close as many internal doors as possible in your home or other building.
- Use tape and plastic food wrapping, wax paper, or aluminum wrap to cover and seal bathroom exhaust fan grills, range vents, dryer vents, and

other openings to the outside to the extent possible (including any obvious gaps around external windows and doors).

- Cover or refrigerate any uncovered food.
- If an explosion is possible outdoors, close drapes, curtains and shades over windows. Stay away from external windows to prevent potential injury from flying glass.
- Minimize the use of elevators in buildings. These tend to “pump” outdoor air in and out of a building as they travel up and down.
- Stay tuned to a local radio or television station for official information.

If You Are Told to Evacuate

- Lock all doors and windows.
- Turn off appliances – except for the refrigerator – and faucets.
- Bring your pets with you. Be sure to include your pet disaster supplies (see page 12).
- Keep your car vents and windows closed. Do not use the heater or air conditioner.
- Drive carefully!
- Take your disaster supply kit with you. You may not know how long you will be away from your home.
- Listen to a local radio or television station. Emergency officials will tell you what to do.
- Follow all evacuation directions.
- Remain calm.

If You Have a Family Member in a Nursing Home or Hospital

- Check with these facilities in advance to determine their evacuation procedures.
- Local radio and television stations will announce where patients are being moved.

If Your Children or Grandchildren Are in School

- If your children or grandchildren are in school during an accident, do not try to pick them up. They will be transported to pickup areas outside any affected area, if necessary. Local radio and television stations will announce when and where children can be picked up. School personnel will supervise and care for the children until they are picked up.



If You Have Livestock

- Place the animals in an enclosed shelter, if possible.
- Leave plenty of water and food for several days.
- Use stored feed if possible.
- Tune to a local radio or television station for further instructions.

If You Grow Food Products

- Do not eat or sell products.
- Protective actions – such as washing, discarding, etc., – are specific to the crops affected and their maturity at the time of contamination.
- Tune to a local radio or television station for additional instructions.
- For more information, contact your local agricultural extension agent.

Source: www.floridadisaster.org

Reporting a Hazardous Materials Incident in Florida:

- First call 9-1-1
- Florida State Warning Point
Toll-free: 1-800-320-0519
- National Response Center
Toll-free: 1-800-424-8802

SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENTS

Thunderstorms are our most common experience of severe weather. They arrive suddenly, with little warning except the darkening sky as the thundercloud approaches. If you see tall, puffy cumulus clouds growing and daylight rapidly dimming, observe these safety measures:

Before the Storm

- Check weather forecasts before leaving for extended periods outdoors.
- Watch for signs of approaching storms.
- Postpone outdoor activities if thunderstorms are imminent. This is your best way to avoid being caught in a dangerous situation.

If You Are Near a House or Other Building

- Make sure that all children are accounted for.
- Secure outdoor furniture.

- Go indoors. If the storm is severe, with frequent and close lightning bursts, head for a room in the middle of a house or other building.
- Keep away from objects that might conduct electricity (such as radiators, pipes, and metal door frames).
- Stay away from windows.
- Do not take a bath or shower during a storm. Water helps to conduct electricity, and walls don't always protect from the high energy of a lightning bolt.
- Do not get close to electrical appliances such as plug-in radios and TVs. Use battery-operated radios.
- Restrict all calls to cell phones.

If Caught Outdoors and No Shelter Is Nearby

- Find a low spot away from trees, fences and poles – especially metal fences and poles.

- Get to higher ground if flooding is possible. Abandon cars and climb to higher ground. **Note:** Most flash flood deaths occur in automobiles.
- If you are in the woods, take shelter under the shorter trees.
- Move to a sturdy building or car.

DO NOT take shelter in small sheds, under isolated trees, or in convertible automobiles.

- If you feel your hair start to stand on end or your skin tingle, or if you hear crackling sounds, lightning may be about to strike you. Squat low to the ground on the balls of your feet. Place your hands on your knees with your head between them. Make yourself the smallest target possible and minimize your contact with the ground. Do not lie flat.

In the City

Do not stand on an apartment-house roof during a thunderstorm.

Hail Storms

Hail can cause significant damage to your vehicle, break windows, and damage roofs of homes and businesses.

Hail can cause significant bodily injuries such as broken bones and even blindness if it is wind-blown.

Hailstones the size of softballs can fall at speeds faster than 100 mph.

Source: www.floridadisaster.org

If You Are on or in Water

- Get out of boats and stay away from water.
- If swimming, get out of the pool, lake, or ocean at the first sign of lightning or thunder. Find indoor shelter or get into a car.
- Stay out of the water for at least 30 minutes after hearing the last thunderclap.

Source: www.floridadisaster.org

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM HOME REPAIR FRAUD

One of the many things learned from Florida's past experience with hurricanes is that the likelihood of unscrupulous activity increases during and after a crisis. Unfortunately, recently numerous Floridians fell victim to home repair fraud, many of them older adults.

As we approach the coming hurricane season, the best way for Florida's older adults to protect themselves is to become informed and educated about what they can do to avoid becoming victims of home repair fraud. The following are some helpful tips to consider when

consulting someone about repairing damage to your home:

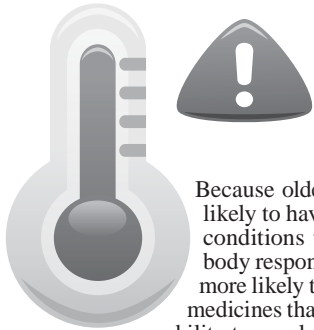
- Before choosing a contractor, contact your local building department to determine the following:
 - Licensing requirements;
 - Whether the contractor has a current and valid license, liability and workers' compensation insurance, and is bonded;
 - Required permits and schedule of inspections;

- Whether any complaints have been filed against the contractor; and
- Whether any other requirements or legal notices pertain to the job.
- Always require a written contract, no matter how small the job. The contract should include, at minimum, the following:
 - Contractor's name;
 - Business name, address, phone number, and fax;
 - License number and type;

- Insurance information;
- Payment and inspection schedule;
- Job plans and specifications;
- Specific types and grades of materials;
- Itemized total costs;
- Warranties on materials and workmanship;
- Start and completion dates; and
- Contractor's commitment to obtain all permits.

