CLAY COUNTY ALL HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

A comprehensive guide created to assist in preparing for emergencies such as hurricanes, floods, fire, severe weather, terrorism and more.

facebook.com/ClayCtyEM
twitter.com/ClayCounty_EM
Alert.claycountygov.com
CONTACT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clay County Emergency Management Office</td>
<td>904-284-7703</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay County Fire Rescue</td>
<td>904-284-7703</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay County Health Department</td>
<td>904-529-2800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay County Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td>904-264-6512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Park Fire Department</td>
<td>904-264-3411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Park Police Department</td>
<td>904-264-5555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Cove Springs Police Department</td>
<td>904-529-2220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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ALERT CLAY COUNTY

What is my evacuation zone?
Where are my evacuation routes?
How do I develop a disaster plan?
What needs to be in my emergency supply kit?
How do I register for a special needs shelter?
How can I get emergency alert notifications?

All of these important questions and more can be quickly answered by visiting Clay County Emergency Management’s quick reference webpage:

Alert.claycountygov.com
Clay County, through the Florida Division of Emergency Management, makes available to its residents and business owners, a free, high-speed emergency notification system known as ALERT Clay County. This system provides Clay County residents and business owners the ability to receive emergency notifications on their home, business and cell phones as well as through text and email.

ALERT Clay County provides real time notifications for the following severe weather events: Tornado Warnings, Severe Thunderstorm Warnings and Flash Flood Warnings. These warnings are put forth as they are issued for areas of the county by the National Weather Service. The system also provides real time notification for other specific emergencies such as missing children, hazardous materials spills and evacuation notices.

To ensure that the system will contact you when your home or business is threatened by an emergency or severe weather, simply register your address and contact information into the ALERT Clay County portal, located on the Emergency Management website ALERT.claycountygov.com. Automatic alerts are issued for severe thunderstorm warnings, flash flood warnings, and tornado warnings.

Should you have any questions regarding this emergency notification system or need assistance signing-up, please contact Clay County Emergency Management at (904) 284-7703.
FLOODING

A FLOOD WARNING WILL BE ISSUED WHEN FLOOD WATERS THREATEN LIFE OR PROPERTY.

If a tropical cyclone stalls over the region, inland flooding can be a major threat even hundreds of miles inland.

Flooding is one of Florida's most frequent hazards. Clay County is vulnerable to flooding from several causes, including heavy rainfall events associated with a tropical cyclone or a severe summertime thunderstorm. River flooding is also a hazard, especially for properties along the Black Creek River Basin.

**Types of Flooding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable areas (not exclusive):</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• All areas are subject to heavy rainfall flooding</td>
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<tr>
<td>• More prone areas include areas in designated flood zones, low lying areas and areas that have traditionally experienced poor drainage.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation that may cause the flooding:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Slow moving showers and thunderstorms</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Long bands of showers and storms</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of information</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radar Imagery:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radar.weather.gov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential Rainfall:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wpc.ncep.noaa.gov</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fresh Water (Rainfall)</th>
<th>River &amp; Estuary</th>
<th>Storm Surge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Waterfront interests including those along the St. Johns River, and its tributaries, and manholes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Black Creek is a fast responding basin which quickly rises when heavy rainfall occurs.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Storm Surge</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Communities near inland rivers and creeks including the St. Johns River and Doctors Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tropical systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strong storm systems over the Atlantic Ocean (non-tropical)</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Hurricane Center</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nhc.noaa.gov</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
FLOODING

Before a Flood

- Sign up for Alert.claycountygov.com to get flood warnings.
- Store important documents and photos of your valuables in a safe place outside of your home.
- Purchase a NOAA Weather Radio & build a Disaster Supply Kit.
- Learn your flood risk. Find your property elevation & learn if you are in a flood zone. Call the Clay County Zoning Division at 904-278-4705.
- Evaluate your insurance coverage. Many home insurance policies DO NOT cover flooding. Remember that it takes 30 days for a new policy to become active.
- It is highly encouraged to purchase flood insurance, even if it is not required.
- Visit the National Flood Insurance Program at www.floodsmart.gov to learn flood mitigation methods you can take in advance of a flood.
- Plan two evacuation routes in case the primary route is cutoff by flood waters.
- Do not park your vehicle near flood prone areas.

