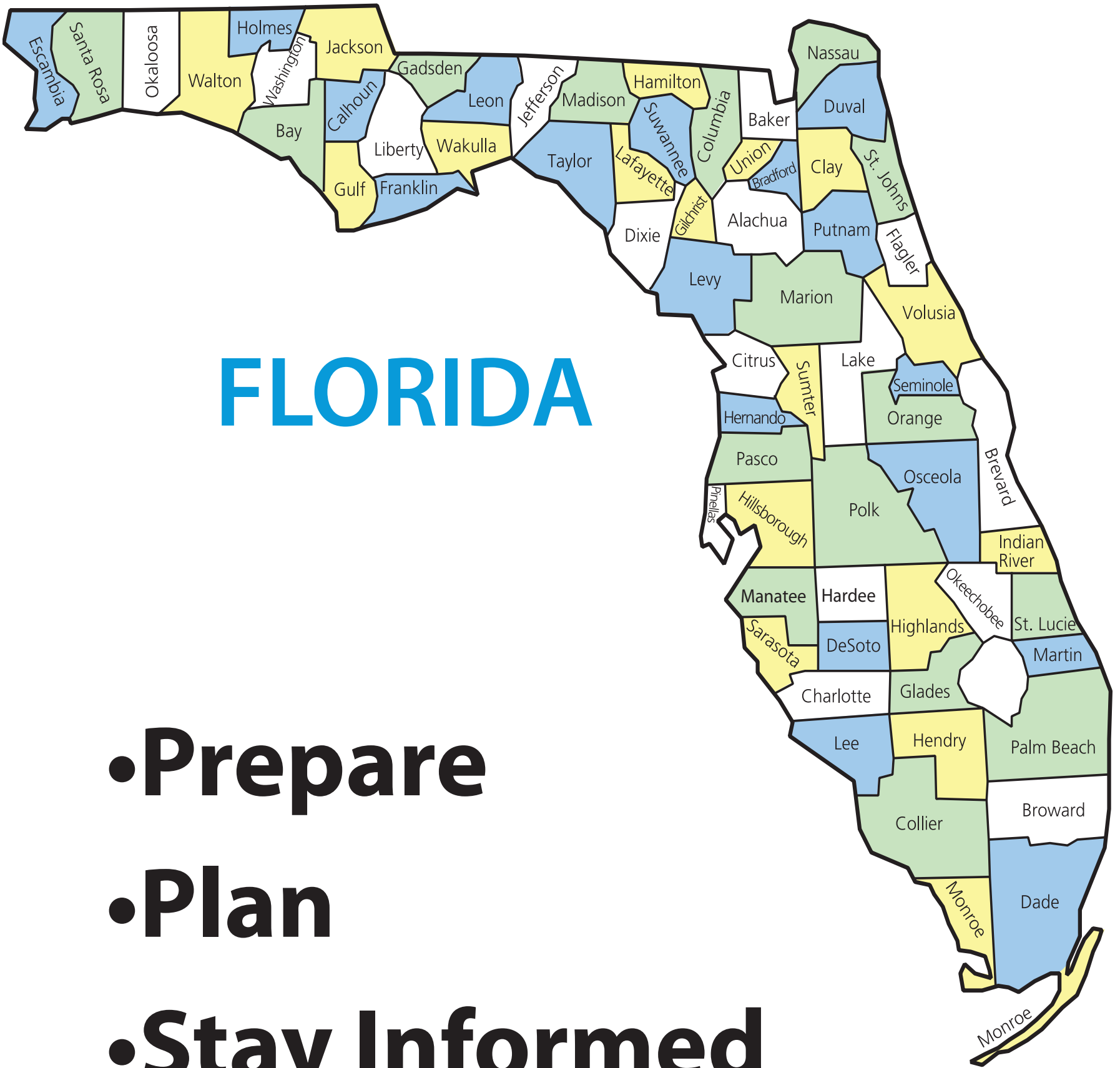


Florida Emergency Preparedness Guide



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Contents

Make an Emergency Plan - The basics _____	3
Create effective evacuation steps _____	3
Maintain your plan, supplies and equipment _____	4
Make a pet plan _____	5
Before an emergency _____	5
Food Safety _____	6
After an emergency _____	6
Help Children Cope _____	7
Make an emergency supply kit, the basics _____	7
Water, food and medicines _____	7
Glasses, hearing aids, medical devices, first aid kit _____	9
Clothing, bedding and other items _____	10
Babies and pets _____	11
Important documents, property, contacts, medical _____	11
Additional information for people with disabilities _____	13
Stay or evacuate _____	16
Flooding _____	18
Shelter Information _____	19
Services in your community _____	20
Disaster contact information _____	21
Special Needs Shelter Registeries telephone numbers _____	22 - 25
County Health Department telephone numbers _____	25 - 27

Make an Emergency Plan

Your Plan, Just Make It!

- What you and your family will do.
- What to have on hand.
- What to take with you.
- Where to go, if necessary.
- A pet plan.

The basics

- List each person your plan will cover and each person's full contact information.
- List all supplies and equipment needed for each person in your plan. It may be 72 hours or more before help can arrive.
- Identify any health conditions or disability-related needs of your group and include instructions.
- Decide on where you will go if an evacuation becomes necessary.
- Plan your route and include alternate options.
- Make copies of financial, insurance and medical records and keep them with your emergency plan.
- Be sure children know and understand the emergency plan.
- Each person will need identification and contact information to carry with them in an evacuation, especially children and older adults.
- Include your service animals and family pets in your plan.

Create effective evacuation steps

- Be clear about where you will go in an evacuation. Decide if you will stay with friends or relatives in a safe location, stay in a hotel or motel, or go to a county approved public shelter.
-

If someone in your evacuation group needs basic medical care on a daily basis, a Special Needs shelter may be an option.

- Contact your county emergency management office (see page 20) for more information.
- Be aware of each person's transportation needs.
- Keep up your vehicle's basic maintenance and refill the gas tank when it reaches half-full.