Additional Tips

- Ask friends and family for referrals, and ask contractors for customer references.
- Never pay cash for a job. Paying by check or money order provides a written record.
- Get written estimates that include a description of the job and itemized costs.
- Never accept an offer to take you to the bank to withdraw money for any reason.
- Never agree to get your own permits.
- An unlicensed "handyman" cannot legally perform any work valued at more than \$1,000 for the entire job.



Heat Stress and Heat Stroke: A Deadly Combination

Because older adults are more likely to have chronic medical conditions that upset normal body responses to heat and are more likely to take prescription medicines that impair the body's ability to regulate its temperature,

many older adults are not able to adjust as well as young people to sudden changes in temperature.

Heat Stroke

Heat stroke is the most serious heat-related illness anyone can face. It occurs when the body becomes unable to control its temperature and is marked by the following symptoms:

- The individual loses the ability to sweat and, therefore, is unable to cool down; and
- Body temperature rises to 106 degrees F or higher within 10 to 15 minutes.

Warning signs for heat stroke may include:

An extremely high body temperature (above 103 °F)	Throbbing headache
Red, hot, and dry skin (no sweating)	Dizziness
Rapid, strong pulse	Nausea

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion is a milder form of heat-related illness that can develop after several days of exposure to high temperatures and inadequate or unbalanced replacement of fluids.

Warning signs of heat exhaustion may include:

Heavy sweating	Headache
Paleness	Nausea or vomiting
Muscle cramps	Fainting
Fatigue	Moist, cool skin
Weakness	Fast, weak pulse
Dizziness	Fast, shallow breaths

To prevent heat stroke and heat exhaustion, you should:

- Drink cool, non-alcoholic, non-caffeinated beverages. If your doctor generally limits the amount

of fluids you drink or has you on water pills, ask him how much you should drink when the weather is hot. Also, avoid extremely cold liquids because they can cause cramps.

- Rest.
- Take a cool shower, bath, or sponge bath.
- If possible, seek an air-conditioned environment. If you don't have air conditioning, consider visiting an air-conditioned shopping mall or public library to cool off.
- Wear lightweight clothing.
- If possible, remain indoors in the heat of the day.
- Avoid strenuous activities.

If you have older, at-risk relatives or neighbors, you can help them protect themselves from heat stroke and heat exhaustion by:

- Visiting them at least twice a day and watching them for signs of heat exhaustion or heat stroke.
- Taking them to air-conditioned locations if they have transportation problems.
- Making sure older adults have access to an electric fan whenever possible.

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

- Get the person to a shady area.
- Cool the person rapidly, using whatever methods you can. For example, immerse the person in a tub of cool water, place the person in a cool shower, spray the person with cool water from a garden hose, sponge the person with cool water or, if the humidity is low, wrap the person in a cool, wet sheet, and fan him or her vigorously.
- Monitor body temperature and continue cooling efforts until the body temperature drops to 101 degrees F.
- If emergency medical personnel are delayed, call the hospital emergency room for further instructions.
- Do not give the person alcohol to drink.
- Get medical assistance as soon as possible.

Source: www.cdc.gov

WHEN THINGS TURN COLDER

Even though it's known as the Sunshine State, Florida can experience its share of dangerously cold weather for limited periods of time. That point was effectively driven home early in 2010, when Floridians endured 13 consecutive days of below-freezing temperatures across large areas of the state and thermometers showed decidedly un-tropical readings as far south as the Everglades and the Florida Keys.

To deal with this kind of weather, Floridians should follow the Five Ps of Cold Weather Preparedness:

- Protect people
- Protect plants
- Protect pets
- Protect exposed pipes
- Practice fire safety

Once you have made your preparations, there are several steps you should take to be protected from the cold. Stay indoors and use safe heating sources. Be aware of the fire danger from space heaters and candles, and be sure to keep those devices away from all flammable materials such as curtains and furniture. Indoors, don't use charcoal or other fuel-burning devices, such as grills that produce carbon monoxide. Installing proper smoke and carbon monoxide detectors is a good way to further protect yourself. If you have to be outdoors, try to stay dry and in areas protected from the wind. Wear multiple layers of loose-fitting, warm clothing, and be sure to drink plenty of non-alcoholic fluids and eat high-calorie foods.

Special Needs (Continued from page 14)

Share your disaster plans with a relative or friend outside the area. Call after a disaster and let them know that you are all right and where you will be staying if your home is damaged. When a hurricane or other emergency threatens, continually monitor radio and/or TV to determine if you are included in the evacuation area. If your area is ordered to evacuate, gather your belongings and proceed to your evacuation destination. If you have registered for transportation, units will be dispatched to your location. Bring your hurricane disaster supplies (see page 12).

Sources: Pasco County Office of Emergency Management and <http://www.stpete.org/hurricane/elderlytips.asp>

Do You Know About 511?

Dial 511 from your cell phone or landline before hitting the road. The service provides real-time travel information on all interstate highways in Florida, as well as Florida's Turnpike. 511 lets you know about accidents, road construction, severe weather conditions or other things that can slow you down. The traffic information is free; however, standard cell phone minutes or roaming charges may apply. You can access specific information for highways by asking for them by name from the speech-activated menu. You can also request information about roadways in a specific county or city.

Statewide Florida 511 Features

- Travel information on Florida interstate highways and Florida's Turnpike
- Information on accidents, lane closures, and construction
- Severe weather, evacuation, and child abduction alerts
- 24-hour-a-day availability
- Toll-free calls with speech-activated menus
- Cell phone or landline use
- Access to regional 511 systems in Florida

Severe Weather Evacuation Information

When storms threaten Florida, a call to 511 will let you know before you go. Should you need to evacuate, call 511 before you leave home so you can plan ahead. 511 will give you information about road conditions, congestion, contraflow, suspended tolls, and weather-related road closings.