During a Flood

- Listen to your NOAA Weather Radio to monitor forecast information.
- For properties along Black Creek, monitor river levels and rises by going to: https://water.weather.gov/ahps2/index.php?wfo=jax.
- If flooding begins in your area, go to higher ground.
- **DO NOT ENTER FLOOD WATERS!**
- **Never** drive through water of unknown depth. There are many potential dangers including swift moving water, sinkholes, dangerous submerged objects, electrically charged water from an unseen power source, etc.
- If walking, do not attempt to cross flowing streams. A mere 6 inches of moving water can knock an adult down.
During a Flood, Continued

River levels can be monitored using hydrographs. This hydrograph indicated a rapid rise along the North Fork of the Black Creek River in September 2017.

The website for monitoring river levels, including sites along the St Johns River is: water.weather.gov/ahps2

When opening the above website, select Jacksonville in the dropdown menu, and click on the green icon closest to you.

Black Creek Hydrograph

After A Flood

- Be cautious of wildlife that sought higher ground in a flood event, including ants, snakes and alligators.
- If your home flooded, it may not be safe to enter. Do not return to the area until approval has been given by local authorities.
- Only use battery powered light to examine damage, no open flames.
- Have electrical wiring & electronics inspected by a licensed electrician before restoring power.
- If gas is used in your home, ensure the utility company checks for leaks before service is restored.
- Discard all food in tin cans that are swollen, leaking, or corroded due to contact with flood water. All other cans should be cleansed with a bleach-water solution before opening.
- Consume only safe drinking water & clean ice.
- Check with the Clay County Health Department before consuming any well water that could possibly be contaminated.

For more information on preparing for a flood visit: floodsmart.gov
THUNDERSTORMS & TORNADOES

Watch vs. Warning

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues weather watches and warnings for the protection of life and property.

A WATCH means... Caution! Be Alert! Conditions are favorable for bad weather. Monitor the latest weather forecast!

A WARNING means... Get to Safety! Take ACTION! The dangerous weather is imminent. Seek appropriate shelter from the

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms can develop all months of the year in Clay County, and are most frequent in late spring through early fall. All thunderstorms have the potential to produce deadly lightning. Remember, when thunder roars, go indoors!

Severe Thunderstorm Warning

A Severe Thunderstorm Warning is issued when a thunderstorm is expected to produce large hail one inch in diameter or greater and/or is expected to produce dangerous wind gusts of 58 mph or greater.

Tornadoes & Waterspouts

Strong to severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes or waterspouts, which are tornadoes over water. A Tornado Warning is issued when the NWS determines a tornado is likely by using radar or when a tornado is sighted.
Florida is the thunderstorm and lightning capitol of the United States. All thunderstorms have the potential to produce lightning, not just severe thunderstorms.

Approximately 60 people have been killed by lightning in the State of Florida since 2007. In 2018 alone, there were seven lightning caused fatalities in Florida.

Lightning is a plasma, which is very hot, even hotter than parts of the sun. As the bolt moves through the air, it heats the air around it very quickly, causing the air to rapidly expand and make the sound of thunder.

For the most proactive lightning safety, check the forecast and scan the sky. If thunderstorms are possible and tall, puffy white clouds begin to form, then your lightning risk is increasing.