- If you know you will need transportation assistance in an emergency, pre-register with your county emergency management office.
- This will enable the responding agency to plan for needs in advance.
- Determine two additional emergency locations to meet in case you are unable to return home. One should be nearby your home, and the other outside of your neighborhood. Be sure everyone listed in your evacuation plan is familiar with these rally points.
- Identify a central emergency contact person for your group. Choose a friend or family member who lives outside the area and provide contact information for everyone in your group. Be sure each person has the central contact's phone numbers, email and street address.
- Remember, in most cases, an evacuation means to go tens of miles, not hundreds of miles away.

Maintain your plan, supplies & equipment

- Review and practice your plan every six months.
- Conduct fire and emergency evacuation drills every six months with everyone in your home.
- Check food supplies every six months for expiration dates. Use any food about to expire and replace it in your supply kit.
- Read the indicator on your fire extinguishers and follow the manufacturer's recharge instructions.

- Test smoke and carbon monoxide alarms monthly and change the batteries at least once a year. Replace alarms every 10 years.

Make a pet plan

- List the basic supplies needed for a minimum of three days for each pet: healthy food, water, medicine, bed, leash, muzzle, toys and a carrier for each animal.
- Have up-to-date immunization records for your pet and keep them with your emergency plan.
- Have your pet wear a collar and identification tag at all times, and add your cell phone number or your veterinarian's phone number on your pet's ID tag.
- Know if your evacuation destination (friends, hotel or shelter) is pet-friendly.
- Find out what your community's plans and resources are for protecting pets in an emergency.
- Contact your veterinarian, local animal shelter or humane society for information about their emergency plans to shelter pets.

Take Action!

Before an emergency

- Have emergency cash on hand and keep your car's gas tank full.
- Know where you are going and how you plan to get there before you leave home. Let others know your destination and intended route.
- Leaving early in an evacuation is helpful.
- Leaving later may not allow you enough time to reach safe shelter.
- Remember that people in other areas of the state may have received evacuation orders, so if you leave early, roads may already be congested.
- Know what alternate routes are available before you leave.