511 Connects You to Regional Travel Information

Florida's Statewide 511 service gives you access to detailed travel information in the Central Florida, Southeast Florida, Southwest Florida, Northeast Florida, and Tampa Bay regions. You can connect to those regional 511 services by saying "other parts of the state." You'll get real-time reports on

regional roadways as well as airports and public transportation.

www.FL511.com: Log on for Real-Time Travel Updates and Custom Trips

You can also point your internet browser to www.FL511.com to receive statewide and regional travel updates.

The website provides much of the same information as the phone call, plus additional features, including traffic cameras. Check out the site before leaving home or while traveling throughout the state. It's fast, easy and just a few clicks away.

A special feature of the website, My Florida 511, allows you to customize your 511 experience. Create a custom profile online for trips you frequently make for business or pleasure. Then, when you call 511, the system will recognize your phone number using simple caller ID technology. You'll have the opportunity to hear about traffic reports on an entire trip with just one voice prompt.

511 Tips

- Speak as clearly as possible and minimize any background noise, including radios and open windows.
- Say "other parts of the state" to transfer to Florida's regional 511 services.
- Say "help" for instructions.
- Say "next," "previous," "stop," or "repeat" to navigate more quickly through the phone menus.
- Say "main menu" at any time to start over.
- Say "feedback" to report congestion not already reported on 511.
- If you already know your selection, interrupt 511 at any time.

511 systems are available in other states. For information about the status of 511 nationwide, go to <http://deploy511.org> Source: Florida Department of Transportation

Safety Tips for Motorists During Emergencies

Too often after a disaster, search and rescue teams find victims who might have survived if they had known whether to stay with or leave their cars. The following safety tips are for drivers in various types of emergencies. In any situation, there is one important rule: Don't panic.

HURRICANE - Evacuate Early

Flooding can begin well before a hurricane nears land. Plan to evacuate early, and keep a full tank of gas during the hurricane season. Learn the best evacuation route before a storm forms, and make arrangements with friends or relatives inland to stay with them until the storm has passed.

Never attempt to drive during a hurricane or before the all-clear notification is given after the storm. Flash flooding can occur after a hurricane has passed. Avoid driving on coastal and low-lying roads. Storm surge and hurricane-caused flooding is erratic and may occur with little or no warning.

Listen to radio or television for the latest National Weather Service bulletins on severe weather for the area in which you will drive.

FLOOD - Turn Around, Don't Drown

Never attempt to drive through water on a road. Water can be deeper than it appears, and can rise very quickly. Most cars will float dangerously for at least a short while. A car can be buoyed by floodwaters and then swept downstream during a flood. Floodwaters can also erode roadways, and a missing section of road – even a missing bridge – will not be visible with water running over the area. Wade through floodwaters only if the water is not flowing rapidly, and only in water no higher than your knees. If a car stalls in floodwater, get out quickly and move to higher ground. The floodwaters may still be rising, and the

car could be swept away at any moment.

TORNADO - Get out of the Car

A car is the least safe place to be during a tornado. When a warning is issued, do not try to leave the area by car. If you are in a car, leave it and find shelter in a building. If a tornado approaches and there are no safe structures nearby, lie flat in a ditch or other ground depression with your arms over your head.

SUMMER HEAT - Stay Out of a Parked Car

During hot weather, heat build-up in a closed or nearly closed vehicle can occur quickly and intensely. Children and pets can die from heat stroke in a matter of minutes if left in a closed car. It is imperative that you never leave anyone in a parked car during periods of high summer heat.

DEVELOPING EMERGENCY - Stay Informed

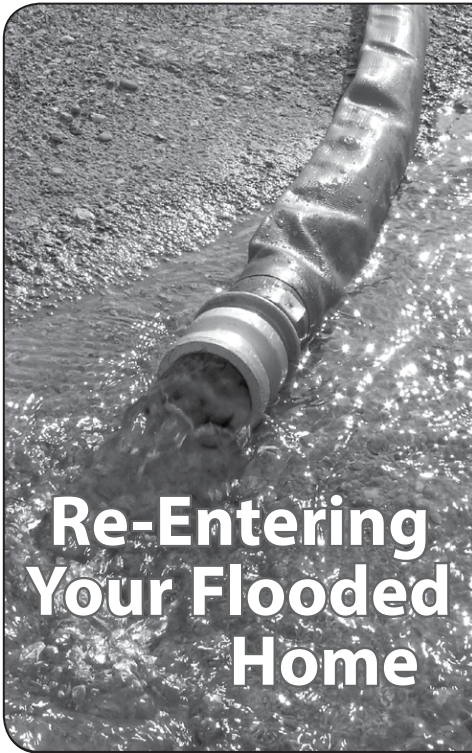
In times of developing emergencies such as a toxic material spill, nuclear plant accident, or terrorist attack, keep a radio or television on and await instructions. If evacuation is recommended, move quickly but calmly, following local emergency management's instructions about appropriate routes, shelters, and other directions.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES - Keep in the Car

Cars should be equipped with supplies that could be useful in any emergency. Check the list of items to be included in your car's disaster kit on page 12.

It is also very important to remember: Never carry gasoline inside a vehicle, in any container.

Source: www.fema.gov/hazards



Re-Entering Your Flooded Home

When returning to a home that's been flooded after natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods, be aware that your house may be contaminated with mold or sewage, which can cause health risks for your family.