Also, check radar. If there are little cells of blue, green, and yellow, then your lightning risk is likely low. If those cells begin to morph into red masses, then the likelihood of them becoming thunderstorms has increased. There are many phone applications and internet based radar sources including the below free option from the National Weather Service, which can help you track potential thunderstorm activity. Be proactive when it comes to lightning safety; go indoors before the first strike!
THUNDERSTORMS & TORNADOES

Before the Storm

- Get a NOAA Weather Radio.
- Sign up for ALERT Clay County using your home, cell and business phone number(s) as well as your email.
- Identify a storm shelter location in your home, school and/or workplace. Retreat to this location when severe weather threatens. An adequate storm shelter should:
  - Be on the lowest floor, away from windows.
  - Contain your Emergency Supply Kit.
  - Have blankets & pillows (protection from debris).
  - Potential locations: bathroom, hallway, closet.
  - Have enough room to get into the Tornado Crouch Position. (shown on this page)
- Drill, drill, drill! Practice going to your shelter and getting into the tornado crouch position with your family and coworkers. Know where to go and what to do before the danger threatens!

During the Storm

- Take shelter. Retreat to your home or workplace. Get into the tornado crouch position.
- If you are outside or traveling in a car, retreat to a sturdy building. If a building is not available, get out of your car, and lie flat in a low ditch or culvert. You are trying to get low to the ground to reduce your contact with wind blown debris.

After the Storm Passes

- Stay Calm. Remain in your shelter until the tornado or severe storm has passed.
- Check people near you for injuries. Begin first aid & seek help if needed. Call 911.
- Do not light candles or cause sparks, as gas leaks may be possible. Use battery powered light sources instead.
- Check your home for damage. Avoid downed power lines. The lines could be energized.
- NEVER go into an area of flood water. Downed power lines could send an electrical charge through water.
- Tune into local media emergency broadcasts for information and instructions.
TEMPERATURE EXTREMES: WARM WEATHER

Daily high temperatures above 90 degrees combined with high humidity are common in Clay County generally from May through early September. The combination of high temperatures and high humidity create elevated heat index values, which indicate what it actually “feels like” outside. The National Weather Service will issue Heat Advisories or an Excessive Heat Warning when the below criteria are met:

**Heat Advisory:**
Issued when the heat index is expected to be between 108–112°F.

**Excessive Heat Warning:**
Issued when the heat index is expected to be 113°F or greater.

Heat Stress Mitigation
- If possible, remain indoors, in air conditioning during the heat of the day.
- Wear lightweight, loose fitting, cotton clothes.
- Do not engage in strenuous activities.
- Drink cool, non-alcoholic & non-caffeinated beverages. If your doctor has restricted fluid intake, consult him/her as to how much you should drink during dangerously hot weather.
- Take a cool shower or bath.
- Ensure that pets have access to water & shade.
- Check on the elderly, relatives & neighbors.
- NEVER leave kids, pets or the elderly alone in a parked car.

Remember that even the fittest athletes are prone to heat stress! Take a break and “chill” during hot temperatures!
Freezing temperatures occur almost every year in Clay County, especially inland away from the St. Johns River basin. Areas of the county including Middleburg, Oakleaf, Keystone Heights and Penney Farms have traditionally been more vulnerable to freezing temperatures because of their inland locations. When cold temperatures are forecast, the National Weather Service will issue freeze and wind chill advisories when the below criteria are met.

**Freeze Warning:**
Issued when the temperature falls to 32° F or lower for at least 2 hours.

**Frost Advisory:**
Issued when conditions to produce widespread frost are forecast.

**Hard Freeze Warning:**
Issued when the temperature falls to 27° F or lower for at least 2 hours.

**Wind Chill Advisory:**
Issued when wind is 10 mph or greater for at least 4 hours and the wind chill is between 6° and 20° F.

**Cold Weather Preparations:**
- Stay indoors & use safe heating sources.
- Be cautious of the fire danger from space heaters and candles, especially if they are near flammable materials.
- Do not refuel kerosene heaters indoors.
- Ensure fireplace flumes work properly.
- Do not use charcoal or other fuel-burning devices (grills) indoors.
- Install at least one carbon monoxide detector per floor in your home.
- When outdoors, stay dry.
- Stay hydrated.
- Wear layers of loose fitting, warm clothes.
- Bring pets and sensitive vegetation inside.
- Check on the elderly.