Food safety

- Turn refrigerator and freezer controls to the coldest settings. Only open the refrigerator or freezer during a power outage when necessary.
- Food will stay frozen for up to 48 hours if a freezer is full and tightly packed.
- Food may keep for 24 hours in a partially-filled freezer.
- You can fill empty freezer spaces with reusable ice containers. Fill empty plastic containers about 90 percent full with water, loosely cap the containers and place in freezer.
- If food in the freezer does defrost, use it within one or two days. Never refreeze food that has thawed completely. If you're unsure food is safe, throw it out!

After an emergency

- Carry valid ID. You may be asked to show proof of residency to be allowed back into your home neighborhood.
- If you are home, stay home. This will help keep roads clear for emergency responders.
- If there was flooding, be aware of snakes, insects and animals driven to higher ground.
- Avoid downed or damaged power wires.
- Enter your house with caution. Do not strike matches until you are certain there are no gas leaks.
- If there is a power outage, turn off or unplug all major appliances and electric devices to avoid damage from a sudden surge when power is restored.
- If you have a generator, remember to never operate it inside. Do not operate it near any open door, window or garage door.

Help children cope

- Present a truthful picture of the situation that is simple and manageable.
- Monitor media exposure. If your child watches any television or uses the Internet when images or news about the event will be shown, watch with them to encourage communication and provide explanations.
- Children’s fears are valid. Always take their feelings seriously.
- Give children simple tasks to do that can help in an emergency.
- Teach your children who and when to call for help—family members or family friends. Teach your children how to take shelter and how to contact others if they are at home alone.

Make an Emergency Supply Kit

Your kit should meet your needs and the needs of those in your plan. Choose a waterproof container that is easy to carry. Make sure everyone knows where the kit is stored!

The Basics

Water

Store water in plastic containers such as large soft drink, juice or milk bottles—keep in a cool, dry place. Avoid containers that will decay or break, such as paper milk cartons or glass bottles. Store water in a bathtub for washing and flushing toilets.

- Store one gallon of water per person per day for up to 7 days. Include water for drinking, cooking, hygiene.
- Active people need to drink at least two quarts of water each day—hot environments and extra physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers and people who are ill will need more water.
- Keep purchased bottled water in its original, sealed container. Note the “use by” date.

Food

Choose foods that are healthy, nonperishable, and do not require refrigeration before and after opening. Foods that do not require cooking are easiest to manage.

- Store at least a three- to seven-day supply of food per person.
- Canned or packaged non-perishable meats or fish
- Canned vegetables, fruits, packaged dried fruits, nuts
- Manual can openers
- Disposable plates and utensils, special eating utensils, paper napkins, towels
- Canned jellied alcohol (like Sterno) if you must heat food. Pack matches in a waterproof bag. Only use grills or gas-operated cookers outdoors.

Medicine

Arrange with your health care provider and pharmacist for 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.

- List of all medications
- Equipment and supplies necessary for your medications: alcohol wipes, syringes, test equipment, ice or other coolants for medications that require lower temperatures.
- Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever
- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Antacid for upset stomach
- Laxative
- Children's medications

Glasses and Hearing Aids

- Spare prescription glasses, even if they are not your latest prescription. Spare contact lenses and cleaning solution.
- Sunglasses—prescription or not
- Spare hearing aids, even if they are not your latest prescription—pack extra batteries.

Medical Devices

- List of medical devices such as pacemakers, pumps, monitors and accommodation devices, with their models and serial numbers—pack extra batteries.

First Aid Kit

Make first aid kits for your home and each car.