When You First Re-Enter Your Home:

- If you have standing water in your home and can turn off the main power from a dry location, do so, even if it delays cleaning. If you must enter standing water to access the main power switch, call an electrician to turn it off. Never turn power on or off yourself or use an electric tool or appliance while standing in water.
 - Have an electrician check the house's electrical system before turning the power on again.
 - If flood or storm water has entered your home, dry it out as soon as possible. It may be contaminated with mold and sewage.
 - If you have electricity – and an electrician has determined that it's safe to turn it on – use a “wet-dry” shop vacuum or an electric-powered water transfer pump to remove standing water. Be sure to wear rubber boots.
- If you do not have electricity, or it is not safe to turn it on, you can use a portable generator to power equipment to remove standing water. Never operate a gasoline engine inside a home. Such improper use can create dangerously high levels of carbon monoxide, which can cause carbon monoxide poisoning.
 - If weather permits, open windows and doors of the house to aid in the drying-out process.
 - Use fans and dehumidifiers to remove excess moisture. Fans should be placed to blow the air outwards rather than inwards, so not to spread the mold.
 - Have your home heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system checked and cleaned by a maintenance or service professional.
 - Prevent water outdoors from re-entering your home.
 - Ensure that crawl spaces have proper drainage to limit water seepage.

Source: www.cdc.gov

DISASTER AND RECOVERY ASSISTANCE FOR SENIORS

Assistance for senior citizens and those with special needs – in the form of counseling and help filling out paperwork – is available for Florida residents affected by hurricanes that impact the state.

Friends, neighbors, relatives, and community groups can help seniors obtain that assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Florida State Emergency Response Team (SERT).

Some seniors may hesitate to complete an application form for a Small Business Administration (SBA) low-interest loan, but must do so to keep the door open for other types of assistance. If a loan is not appropriate, applicants can be referred to the Other Needs Assistance (ONA) grant program — but only after being declined by SBA. They cannot apply directly to the ONA program.

Therefore, those who do not complete an SBA loan application may be dis-

qualifying themselves for other types of assistance. The applicant is not obligated to take an SBA loan if approved, but if the loan is offered and refused, there is no referral to grant programs.

Older adults may also hesitate to apply for assistance because they are concerned they may be forced to move from their home into a nursing home, assisted living facility or travel trailer. Therefore, they choose to stay in familiar surroundings even though their home is damaged. They will not be required to leave their home against their will.

Another occasional misconception is that they must repay assistance awarded in the form of a grant. FEMA and state grants do not require repayment.

Following a disaster, seniors are often separated from their usual community and support groups, which further compounds communication and transportation challenges.

Family, friends, and neighbors are encouraged to take a personal interest in the welfare of those with special needs and to offer help and transportation as needed. They can reassure the victim that he or she won't be forced to move and that an assistance grant does not have to be repaid.

The first step in registering for disaster assistance is to call the FEMA toll-free registration number 1-800-621-FEMA (1-800-621-3362), or TTY 1-800-462-7585 for those with hearing or speech impairment. Applicants will receive a registration number, which tracks them through the recovery process. That process is individually handled if they are identified as having special needs according to set criteria.

The next step for an applicant with special needs is to complete and sign an “Authorization to Release Confidential Information” form. FEMA Disaster Recovery Centers, staffed by experts, can help applicants complete the release form, which satisfies pri-

vacy laws so that eligibility for various kinds of disaster assistance may be determined. Community relations workers and housing inspectors also have the forms and actively seek out people who need help completing them.

Information provided during these first two steps automatically triggers the third and final stage of individual assistance to seniors with special needs. “FEMA and the State of Florida work closely with each identified individual to smooth the process of getting the help needed,” said former State Coordinating Officer Craig Fugate, now the Administrator of FEMA. “That help can take the form of loans, grants, or help in contacting voluntary agencies such as the Salvation Army, American Red Cross and a multitude of other volunteer and faith-based groups.”

Source: **FEMA Recovery News**

Keeping Safe After a Disaster: What to Do

FOOD SAFETY Throw away food that may have come in contact with flood or storm water. Throw away canned foods that are bulging, opened, or damaged. Throw away food that has an unusual odor, color, or texture. Throw away perishable foods that have been above 40 °F for two hours or more. Thawed food that contains ice crystals or is 40 °F or below can be refrozen or cooked. If cans have come in contact with floodwater or storm water, remove the labels, wash the cans and dip them in a solution of one cup of bleach in five gallons of water. Using a marker, re-label the cans.

While the power is out, avoid opening refrigerator and freezer doors. Add block ice or dry ice to your refrigerator if the electricity is expected to be off longer than four hours. Wear heavy gloves when handling ice.

WATER SAFETY Local authorities will tell you if tap water is safe to drink or to use for cooking or bathing. If the water is not safe to use, follow local instructions to use bottled water or to boil or disinfect water for cooking, cleaning, brushing teeth, or bathing.

BOIL WATER ADVISORY Create a supply of water that is safe for cooking, drinking, and brushing teeth by bringing water to a rolling boil for one minute. You should begin timing it when the water starts to bubble. Cool the water, then place it in clean containers for use or refrigerate.

If you can't boil water, add 1/8 teaspoon of newly purchased, unscented liquid household bleach per gallon of water. Stir the water well and let it stand for 30 minutes before you use it. You can use water-purifying tablets instead of boiling water or using bleach. Laundry and showering water does not need to be treated, unless specifically listed.

CARBON MONOXIDE SAFETY During a power outage, running power generators or other devices can lead to deadly carbon monoxide poisoning. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, tasteless gas that kills more than 400 Americans each year. Never use generators, grills, camp stoves, or other gasoline, charcoal, or propane burning devices inside your home, basement, garage, or carport, or near open win-

dows, doors, or vents outside your home.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY During hurricanes, power outages and flooding often cause electrical hazards. Never touch a downed power line or anything in contact with a downed power line. Contact the utility company before performing work near a downed power line.

If a power line falls on your vehicle while you are in it, remain in your car unless the vehicle catches fire or authorities tell you it is safe to vacate it. Do not touch a person who appears to have been electrocuted without checking to see whether the person is still in contact with the electrical source.