[Wind Chill Chart](www.weather.gov/media/unr/windchill.pdf)
TROPICAL CYCLONES

Hurricanes, tropical storms and tropical depressions are all considered “Tropical Cyclones” which are areas of low pressure that form over warm ocean or Gulf of Mexico waters. These storms can form any time of year. Hurricane Season officially runs from June 1st through November 30th, when waters are typically the warmest to support Tropical Cyclone development.

The center of the storm is called the “eye” and the strongest winds in the storm are found around the eyewall. Rotating around the eye of the storm are bands of heavy rainfall and thunderstorms, which can produce flooding rainfall, strong and damaging wind gusts, as well as tornadoes.

The cross-section of a well organized tropical storm or hurricane. It is safest to remain indoors until the storm has fully passed. Winds may weaken between rain bands and during the passage of the eye.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hurricane Category</th>
<th>Wind Speed (MPH)</th>
<th>Definition/Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>74-95</td>
<td>Very dangerous winds will produce some damage. Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>96-110</td>
<td>Very dangerous winds will produce some damage. Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>111-129</td>
<td>Devastating damage will occur. Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof, decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>130-156</td>
<td>Catastrophic damage will occur. Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>&gt;157</td>
<td>Catastrophic damage will occur. A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to ensure that individuals are prepared to deal with Tropical Storms or Hurricanes, they should start with the following: 1) Have a Family Disaster Supply Kit, 2) Maintain a Family Disaster Plan, 3) Register for Emergency Alert Notifications through Alert.claycountygov.com.

The Family Disaster Supply Kit should contain enough essential supplies to sustain an individual or family for at least a week. A Family Disaster Plan should include a strategy concerning whether or not you will stay in place or evacuate during a hurricane. The plan should detail how you will prepare your home, where you will go, who you will notify, what you should take with you and how you will evacuate, if need be. Registering for emergency notifications will help ensure that you know if there are watches and warnings issued for an impending storm and whether or not an official evacuation order has been issued.

**Preparing Property for Tropical Cyclones**

- Trim dead tree branches.
- Strengthen garage doors.
- Check soundness of roof.
- Clean gutters.
- Install hurricane shutters.
- Secure loose outdoor objects.
- Bring in lawn furniture.
- Have your home inspected by a structural engineer to learn of specific wind stress vulnerabilities and how to mitigate them.
- Tie down boats.
- Create and maintain a Disaster Supply Kit.
TROPICAL CYCLONES: MAKE YOUR KIT & PLAN

Family Disaster Supply Kit

* Water: One gallon per person, per day for at least 7 days.
* Enough non-perishable food to last for at least 7 days.
* Specialty foods for infants & elderly.
* Manual can opener, foil, paper plates, utensils.
* Toiletries & medications.
* Blankets, pillows, extra clothing, rain gear, shoes.
* Insect repellent & sunscreen.
* First aid kit & sanitary wipes.
* Flashlights, batteries.
* Keys & Cash.
* Important documents in a waterproof container.
* Entertainment: Books, games, etc.

Pet Supplies

Family Disaster Plan

* Discuss the hazards that could impact your family.
* Know your home’s vulnerabilities to storm surge, flooding & wind.
* Locate a storm shelter area within your home.
* Designate a meeting place with your family should you become separated.
* Post emergency numbers by the phone & program them into your cell phone.
* Teach children when and how to call 911.
* Make an inventory of your belongings including costs, dates of purchase & serial numbers. Attach receipts. Take a video inventory. Some insurance companies require proof of cost if an item is claimed.
* Ensure your NOAA Weather Radio is in good working order.
* Make arrangements for your pet’s safety.
* Determine when, where & how your family would evacuate, if needed.
* Share your evacuation plans with relatives/friends outside of the area.
* If you have no transportation, make arrangements with someone to help transport you and your family in case you need to evacuate.
* Remember to practice your Family Disaster Plan.
* You can find more information on planning for an emergency at ready.gov
TROPICAL CYCLONES

Hurricane season is June 1st to November 30th, but it is important to monitor tropical activity throughout the year. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) provides official tropical cyclone outlooks and forecasts at: www.hurricanes.gov. National Hurricane Center issues five-day and three-day tropical forecast tracks.