- Sterile, adhesive bandages—assorted sizes
- Safety pins—assorted sizes
- Cleansing agent or soap
- Latex gloves, 2 pairs
- Sunscreen
- 2-inch sterile gauze pads, 4–6
- 4 -inch sterile gauze pads, 4–6
- Triangular bandages, 3
- 2-inch sterile roller bandages, 3
- 3-inch sterile roller bandages, 3
- Scissors
- Sewing needle
- Adhesive tape
- Tweezers
- Moistened towelettes
- Antiseptic

- Rubbing alcohol
- Thermometer
- Tongue blades, 2
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant
- Medicine dropper

Clothing and Bedding

- Laundry detergent in resealable container
- One complete change of clothing, and sturdy shoes or work boots for each person
- Large-brim hat to protect head and ears
- Rain gear
- Favorite pillows and sheets
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Cold weather items: hat, gloves, thermal underwear

Other Items

Do not include candles in your kit. Candles cause more fires after a disaster than anything else. Use flashlights or lanterns.

- Toothbrushes, toothpaste, denture cleaner
- Cash or traveler's checks
- Spare keys
- Aluminum foil
- Standard telephone that plugs directly into a wall
- TTY's with extra batteries
- Hand-crank or battery-powered radio with headphones or earplugs—pack extra batteries
- Hand-crank or battery-powered flashlight—pack extra batteries

For Babies

- Formula
- Diapers and wipes
- Disposable bottles and nipples
- Powdered formula, milk, or baby food
- Medications, medicine dropper
- Baby soap and shampoo
- Baby's physician or nurse phone numbers
- Water

For Pets

- Pet food, water, and bowls
- Medications, immunization records
- Collar, leash, or harness
- Identification and rabies tags
- Carrier, 1 per animal
- Cat litter pan, extra litter

Important Documents

Property

- List of home belongings. Include pictures of your belongings and home.
- List of business inventory and photos
- Insurance company information (property insurance)

Contacts

Organize the following contact information:

- A list of official emergency numbers
- Family and friends

- Credit card, bank, securities information
- Home maintenance and personal services workers
- Include instructions for shutting off utilities
- Animal immunization records and veterinarian information

Medical Information

- Doctor's contact numbers
- Health insurance provider information (health insurance policy numbers, claims numbers, contact numbers)
- Blood type
- Allergies
- Medical history and current conditions
- Medications and doses, special handling
- Instructions and dispensing pharmacy phone numbers
- List of style and serial numbers of medical devices such as pacemakers, pumps, accommodation devices, assistive devices
- Documents identifying disabilities or access and functional needs, records

Make Your Documents Portable For An Evacuation

Scan and save important documents and files onto a thumb drive, or organize important information in a notebook.

- Store all thumb drives, documents and information notebooks in waterproof bags or containers.

Additional Items for People with Disabilities or Access and Functional Needs

Mark all of your items with fluorescent tape, large print or Braille.

Equipment and Other Supplies

- Spare parts, batteries or battery chargers for: mobility equipment, assistive devices and hearing aids.
- Check with your vendor about how to charge your battery. Can you connect to a vehicle battery using jumper cables? Connect to a converter that plugs into a vehicle's cigarette lighter? Or do you need a solar charger system?
- Wheelchair or scooter tire repair kit
- Walker, crutches or canes
- Urinary function supplies, ostomy supplies, incontinence pads, personal hygiene items
- Dialysis equipment and supplies
- Dressing devices
- Oxygen (tanks or generator) with flow rate attached
- Suction equipment
- Dentures
- Ice chest and ice or "keep cool" material for medications. If using dry ice, wear dry cotton gloves.
- Special pads or cushions
- Battery-operated radio or music player with headphone or earplug—pack extra batteries.
- Recreational or occupational reading material

If You Have A Visual Disability

- Talking or Braille clock, or large-print timepiece with extra batteries
- At least one extra white cane
- Extra magnifiers

If You Are Deaf Or Hard Of Hearing

- Keep a card that indicates you are deaf or have hearing loss in your supply kit and with you at all times
- Include any other communication information such as “I do (or do not) know American Sign Language,” or, “My service animal may legally remain with me.”
- Battery-operated, digital television set— emergency broadcasts may give information in American Sign Language or open captioning.
- Paper and pencils in your car and supply kit
- Flashlight, whistle or other noisemaker—keep with you at all times.