UTILITY SHUT-OFF AND SAFETY In the event of a disaster, you may be instructed to shut off the utility service at your home. Before a disaster, contact your local utility companies to learn how to safely cut off your natural gas, water, and electricity. Do not turn the power back on until a qualified professional has inspected all equipment.

BUILDING SAFETY Buildings may no longer be safe following a hurricane or flood. There are a number of dangers that you need to be aware of as you return and begin cleaning up your home or other building. In general, return to buildings during the daytime so you don't have to use lights, and be aware of possible structural, electrical or gas-leak hazards.

FIRE HAZARDS Use battery-powered lanterns and flashlights, if possible, instead of candles.

If you must use candles, make sure you put them in safe holders, away from curtains, paper, wood, or any other flammable items.

MOLD PREVENTION Rain or floodwaters that get into buildings can create conditions that enable mold to grow; however, you can take steps to prevent mold growth. The most important step is to ensure that water is no longer entering the house by making all necessary repairs. Following that, clean and dry all wet items within 48 to 72 hours, keep wet areas well ventilated, and discard materials that retain water and can't be repaired. If you see or smell mold, clean it with a solution of one cup

of household liquid bleach per one gallon of water.

CLEANUP Take out and throw away items that have soaked up water and that cannot be cleaned and dried. Fix water leaks. Use fans and dehumidifiers, and open doors and windows to remove moisture. To remove mold, mix one cup of bleach in one gallon of water, wash the item with the bleach mixture, scrub rough surfaces with a stiff brush, rinse the item with clean water, then dry it or leave it to dry.

Check and clean heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems before use. To clean hard surfaces – walls, floors, and counter surfaces – that do not soak up water and that may have been in contact with floodwater, first wash with soap and clean water. Next disinfect with a mixture of one cup of bleach in five gallons of water. Then allow to air dry. Wash all clothes and linens in hot water. Steam clean carpets. Wear rubber boots, rubber gloves, and goggles when cleaning with bleach. Open windows and doors to get fresh air. Never mix bleach and ammonia – the fumes from the mixture could kill you.

PERSONAL SAFETY Pace yourself and get support. Be alert to physical and emotional exhaustion or strain. Set priorities for cleanup tasks, and pace the work. Try not to work alone. Don't get exhausted. Ask your family members, friends, or professionals for support. If needed, seek professional help.

STAY COOL When it's hot, stay in air-conditioned buildings; take breaks in shaded areas or in cool rooms; drink

water and nonalcoholic fluids often; wear lightweight, light-colored, loose-fitting clothing; and do outdoor activities during cooler hours.

TREAT WOUNDS Clean out all open wounds and cuts with soap and clean water. Apply an antibiotic ointment. Contact a doctor to find out whether more treatment is needed (such as a tetanus shot). If a wound gets red, swells or drains, seek immediate medical attention.

WASH YOUR HANDS Use soap and water to wash your hands. If water isn't available, you can use alcohol-based products made for washing hands.

WEAR PROTECTIVE GEAR FOR CLEANUP WORK Wear hard hats, goggles, heavy work gloves, and watertight boots with steel toes and insoles (not just steel shank). Wear earplugs or protective headphones to reduce risk from equipment noise.

ANIMALS AND MOSQUITOES Wild or stray animals may be disoriented and dangerous after a hurricane, flood, or other disaster, so be cautious. It is imperative to beware of snakes and other wild animals that may have been brought into the area by floodwaters. If a snake bites you, try to identify it so that, if it is poisonous, you can be given the correct anti-venom. Do not cut the wound or attempt to suck the venom out; seek medical attention immediately.

Secure all food sources and remove any animal carcasses from your property to avoid attracting other animals, such as rats. Wear insect repellent when outdoors, as flooding can lead to more mosquitoes, which may carry disease.

Source: www.cdc.gov

REPLACING VITAL DOCUMENTS

The U.S. government's official web portal is www.usa.gov. This website is an all-inclusive source of information related to our governments – be it federal, state, local, or tribal.

Included in the site is a page with a collection of links that can help you replace documents that have been lost or damaged: bank records; birth, marriage, and death certificates; damaged money; document restoration; drivers' licenses and vehicle registration; federal civilian personnel records; immigration documents; medical information forms; Medicare card replacement; military records; passports; savings bonds; Social Security cards; and tax returns.

The exact web address for these links is: www.usa.gov/Citizen/Topics/Family-Issues/Vital-Docs.shtml

Questions Frequently Asked After a Disaster

I can't get through to FEMA. How can I apply for disaster help?

It's best to place your call to 1-800-621-FEMA (1-800-621-3362) either early in the morning or late at night. Persons with hearing or speech impairment can call TTY 1-800-462-7585. In addition to having pen and paper available to record important phone contacts when you register, you will also need:

- Your Social Security number.
- Current and pre-disaster address and phone number.
- Insurance information and type.
- Financial information from your bank (routing and account number) if you choose to have funds transferred directly to your financial institution.

You can also apply for assistance online at www.fema.gov. Many communities have computer resources at their public libraries for those without internet access.

That looks complicated; can I get someone to help do this?

Yes. If you need help completing your application and you have no one to assist you, call FEMA's Helpline, the same number as the application line. You will be directed to a person who can tell you where the nearest Disaster Recovery Center is located. Someone there will be able to help you. Be sure to have the necessary information with you. You may also apply for assistance at FEMA's website, www.fema.gov.

If I accept a grant, will this impact my Social Security or Medicare programs?

Acceptance of disaster assistance grants should not affect those programs.

Does disaster help have to be repaid?

State and federal grants do not have to be repaid. Loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration must be repaid.

Is disaster financial assistance reportable as income?

No. But you may be able to claim casualty losses and receive an early benefit from such a deduction. If you think you may qualify, call the Internal Revenue Service toll-free at 1-800-829-1040 (or for the hearing or speech impaired 1-800-829-4059), or go online at www.irs.gov.