5 Days Before Potential Impact

- Ensure emergency supply kit is fully stocked.
- Gas and service your vehicle.
- Monitor radio, TV, or NOAA Weather Radio for status and forecasts updates.
- Secure lawn furniture and other loose, light weight objects such as garbage cans and garden tools.
- Purchase materials to board up windows (if shutters do not exist) and begin boarding up your home.

TAPE PROVIDES NO PROTECTION!

72 Hours Before Landfall

When you’re in the 3-day Tropical Cyclone Track Forecast Cone

- Double check your emergency supplies kit.
- Fill your vehicle’s gas tank.
- Get cash, secure papers and valuables and gather prescription medication.
- If you plan to evacuate, make final preparations to secure your home, and make reservations for lodging or locate an emergency shelter.
- Complete boarding up of windows.
- Communicate emergency evacuation plans to friends and family.

HURRICANE WARNING

When a Hurricane or Tropical Storm Warning is Issued: If Leaving

- Confirm travel arrangements and leave early to avoid getting caught in traffic.
- Turn off gas and propane tanks.
- Unplug small appliances.
- Empty the refrigerator/freezer.
- Close storm shutters, board up doors & windows, brace garage doors. Do not use tape on windows.
- Lock home securely.
- Turn off utilities.
- Take pets with you.
If a Tropical Cyclone prompts county officials to order an evacuation, it will be done so by Zone (A, B, C or D), with Zone A being the most vulnerable and evacuated first, then Zone B, then Zone C, then Zone D. There are also additional evacuation zones specific to the North and South prongs of Black Creek. Evacuation Zones have been determined using a variety of information, including projected storm surge, existing flood zones and historical data. As such, it is important to understand that evacuation zones do not directly correlate with the category of a threatening storm.

***Please note that regardless of location, if you reside in a mobile home or other type of vulnerable housing, you are considered to be in an evacuation zone. If you need assistance in locating your evacuation zone, visit ALERT.claycountygov.com or contact Clay County Emergency Management at 904-284-7703.

The intent of an evacuation is to get out of the hazard area. Remember, that may mean traveling tens of miles instead of hundreds of miles. Evacuate early and avoid getting caught in traffic. Get to a safe area as soon as possible. Monitor local news broadcasts for potential impacts of tropical cyclones.

**If You Choose Not to Evacuate**

- Notify family members of your location.
- Store disaster supply kit and important papers in a water tight protected place.
- Fill tubs, sinks and extra jugs with water.
- Monitor radio and television for weather conditions.
- Stay indoors until authorities declare the storm over.
- Stay away from windows and exterior doors and seek shelter in a bathroom or room in the center of the house or basement. A bathtub can provide some shelter if you cover yourself with plywood or a mattress.
- If power is lost, turn off major appliances to prevent a power surge when electricity is restored.
- If using a generator to power your home, consult a licensed electrician.
- Never operate a portable generator indoors or in a poorly ventilated area.
If You Plan to Evacuate to an Emergency Shelter

1. Remember a shelter is a refuge of last resort, and the environment can be challenging.
2. Plan to bring to a shelter: Identification, disaster supply kit, food, change of clothes, prescription medications, sleeping bag and pillow, cash and credit cards, flashlight and batteries, toiletries, important papers, important phone numbers, and quiet activities for children.
3. Know that not every shelter is open during every event. During an actual event, true shelter locations will be announced through local media and www.claycounty.gov.
4. A current list of evacuation shelters, special needs shelters and pet friendly shelters can be located at claycounty.gov.
5. Don’t forget to plan for your pets. You can prepare a pet disaster plan at floridadisaster.org/planprepare/pet-plan.