If You Have A Speech-Related Or Communication Disability

- Power converter for your laptop computer. A converter allows laptops 12 volts or less to be operated from the accessory socket on the dashboard of a vehicle.
- Pencil and paper for a backup communication resource.
- Electronic communicator or artificial larynx, keep with you at all times.
- Copies of a word or letter board, and preprinted key phrases you would need for an emergency. Keep in your kit, wallet, purse, etc.

If You Have A Cognitive Disability

Have your assistant help prepare emergency plans and information in a way that is easy for you to understand. A step-by-step sequence is most helpful.

- Copy of any instructions or information you will need with you and in your supply kit.

- Pencil and paper to keep track of and to help you remember any new instructions.

If You Use Self-Administered Medical Treatments

- Bring the medicines you will need when traveling.
- Arrange with your health care provider and pharmacist for 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.

If You Use Telecommunications Relay Services

Look into different options to use as back-up including:

- Dialing 711, nationwide
- Cap Tel, captioned telephone
- Internet-based relay, through a computer, text pager, PDA, etc.
- Video relay services, through broadband

People will want to help you

Be ready to give brief, clear and specific instructions and directions to people, either orally or in writing. Have cards with prewritten instructions. Examples:

“Please take my—

- Oxygen tank.
- Wheelchair.
- Gamma globulin from the freezer.
- Insulin from the refrigerator (or ice chest).
- Communication device from under the bed.”
- “Please do not try to straighten my knees. They are fused in a bent position.”
- “I have had a brain injury that affects my memory. Please write down all important instructions and information.”
- “ I am blind/visually impaired. Please let me grasp your arm firmly.”
- “ I am deaf. Please write things down for me or provide an ASL interpreter as soon as possible.”

Waiting in lines

Let a responder or relief worker know if you cannot wait in long lines for items like water, food or other assistance. Practice how to explain clearly and briefly why you need this help. You may also want to write the explanation down ahead of time.

Priority Reconnection Service

Florida law requires that all utility companies offer a “priority reconnection service” for people with disabilities who use power-dependent equipment. To get placed on their priority reconnection list, contact your utility company for more information.

Be Prepared...Stay Informed

If There Is An Emergency In Your Area, Be Ready To:

- **Activate your emergency plan.**
- **Locate your emergency supply kit.**
- **Follow local alerts on the radio, television, internet and other warning systems.**

For some emergencies, staying at home, formerly know as “shelter in place” is an option, but for others, evacuation is your best choice. Consider the risks in your area. Do you live on or near the coast, near a river or stream that can flood, or near a nuclear power plant? How could an emergency in your area affect roads and utilities?

Pay attention to your surroundings, monitor trusted sources of news and be ready to take action.

Stay

- **Gather your family and friends already in your home, your pet and your emergency supply kit.**
- **Stay inside your home, away from all windows, skylights and glass doors. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) recommends using the most interior room, closet or hallway on the lowest level of your home during severe weather.**
- **Be sure you have clean containers for storing water. You should have a minimum of one gallon per person per day.**

- Ready your week's supply of healthy, non-perishable foods that you won't need to cook. Remember to have a non-electric, manual can opener on hand.
- Limit your telephone or cell phone use to only when absolutely necessary. Make sure your cell phone and TTY are fully charged and back-up batteries are available.
- If you have a generator, never operate it inside. Do not operate it near any open door, window or garage door.
- It's important to wait for official notice that the emergency is over.

If you use a wheelchair, make more than one exit from your home wheelchair accessible in case the primary exit is blocked. Plan and practice how to escape from your home.

Evacuate

- If you must leave home, follow your emergency plan and your steps for an effective evacuation.
- Gather your family and friends already in your home, your pet and your emergency supply kit.
- Turn off your home's water and electricity at the main valve and breaker. Turn off any propane tanks. Do not turn off natural gas unless local officials say to do so.
- Hurricanes, severe storms, tornadoes and wildfires can change direction. Continue to listen for weather updates and stay informed.
- Follow your planned travel route or as directed by local authorities, and bring a map.
- For some emergencies, a public shelter may be opened in your area. Local authorities will make announcements on the status of public shelters.
- Depending on the scale of the emergency, you may need to evacuate the area entirely, out of the forecasted impact zone.
- But in general, tens of miles, not hundreds of miles, are necessary for evacuations.