I'm having trouble understanding all I need to do to get essentials such as food and water. Can someone help me do what is necessary?

Absolutely. Your local American Red Cross chapter and volunteer agencies are among the first to respond to such basic human needs during a disaster. Your connection to them will bring a quick response and some suggestions that may help you take additional action to speed your recovery. Remember, though, that an application to the American Red Cross will not connect you with FEMA for help. You need to call the FEMA registration hotline in order to be considered for a wide variety of assistance.

I heard that I had to apply for a loan or I wouldn't get any help. Is that true?

When you have damage to your home and apply for help with FEMA, a FEMA inspector will verify the damage. Based on his verification, you may then receive funds to repair your house to make it safe, sanitary and functional, or funds for renting other lodging. You then may receive in the mail an application for a loan from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). Be sure to fill it out and return it in order to remain under consideration for further assistance.

How does the SBA loan work?

If, upon review of your FEMA application, the SBA determines that you are financially qualified and able to repay a long-term, low-interest loan, you will be offered a loan. If it is determined that you are unable to qualify for a loan, you will be considered for another FEMA grant assistance program. Loans must be repaid; grants do not. You cannot apply directly for a grant. If you are offered a loan, you are not required to accept it. If you qualify and reject the loan, however, you won't be referred to the additional grant program.

Since we lived on a limited fixed income, can we afford to borrow money?

The disaster loan program managed by the U.S. Small Business Administration is tailored to help people at all levels of income. Interest rates can be as low as 3.187 percent for homeowners. If you obtained a \$10,000 loan for 30 years at that interest rate, your monthly payment would amount to about \$44.00.

Actual loan amounts and terms are set by the SBA and are based on each applicant's financial condition.

I am 70 years old, and my house has no mortgage. Why would I want a 30-year loan?

It all depends on an individual's financial resources and personal preferences.

If the property has a potential value for you and your heirs, you'll probably want to repair your valuable



FEMA

investment. If you do not have the cash to repair your home to pre-disaster condition, a low-interest, long-term loan from the federal government may be your best solution. The SBA does not discriminate on the basis of age or income.

Can I have a ramp built for a FEMA-provided travel trailer/ mobile home?

Requirements for ramps for travel trailers or mobile homes are part of the initial assessment. If you did not receive a ramp but require one, call the toll-free FEMA Helpline at 1-800-621-FEMA (1-800-621-3362). A helpline representative will ensure that someone will get back in contact with you.

I have trees down all over my yard and can't handle strenuous work. Is there any help for debris removal?

Many homeowners insurance policies cover debris removal. FEMA and the State of Florida may provide funds for cleaning up debris on private property or in gated communities, if the debris prevents access or is damaging the home. Your local officials can also tell you of a pickup schedule for debris placed on public property in your area. The U.S. Small Business Administration may also provide a low-interest loan to assist with debris removal. Some disaster volunteer groups also help prepare and remove debris for homeowners who are physically unable to do it themselves. Contact your county emergency manager, or go online to learn their current debris removal information.

Source: FEMA, U.S. Small Business Administration



The FEMA Application Process

What should an applicant expect when calling the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) toll-free number to apply for disaster assistance?

Applicants will reach an automated recording and will be asked to select English or Spanish. Once the selection is made, the actual application process begins. Callers will be advised

to have paper and pen available for taking notes. They will then be asked:

- What is the ZIP code where the damage occurred?

Then, because the same call-in number is used to follow up on a caller's application status, they will be given options. Option 1 will take callers to the registration process.

They will be advised to have the following information available:

- The date the damage occurred;
- The caller's Social Security number;
- The address of the damaged property;
- An address and telephone number where the applicant can be reached to receive FEMA information and/or to set up an appointment for an inspection. (An inspector will call within seven to 10 days to set up an appointment);
- Estimated family income;
- Insurance information; and
- County where the damage took place.

Applicants will be given a seven-digit registration number. This number and the Social Security number become the means of identification when calling in to report changes in the caller's information or to request status on a case.

Once the operator has received all the above information, the caller will be given information about FEMA programs and other possible assistance

available, depending on the caller's income, damages and insurance. Some of these programs may be based on the specific needs identified during the interview.

A copy of the application and a copy of "Help After a Disaster: Applicant's Guide to the Individuals & Households Program" will be sent. The caller will also receive letters explaining any assistance being provided or why the caller was not eligible for certain types of assistance. The applicant's guide is also available online at www.fema.gov/assistance/process/guide.shtm. This is a very useful publication that explains how FEMA's disaster assistance program works; describes additional kinds of help available from other federal, state and voluntary agencies; and gives many important tips on how to make the most of all these programs. FEMA urges all applicants to look in the applicant's guide first for answers to any questions they may have about disaster assistance.

Based on applicants' information, they may also be mailed a loan application from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). Information provided on the loan application helps determine what type of additional assistance is available, including grants. Often, applicants will be forwarded directly to an SBA employee for more information about the low-interest loan program.

The FEMA website, www.fema.gov, provides a wealth of information. Applicants may register online at the FEMA website by clicking on "Apply for Assistance" located in the top bar on the home page.

FEMA's toll-free teleregistration number is 1-800-621-FEMA (or 1-800-621-3362). The TTY number is 1-800-462-7585 for speech- or hearing-impaired. The helpline is open from 6:00 a.m. to midnight, Eastern time. Because of the large number of individuals with questions, FEMA recommends calling after 6:00 p.m., or on weekends, when fewer people are trying to call.

Source: www.fema.gov

DISASTER RECOVERY CENTERS

What are Disaster Recovery Centers and what services do they provide?

A Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) is a readily accessible facility or mobile office where applicants may go for information about FEMA or other disaster assistance programs or for questions related to their case. If there is a DRC open in the area, the location will be listed on the FEMA website.