Clay County Emergency Shelter during Hurricane Irma, 2017
Special Medical Needs Registry

Clay County Emergency Management maintains a registry of individuals within the county who have special medical needs. This includes individuals who may require daily skilled nursing care, assistance with daily living, or have life sustaining or saving medical equipment, which requires electricity.

* This excludes individuals who are currently in hospitals, nursing homes or assisted living facilities as these entities are required by law to develop plans for the emergency needs of their clients.

To Register:

Registration does not guarantee a person will receive assistance during an event. Rather, the information within the registry helps provide important information to local emergency management officials, which will help them better plan for the needs of the county’s special medical needs population in the event of an emergency.

Registered individuals will have their information evaluated to determine if they are candidates to utilize the county’s sole Special Medical Needs Shelter. This shelter is a refuge of last resort for individuals who have special medical needs and must evacuate. Sheltered individuals should be accompanied by a caregiver for the duration of their stay.

Special Medical Needs Shelters provide some generated plugs for minor medical equipment such as oxygen concentrators, a limited numbers of padded cots and the presence of limited nursing staff from the county Health Department.

To register within the Special Needs Registry contact Clay County Emergency Management at 904-284-7703 and request to have an application mailed to you. Also, application forms can be completed online at Alert.claycountygov.com. Shelter determination letters will be sent to individuals following the receipt and review of their application.

* Please note that Special Needs Shelters are not pet-friendly however, bona-fide service animals are allowed.

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Special Needs Shelter Minimal Go Kit Checklist

**MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES**
- Documentation of specific medical information
- List of current medications and at least a 5-day supply
- Oxygen supplies
- Wound care supplies
- Any other specialized medical equipment/items you may need

**BEDDING (Cots may be provided)**
- Twin air mattress/cot/bedding
- Portable lawn/lounge chair

**Caregiver**
- Bedding (sheets, blankets and pillow)

**Client**
- Bedding (sheets, blankets and pillow)

**PERSONAL ITEMS**
- Body wipes and/or washcloth and towel(s)
- Brush or comb and deodorant
- ID with current address
- Important papers, contacts, and a small amount of cash
- Incontinence supplies
- Undergarments and socks
- Extra clothing items
- Advanced legal directives: Last Will and Testament, Living Will and/or Power of Attorney
- Special dietary foods, if you require them
- Snack and/or other comfort foods (general meals are normally provided at the shelter)

**SERVICE ANIMAL SUPPLIES**
- Food, dishes, and medicines
- Plastic bags, disposable gloves and other required sanitary needs/supplies
An Active Assailant is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and/or populated area; in most cases, active assailants use firearm(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO TO MITIGATE HARM**

- Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers.
- Take note of the nearest exits in any facility you visit.
  - When in public areas, keep children close.
- Watch out for indicators of violence by co-workers, acquaintances or family members.

**WHEN AN ACTIVE ASSAILANT IS IN THE VICINITY**

- Have an escape route and plan in mind
- Leave your belongings behind
- Keep your hands visible

- Hide in an area out of the assailant’s view
- If possible, block entry to your hiding place and lock the doors
- Silence your cell phone
- Remain quiet

- As a last resort and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the assailant
- Act as aggressively as possible against him/her
- Throw items and improvise weapons
- Yell and scream
- Commit to your actions as if your life depends on it…it does

Call 911 when it is safe to do so. If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to hear what is going on.
What is the flu?
The flu is an illness caused by flu viruses. The flu may make people cough and have a sore throat and fever. They may also have a runny or stuffy nose, feel tired, have body aches, or show other signs that they are not well. The flu happens every year and is more common in the fall and winter in the U.S. People of all ages can get the flu, from babies and young adults, to the elderly.