Flooding

STORM SURGE is a dome of water pushed onshore by hurricane and tropical storm winds. Storm surges can reach 25 feet or more.

STORM TIDE is a combination of storm surge and the normal tide that causes very high water levels.

Before the flood

- Review your emergency plan and update as needed.
- Are you in a flood zone? Find and review your flood insurance policy if you have one.
- Flooding that threatens your home should trigger your emergency plan.
- Locate your supply kit and be ready to take action.

When a flash-flood watch is issued for your area

- Refer to your emergency plan's evacuation steps as to what you will do and where you will go.
- Monitor events by radio, television or internet. Listen for warnings and reports of flooding.
- Be prepared to evacuate immediately if needed.
- If you are on a road, watch for flooding at highway dips, bridges and low areas. Don't drive or walk through standing water.
- Follow instructions from emergency officials.

When a flash-flood warning is issued for your area

- Act quickly to protect yourself and those who depend on you. If you have to hand-carry supplies, gather the critical items from your emergency supply kit.
- Don't try to drive through water. As little as one foot of moving water can sweep most vehicles away. If your vehicle stalls, evacuate all passengers immediately to higher ground.
- Do not attempt to cross a flooding stream on foot. Avoid walking through any water if you have open cuts or sores.

- Be cautious at night while driving or walking when it's more difficult to recognize flood danger.
- Keep children away from floodwaters near culverts and storm drains.

Shelters

When severe weather emergencies occur, the State of Florida may open temporary emergency shelters in approved schools, office buildings or other facilities.

Two types of shelters

GENERAL POPULATION SHELTERS

This type of shelter is stocked with basic needs like food and water, and offers a temporary place to sleep during an emergency. A general population shelter is able to give basic first aid, but not medical care. You will need to bring supplies such as bed linens, blankets, clothing, toiletries, hygiene items and personal medications. Other than food and water, the resources available at general population shelters will vary. If you have a medical condition requiring daily assistance, you may want to pre-register for a special needs shelter.

SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTERS

Special needs shelters are different from general population shelters. If you need daily medical assistance like routine nursing care, help with medication, oxygen therapy, electricity for life-supporting medical equipment, and you don't have another place to go, you may be eligible to go to a special needs shelter.

During an emergency, special needs shelters provide more medical care and supervision than a general population shelter. Be aware that special needs shelters do not provide the level of care of a hospital or emergency medical center. They provide a safe location for basic medical aid until the emergency is over. You will need to bring your medical supplies and current medications with you to the special needs shelter. Caregivers and service animals are encouraged to come with you.

There are certain eligibility criteria you must meet to have access to a special needs shelter. To find out if you are eligible and to pre-register, contact your county emergency management office (see page 20).

If you evacuate, pack games, books and toys for children.

In an emergency, your best choice for shelter is outside of the evacuation area, in a safe and secure structure with family and friends.

The American Red Cross staffs emergency shelters. Visit www.redcross.org/find-help/shelter for a list of open shelters, or call your local Red Cross chapter for open shelter information.

Shelters & pets

Service animals (specially trained dogs or miniature horses) that assist people with disabilities are allowed in shelters. Their care is the sole responsibility of the owner. Most shelters cannot accept pets because of health and safety concerns. Family pets are only allowed in predesignated, pet-friendly shelters.

Check with your county's emergency management office for policies and rules of pet-friendly shelters (see page 20).

Services in Your Community

Online resources

A planning tool for people with disabilities or access and functional needs is available at www.floridadisaster.org.

American Red Cross: www.redcross.org and www.nod.org/disability_resources/emergency_preparedness_for_persons_with_disabilities or www.inclusivepreparedness.org/
The American Red Cross booklet "Preparing for Disaster for People with Disabilities and other Special Needs" is available for free at: www.redcross.org/services/disaster/beprepared/disability.pdf.