NOTE: Applicants generally cannot register for assistance at a DRC, but instead must first register by applying online at www.fema.gov or calling toll-free 1-800-621-FEMA (or 1-800-621-3362); for hearing- or speech-impaired only, call TTY 1-800-462-7585.

Some of the services that a DRC may provide include:

- Guidance regarding disaster recovery;
- Clarification of any written correspondence received;

- Housing assistance and rental resource information;
- Answers to questions, resolution to problems and referrals to agencies that may provide further assistance;
- Status of applications being processed by FEMA;
- Small Business Administration (SBA) program information if there is an SBA representative at the Disaster Recovery Center location; and
- Assistance by local, state, and federal agencies.

FEMA representatives at the Disaster Recovery Center can answer questions and provide the status of an application. Representatives of the U.S. Small Business Administration will also be there. Check your local news media for the location of a center near you, or log on to www.fema.gov/assistance/disaster-recovery-center.

Source: www.fema.gov

Access to information regarding elder services and activities is available through the Elder Helpline Information and Referral service within each Florida county. For the hearing or speech impaired, all Elder Helplines can be accessed through the Florida Relay by simply dialing 711 from anywhere in the state.

Information & Referral

1-800-96-ELDER
(1-800-963-5337)

Florida Area Agencies on Aging (Counties Served)

Northwest Florida Area Agency on Aging, Inc.
5090 Commerce Park Circle
Pensacola, FL 32505
850-494-7101 • 1-866-531-8011
(Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton Counties)

Area Agency on Aging for North Florida, Inc.
2414 Mahan Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32308
850-488-0055 • 1-866-467-4624
(Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla and Washington Counties)

Mid-Florida Area Agency on Aging, Inc., dba Elder Options
100 SW 75th Street, #301
Gainesville, FL 32607
352-378-6649 • 1-800-262-2243
(Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Sumter, Suwannee and Union Counties)

Northeast Florida Area Agency on Aging, dba ElderSource
10688 Old St. Augustine Road
Jacksonville, FL 32257
904-391-6600 • 1-888-242-4464
(Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns and Volusia Counties)

Area Agency on Aging of Pasco-Pinellas, Inc.
9549 Koger Boulevard North
Gadsden Building, Suite 100
St. Petersburg, FL 33702
727-570-9696
(Pasco and Pinellas Counties)

West Central Florida Area Agency on Aging, Inc.
5905 Breckenridge Parkway, Suite F
Tampa, FL 33610-4239
813-740-3888 • 1-800-336-2226
(Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Manatee and Polk Counties)

Area Agency on Aging of Central Florida, Inc., dba Senior Resource Alliance
988 Woodcock Road, Suite 200
Orlando, FL 32803
407-514-1800
(Brevard, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties)

Senior Choices of Southwest Florida
15201 N. Cleveland Avenue, Suite 1100
North Fort Myers, FL 33903
239-652-6900 • 1-866-413-5337
(Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, Lee and Sarasota Counties)

Area Agency on Aging of Palm Beach/Treasure Coast, Inc.
4400 North Congress Avenue
West Palm Beach, FL 33407
561-684-5885 • 1-866-684-5885
(Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach and St. Lucie Counties)

Aging and Disability Resource Center of Broward County, Inc.
5300 Hiatus Road
Sunrise, FL 33351
954-745-9567
(Broward County)

Alliance for Aging, Inc.
760 NW 107th Avenue, Suite 214
Miami, FL 33172
305-670-6500
(Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties)

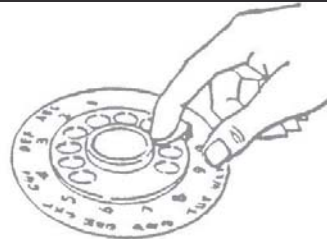
If you need information about, or referral to, a service provider outside Florida, call the national Eldercare Locator Service at 1-800-677-1116. An information specialist will assist you Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. – 11p.m. Eastern time. For people with Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf (TDDs), all Elder Helplines, as well as the Eldercare Locator Service, can be accessed through Florida Relay Service at 1-800-955-8771.

FLORIDA ELDER HELPLINE DIRECTORY

Please call the telephone number below in your area for information and referrals.

Alachua.....	800-262-2243	Lee.....	866-413-5337
Baker.....	888-242-4464	Leon.....	866-467-4624
Bay.....	866-467-4624	Levy.....	800-262-2243
Bradford.....	800-262-2243	Liberty.....	866-467-4624
Brevard.....	407-514-0019	Madison.....	866-467-4624
Broward.....	954-745-9779	Manatee.....	800-336-2226
Calhoun.....	866-467-4624	Marion.....	800-262-2243
Charlotte.....	866-413-5337	Martin.....	866-684-5885
Citrus.....	800-262-2243	Miami-Dade.....	305-670-4357
Clay.....	888-242-4464	Monroe.....	305-670-4357
Collier.....	866-413-5337	Nassau.....	888-242-4464
Columbia.....	800-262-2243	Okaloosa.....	866-531-8011
DeSoto.....	866-413-5337	Okeechobee.....	866-684-5885
Dixie.....	800-262-2243	Orange.....	407-514-0019
Duval.....	888-242-4464	Osceola.....	407-514-0019
Escambia.....	866-531-8011	Palm Beach.....	866-684-5885
Flagler.....	888-242-4464	Pasco.....	727-217-8111
Franklin.....	866-467-4624	Pinellas.....	727-217-8111
Gadsden.....	866-467-4624	Polk.....	800-336-2226
Gilchrist.....	800-262-2243	Putnam.....	800-262-2243
Glades.....	866-413-5337	Santa Rosa.....	866-531-8011
Gulf.....	866-467-4624	Sarasota.....	866-413-5337
Hamilton.....	800-262-2243	Seminole.....	407-514-0019
Hardee.....	800-336-2226	St. Johns.....	888-242-4464
Hendry.....	866-413-5337	St. Lucie.....	866-684-5885
Hernando.....	800-262-2243	Sumter.....	800-262-2243
Highlands.....	800-336-2226	Suwannee.....	800-262-2243
Hillsborough.....	800-336-2226	Taylor.....	866-467-4624
Holmes.....	866-467-4624	Union.....	800-262-2243
Indian River.....	866-684-5885	Volusia.....	888-242-4464
Jackson.....	866-467-4624	Wakulla.....	866-467-4624
Jefferson.....	866-467-4624	Walton.....	866-531-8011
Lafayette.....	800-262-2243	Washington.....	866-467-4624
Lake.....	800-262-2243		

Elder Helpline Can Assist Non-English Speakers



By calling the Elder Helpline, Florida's elders can access information and referral services through a translation service. Telephone interpreters provide live, on-the-line assistance by translating from English into as many as 148 different languages.