How does the flu spread?
People who have the flu can spread the virus by coughing or sneezing. Droplets released when a sick person coughs, sneezes, or talks can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby. The droplets can also be inhaled into the lungs. People may also catch the flu by touching their mouth or nose after touching something with the virus on it, such as doorknobs, tables, or an infected person’s dirty hand.

Symptoms of the flu
Some of the symptoms of the flu are fever, chills, headache, tiredness and weakness, dry hacking cough, sore throat, and muscle and body aches. Contact your healthcare provider if you think you have the flu.

Prevention and Treatment
What can you do to protect yourself from getting sick. The CDC recommends these steps to fight the flu:
HOW TO

PREPARE YOUR HOME
FOR WILDFIRES

WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION STEPS THAT CAN MAKE YOUR HOME SAFER DURING A WILDFIRE

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

1. HOME IGNITION ZONES
Limiting the amount of flammable vegetation, choosing fire-resistant building materials and construction techniques, along with periodic exterior maintenance in the three home ignition zones - increases the chances your home will survive a wildfire when exposed to embers and/or a surface fire. The zones include the Immediate Zone: 0 to 5 feet around the house; Intermediate Zone: 5 to 30 feet; and the Extended Zone: 30 to 100 feet.

2. LANDSCAPING AND MAINTENANCE
To reduce ember ignitions and fire spread, trim branches that overhang the home, porch and deck and prune branches of large trees up to (depending on their height) 6 to 10 feet from the ground. Remove plants containing resins, oils and waxco and ensure mulches in the Immediate Zone (0 to 5 feet around the house) are non-combustible options like crushed stone and gravel. Maintain vegetation annually.

FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION

3. ROOFING AND VENTS
Class A fire-rated roofing products offer the best protection. Examples include: Composite shingles, metal, concrete and clay tiles. Inspect shingles or roof tiles and replace or repair those that are loose or missing to prevent ember penetration. Box-in eaves, but provide ventilation to prevent condensation and mildew. Roof and attic vents should be screened to prevent ember entry.

4. DECKS AND PORCHES
Never store flammable materials underneath decks or porches. Remove dead vegetation and debris from under decks porches and between deck board joints.

5. SIDING AND WINDOWS
Embers can collect in small nooks and crannies and ignite combustible materials; radiant heat from flames can crack windows. Use fire-resistant siding such as brick, fiber-cement, plaster or stucco and dual-pane tempered glass windows.

6. EMERGENCY RESPONDER ACCESS
Ensure your home and neighborhood has legible and clearly marked street names and numbers. Driveways should be at least 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 15 feet, for emergency vehicle access.

BE PREPARED

Develop, discuss and practice an emergency action plan with everyone in your home. Include details for pets, large animals and livestock. Know two ways out of your neighborhood and have a pre-designated meeting place. Always evacuate if you feel it’s unsafe to stay – don’t wait to receive an emergency notification if you feel threatened from the fire.

Conduct an annual insurance policy check-up to adjust for local building costs, codes and new renovations. Create/update a home inventory to help settle claims faster.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Store firewood away from the home
- Mow the lawn regularly
- Prune low-hanging tree branches
- Landscape with fire-resistant plants
- Create small fuel breaks with hardscaping features

TALK TO YOUR LOCAL FORESTRY AGENCY OR FIRE DEPARTMENT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE SPECIFIC WILDFIRE RISK WHERE YOU LIVE.

VISIT FIREWISE.ORG FOR MORE DETAILS
HOME FIRES

According to the United States Fire Administration, an average of 4,000 Americans die each year in fires and approximately 25,000 are injured. An overwhelming number of fires occur in the home. The following are tips to help prevent and survive a fire.

Home Fire Prevention:

• Ensure that your home has a working smoke detector. Test it monthly. Keep it free of dust and replace the batteries once a year. Smoke detectors themselves should be replaced as recommended by the manufacturer. For more information: www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Staying-safe/Safety-equipment/Smoke-alarms

• Never overload circuits or extension cords. Do not place cords and wires under rugs, over nails or in high traffic areas. Immediately turn off appliances that overheat, sputter, spark, or emit an unusual smell. Have them professionally repaired or replaced.