Florida Emergency Management Community:
www.floridadisaster.org

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):
www.fema.gov

Florida Centers for Independent Living (CIL) are committed to assisting those with disabilities plan for emergencies: 1-866-575-6004 or 1-877-822-1993.

National Organization on Disability:
www.nod.org/emergency

Clearinghouse on Disability Information, Special Education and Rehabilitative Services Communications and Customer Service Team: 1- 202-245-7307 or 1-202-205-5637, TTD

The National Center on Emergency Planning for People with Disabilities:www.nod.org/disability_resources/emergency_preparedness_for_persons_with_disabilities or www.inclusivepreparedness.org/ The American Red Cross booklet “Preparing for Disaster for People with Disabilities and other Special Needs” is available for free at:www.redcross.org/services/disaster/beprepared/disability.pdf.

Florida Poison Information Center Network toll-free hotline

The Florida Poison Information Center Network (FPICN) provides emergency services 24 hours a day to Floridians: 1-800-222-1222, accessible by voice and TTY.

Disaster contact information

American Red Cross—food, shelter, financial assistance: 1-800-RED CROSS (1-800-733-2767). National headquarters staff: 1-202-303-5214. Public inquiries: 1-202-303-4498.

America’s Second Harvest—food: 1-800-771-2303

FEMA Fraud and Abuse Hotline, Department of Homeland Security: 1-800-323-8603

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

Florida Abuse Hotline: 1-800- 962-2873 or 1-800-96ABUSE

Florida Child Care—resource and referral: 1-888-352-4453

Florida Department of Financial Services—claims problems: 1-800-227-8676 or 1-800-22-STORM

Florida Emergency Information Line: 1-800-342-3557

Florida Volunteer and Donations Hotline: 1-800-354-3571

Hunger Hotline, Florida Association for Community Actions: 1-800-329-3663

Price Gouging Hotline, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services: 1-800-435-7352

Price Gouging Hotline, Florida State Attorney General: 1-800-646-0444

Project HOPE, Florida Department of Children and Families—crisis counseling: 1- 866-518-1825

Salvation Army: 1-800-725-2769. To volunteer and donate: 1-866-435-7669.