Are you worried that an elder relative or friend may be the victim of abuse? You can report known or suspected cases of abuse by calling Florida's Abuse Hotline at **1-800-96-ABUSE (1-800-962-2873)**.

Government and Voluntary Agencies

Disaster Contact Information

Family, friends, and neighbors who wish to assist elder or special-needs storm survivors may find the following list of telephone numbers helpful:

Florida Emergency Information Line	1-800-342-3557
FEMA Registration (first step for disaster assistance)	1-800-621-3362 (or 1-800-621-FEMA)
FEMA (TTY for Hearing Impaired)	1-800-462-7585
American Red Cross (food, shelter, financial assistance) (volunteers & donations)	1-800-733-2767 Español: 1-800-257-7575
Salvation Army	1-800-725-2769
Feeding America	1-800-771-2303
Florida Volunteer and Donations Hotline	1-800-354-3571
Elder Helpline (Information + Referral) (Florida Department of Elder Affairs)	1-800-963-5337 (or 1-800-96-ELDER)
Florida Department of Financial Services (claims problems)	1-800-227-8676 (or 1-800-22-STORM) TDD: 1-800-640-0886
Price Gouging Hotline (Florida Attorney General)	1-866-966-7226
Price Gouging Hotline (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services)	1-800-435-7352
Florida Abuse Hotline	1-800-962-2873 (or 1-800-96-ABUSE)
Small Business Administration Helpline (SBA loans for applicants)	1-800-659-2955
Social Security Administration (information on programs)	1-800-772-1213 TTY: 1-800-325-0778
IRS (tax information)	1-800-829-1040 TDD: 1-800-829-4059
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs (information and referral)	1-800-827-1000 TDD: 1-800-829-4833
FEMA Fraud & Abuse Hotline (Department of Homeland Security)	1-800-323-8603
Florida Child Care (resource and referral)	1-866-357-3239
Florida Power & Light (outages update)	1-800-468-8243
Unemployment Claims (Florida Department Economic Opportunity)	1-800-204-2418

Information needed when contacting FEMA

- Your Social Security number
- Current and pre-disaster address
- A telephone number where you can be contacted
- Insurance information
- Total household annual income
- A routing and account number from your bank (only necessary if you want to have disaster assistance funds transferred directly into your bank account)
- A description of your losses that were caused by the disaster

*Source: **Florida Division of Emergency Management** All numbers are correct at time of publication. Numbers are updated throughout the year at <http://floridadisaster.org/disability/snshelterlist.html>

Special Needs Registries

To learn about services, including special needs shelters, provided by your county for those with special needs or to sign up for the Special Needs Registry, call your county at the number below.*

Alachua	352-264-6500	Leon	850-488-5921
Baker	904-259-6111	Levy	352-486-5213
Bay	850-784-4000	Liberty	850-643-2339
Bradford	904-966-6336	Madison	850-973-3698
Brevard	321-637-6670	Manatee	941-749-3500 or 941-749-3505
Broward	954-357-6385 or TDD line- 954-357-5608	Marion	352-369-8100
Calhoun	850-674-8075	Martin	772-287-1652
Charlotte	941-833-4000	Miami-Dade	305-513-7700 305-468-5400 TDD 305-468-5402
Citrus	352-746-6555	Monroe	305-292-4591
Clay	904-284-7703	Nassau	904-548-4980
Collier	239-252-3600	Okaloosa	850-651-7150
Columbia	386-758-1125	Okeechobee	863-462-5819 863-763-3212
Dade	(See Miami-Dade)	Orange	407-836-9319
DeSoto	863-993-4831	Osceola	407-742-9000
Dixie	352-498-1240 ext. 231	Palm Beach	561-712-6400
Duval	904-630-2472	Pasco	727-847-8137 or (TDD) 727-847-8949
Escambia	850-471-6400	Pinellas	727-464-3800
Flagler	386-313-4200	Polk	863-298-7027
Franklin	850-653-8977	Putnam	386-329-0379
Gadsden	850-875-8642	Santa Rosa	850-983-5360
Gilchrist	386-935-5400	Sarasota	941-861-5000
Glades	863-946-6020	Seminole	407-665-5102
Gulf	850-229-9110	St. Johns	904-824-5550
Hamilton	386-792-6647	St. Lucie	772-462-8100
Hardee	863-773-6373	Sumter During Disaster	352-569-1660 352-569-3174
Hendry	863-674-5400	Suwannee	352-364-3405
Hernando	352-754-4083	Taylor	850-838-3575
Highlands	863-385-1112	Union	386-496-3211 or 386-496-4300
Hillsborough	813-307-8063 813-272-5900 TDD 813-301-7173	Volusia Daytona Beach Deland During Disaster New Smyrna Beach	386-258-4088 386-736-5980 386-423-3395 866-345-0345
Holmes	850-547-1112	Wakulla	850-745-7200
Indian River	772-567-2154	Walton	850-892-8065
Jackson	850-482-9678 or 850-718-0008	Washington	850-638-6203
Jefferson	850-342-0211		
Lafayette	386-294-1950		
Lake	352-343-9420		
Lee	239-533-3640 or 239-533-3622		