• When using appliances, follow the manufacturer's safety precautions. Unplug appliances when they are not in use. Use safety caps to cover unused outlets, especially if your home has small children.

• Keep combustible materials at least 36 inches away from heaters or warming devices. If you have a fireplace, ensure that it is covered by a screen. Keep your chimney free of obstructions and cleaned annually.

• Kerosene heaters should be used only where approved by authorities. Never use gasoline or camp stove fuel. Refuel outside and only after the heater has cooled.

• Turn off portable heaters when you leave a room.

• Think about investing in home fire sprinklers.

• Ensure that each member of your family has and is familiar with a plan of escape from every room in your home. Select a location where everyone can meet after escaping the house. For more information, please visit: www.nfpa.org

• Teach your children about the dangers of fire and to stay away from stoves and fireplaces.

• Ensure that your senior family members have plans for fire prevention and response.

• If you use gas, propane or a fireplace, install a carbon monoxide detector.

• Clean drier lint trap regularly and clean exhaust fans annually.

In the event of a fire in your home, stay low to the floor and exit as quickly as possible. Cover your nose and mouth with a dry cloth. If a door is hot to the touch, do not open it. Seek an alternate escape route. Stay below the smoke at all times. If your clothes catch on fire, remember to stop, drop and roll, in order to put out the flames.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons and radioactive materials. Hazards can occur during production, storage, transportation, use or disposal. If chemicals are used or stored unsafely, your community could be at risk. In case of a hazardous materials emergency, listen to local radio or television stations for detailed information and instructions and follow www.claycountygov.com or https://www.facebook.com/ClayCtyEm/. Follow the instructions carefully. Remember that some toxic chemicals are odorless, so be sure to stay away from the contaminated area to minimize risk for you and your family. For more information, please visit: https://www.ready.gov/hazardous-materials-incidents

If You are Asked to Evacuate

- Evacuate immediately.
- Stay tuned to local radio or television stations for information on evacuation routes, temporary shelters, and procedures.
- Follow the routes recommended by the authorities. Shortcuts may not be safe.
- If there is time, close all windows, vents and turn off attic fans to minimize contamination in the house.
- Take pre-assembled disaster supplies with you as you evacuate.
- Help any neighbors who may require special assistance.

If You are Caught Outside

- If you are in the immediate area, shelter in place.
- Stay away from accident victims until the hazardous material has been identified.
- Stay upstream, uphill and upwind.
- Try to go at least one-half mile from the contaminated area, and encourage other to stay away.
- Do not walk into or touch any spilled liquid, airborne mists, or condensed solid chemical deposits.
- Try not to inhale gases, fumes and smoke.
- If possible, cover mouth with a cloth while leaving the dangerous area.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

If you are instructed to Shelter-in-Place:

- Bring all pets inside.
- Close and lock all exterior doors and windows.
- Close vents, fireplace dampers, and as many interior doors as possible.
- Turn off air conditioners and any other ventilation systems. If possible, seal your air vents with wet towels or plastic sheeting and duct tape.
- Go into the pre-selected shelter room.
- Seal gaps under doorway and windows with wet towels or plastic sheeting and duct tape.
- Seal gaps around window and air conditioning units, bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans, and stove and dryer vents with duct tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper, or aluminum foil wrap.
- Use material to fill cracks and holes in the room, such as those found around pipes.
- If there is a chance gas or vapors could have entered the building, take shallow breaths through a cloth or towel.
- Avoid eating or drinking any food or water that may be contaminated.

For more information on preparing for a hazardous materials incident: www.ready.gov/hazardous-materials-incidents
We would like to thank the following agencies for their assistance with this brochure:

Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee for Hazardous Materials

The Clay County Division of Emergency Management hopes that you find this information helpful and informative. Although the information presented in the booklet is believed to be reliable and current, we make no guarantees as to absolute applicability.