U.S. Department of Veterans’Affairs—information and referral: 1-800-827-1000

Special Needs Shelter Registries

Alachua County
(352) 264-6500

Clay County
(904) 284-7703

Baker County
(904) 259-6111

Collier County
(239) 252-3600

Bay County
(850) 784-4000

Columbia County
(386) 758-1125

Bradford County
(904) 966-6336

DeSoto County
(863) 993-4831

Brevard County
(321) 637-6670

Dixie County
(352) 498-1240

Broward County
(954) 357-6385

Duval County
(904) 255-3110

Calhoun County
(850) 674-8075

Escambia County
(850) 471-6400

Charlotte County
(941) 833-4000

Flagler County
(386) 313-4200

Citrus County
(352) 746-6555

Franklin County
(850) 653-8977

Gadsden County
(850) 875-8642

Lake County
(352) 343-9420

Gilchrist County
(386) 935-5400

Lee County
(239) 533-0640

Glades County
(863) 946-6020

Leon County
(850) 606-3700

Gulf County
(850) 229-9110

Levy County
(352) 486-5213

Hamilton County
(386) 792-6647

Liberty County
(850) 643-2339

Hardee County
(863) 773-6373

Madison County
(850) 973-3698

Hendry County
(863) 612-4700

Manatee County
(941) 749-3507

Hernando County
(352) 754-4083

Marion County
(352) 369-8100

Highlands County
(863) 385-1112

Martin County
(772) 287-1652

Hillsborough County
(813) 236-3800

Miami-Dade County
(305) 513-7700 or 311

Holmes County
(850) 547-1112

Monroe County
(305) 292-4591

Indian River County
(772) 567-2154

Nassau County
(904) 548-4980

Jackson County
(850) 482-9678

Okaloosa County
(850) 651-7150

Jefferson County
(850) 342-0211

Okeechobee County
(863) 462-5819

Lafayette County
(386) 294-1950

Orange County
(407) 836-9140

Osceola County
(407) 343-2133

Sumter County
(352) 569-1660

Palm Beach County
(561) 712-6400

Suwannee County
(352) 364-3405

Pasco County
(727) 847-8004

Taylor County
(850) 838-3575

Pinellas County
(727) 464-3800

Union County
(386) 496-4300

Polk County
(863) 534-5600

Volusia County
Southeast Volusia
(386) 423-3395

Putnam County
(386) 329-0379

West Volusia
(386) 736-5980

Santa Rosa County
(850) 983-5360

Daytona Beach
(386) 258-4088

Sarasota County
(941) 861-5000

Wakulla County
(850) 745-7200

Seminole County
(407) 665-5102

Walton County
(850) 892-8065

St. Johns County
(904) 824-5550

Washington County
(850) 638-6203

St. Lucie County
(772) 462-8100

County Health Departments

Alachua County
(352) 334-7900

Baker County
(904) 259-6291, EXT. 2230

Bay County
(850) 872-4455

Bradford County
(904) 964-7732

Brevard County
(321) 454-7151

Broward County
(954) 467-4700

Calhoun County
(850) 674-5645

Charlotte County
(941) 624-7200

Citrus County
(352) 527-0068, EXT. 261

Clay County
(904) 529-2802

Collier County
(239) 252-820

Columbia County
(386) 758-1068

DeSoto County
(863) 993-4601

Dixie County
(352) 498-1360

Duval County
(904) 253-1000

Escambia County
(850) 595-6500

Flagler County
(386) 437-7350

Franklin County
(850) 653-2111

Gadsden County
(850) 875-7200, EXT. 325

Gilchrist County
(352) 463-3120

Glades County
(863) 946-0707

Gulf County
(850) 227-1276

Hamilton
(386) 792-1414

Hardee
(863) 773-4161

Hendry County
(863) 612-4041, EXT. 108

Hernando County
(354) 540-6800

Highlands County
(863) 386-6040, EXT. 215

Hillsborough County
(813) 307-8000

Holmes County
(850) 547-8500

Indian River County
(772) 794-7400

Jackson County
(850) 526-2412

Jefferson County
(850) 342-0170

Lafayette County
(386) 294-1321

Lake County
(352) 589-6424

Lake County Satellite
(352) 394-4399, EXT. 113

Lee County
(239) 332-9501

Leon County
(850) 606-8150

Levy County
(352) 486-5300

Liberty County
(850) 643-2415

Madison County
(850) 973-5000

Manatee County
(941) 748-0747, EXT. 1222

Marion County
(352) 629-0137

Martin County
(772) 221-4000

Miami-Dade County
(305) 324-2400

Monroe County
(305) 293-7500

Nassau County
(904) 548-1800

Okaloosa County
(850) 833-9240

Okeechobee County
(863) 462-5819

Orange County
(407) 858-1400

East Orlando Satellite Office
(407) 585-1494

Osceola County
(407) 343-2000

Palm Beach County
(561) 840-4500

Pasco County
(727) 861-5250, EXT. 151

Pinellas County
(727) 824-6900

Polk County
(863) 519-7900, EXT. 11002

Putnam County
(386) 326-3200

Santa Rosa County
(850) 983-5200

Sarasota County
(941) 861-2900

Venice Satellite Office
(941) 861-3528

Seminole County
(407) 665-3000

St. Johns County
(904) 825-5055

St. Lucie County
(772) 462-3800

Sumter County
(352) 569-3121

Wildwood Satellite Office
Wildwood 34785
(352) 330-1313, EXT. 245

Suwannee County
(386) 362-2708

Taylor County
(850) 584-5087

Union County
(386) 496-3211

Volusia County
(386) 274-0500

Wakulla County
(850) 926-0400

Walton County
(850) 892-8015

Washington County
(850) 638-6240

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