

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
FOR
STONEHEDGE RESIDENTS, INC.

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This document is based upon the EMERGENCY HEALTH PREPAREDNESS TOOLKIT FOR MOBILE HOME AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARKS GUIDE developed by the State of Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection, Bureau of Environmental Health-Preparedness.

If you have any comments or suggestions on how to improve this Emergency Response Plan, please contact Tom Tudor, Unit 39, (301) 751-1123, tom4utilities@gmail.com.

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PURPOSE

The information in this document is intended to be used as a guidance document for Stonehedge Residents, Inc. (SRI) for the benefit of its residents, SRI Board, and Park Manager as an Emergency Response Plan (ERP). It is recommended that residents, contractors, insurance providers, and service providers are informed that SRI has an ERP and/or receive a copy, and/or have access to make a copy so that they can familiarize themselves with it. This ERP document is intended for residents, SRI Board, and Park Manager. The ERP is geared towards residents to provide residents' basic emergency preparedness tools and guidance in order to reduce their risk to health and safety issues when faced with a disaster. It contains checklists and other resources. This information will help the SRI Board, Park Manager, and residents when a disaster event occurs.

After a major disaster, emergency responders may not be able to reach everyone right away. In some cases it may take days to provide all of the assistance required. By planning ahead, we are preparing now for an unforeseeable emergency in the future.

AUTHORITY

The SRI Board is the authority for this document and to facilitate coordination with state, county, and local authorities. In Florida, Mobile/Manufactured Home Parks are regulated under Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 64E-15. After a disaster, environmental health specialists will begin the process of performing environmental health emergency assessments. These assessments will be done using FAC 64E-15 as the rule for emergency assessments in our community. Of significance, but not limited to, the emergency assessments will focus on the following environmental health issues: *sewage disposal, water supply, garbage and refuse disposal, and insect/rodent control*.

Sewage Disposal (FAC 64E-1515.004)

A safe method of sewage collection, disposal, or treatment and disposal is required per FAC 64E-1515.004. The City of Tarpon Springs is the service provider. Bulk service is provided to SRI. During a disaster, the SRI Board and Park Manager will coordinate activities to re-establish bulk service. The internal sewage infrastructure within SRI is the responsibility of SRI. Individual residents are responsible for connection to their residence. During an outage of service due to an emergency, the contact information for the City of Tarpon Springs, Public Services Department, Wastewater and Treatment Plant & Reclaimed Water is 727-942-5616. In a disaster, the SRI Board and Park Manager will coordinate with the service provider to re-establish service as needed.

Water Supply (FAC 64E-15.003)

A safe and secure method of water supply is required per FAC 64E-15.003. The City of Tarpon Springs is the service provider. Bulk service is provided to SRI. During a disaster, the SRI Board and Park Manager will coordinate activities to re-establish service. The water supply infrastructure within SRI is the responsibility of SRI. Individual residents are responsible for connection to their residence. During an

outage of service due to an emergency, the contact information for the City of Tarpon Springs, Public Service Department, Water Pressure is 727-937-2557. In a disaster, the SRI Board and Park Manager will coordinate with the service provider to re-establish service as needed.

Garbage and Refuse Disposal (FAC 64E-15.007)

The storage, collection, and disposal of garbage and refuse in a manner that does not create nuisances, odors, rodent harborage, insect breeding, accident hazards, or air pollution is required per FAC 64E-15.007. Waste Management is the service provider. The two dumpsters behind the Clubhouse and individual home services on Mondays are provided. During a disaster, the SRI Board and Park Manager will coordinate with the service provider to re-establish or increase services as needed.

Insect and Rodent Control (FAC 64E-15.008)

Our community is required to be well drained, free from standing water, and maintained to inhibit the breeding of mosquitoes per FAC 64E-15.008. The Park Manager, SRI Board, and individual residents monitor SRI premises to ensure the community is kept free of refuse, debris, garbage, waster paper, and rubble which may provide harborage for rodents. Approved methods are used by the service provider to reduce harmful rodents, insects, and arachnids such as rats, spiders, flies, ants, and ticks. The 2014 storm water management drains were improved and in 2016 and the retention pond failed and was repaired. During a disaster, the SRI Board and Park Manager will coordinate with the service provider to re-establish or increase services as needed.

Section 1. Disaster Response Plan Guide

Hurricane season begins June 1st and ends November 30th. Having an ERP will help to ensure that you, your families, and all park residents are safe. This ERP includes contact information for the SRI Board and Park Manager, number of occupied homes, park evacuation map routes, telephone numbers to the local hospital, local Red Cross chapter, other emergency agencies' telephone numbers, and local County Health Department contact information. Below are some resources that assist in maintaining an emergency disaster plan.

Our park has a disaster or emergency plan, review, and update of the emergency plan:

WHO: SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.

WHEN: Annually, between December 1st and March 1st, and as needed due to event reviews.

Does the SRI Board, Park Manager, staff, and other interested parties train on the plan?

WHO: SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.

WHEN: A designated day for a two hour table top exercise will be selected by the SRI Board by the end of April each year. In the event of an actual event, it will be used as the training.

Assemble needed park supplies and/or park equipment.

WHO: SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.

WHEN: SRI Board, Park Manager and/or assigned committee shall determine on a case by case basis.

WHAT: To be determined for each likely scenario.

Insure Ameritech employees have plans for their families!

Section 2. Hurricane Watch Checklist

A Hurricane Watch means a hurricane may affect your area in 36 hours or less.

Alert:

WHO: SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.

HOW: Cell phones, landline telephones, email, notes on bulletin boards, and chalk board at mail box structure.

Advise guests and encourage early evacuation.

WHO: SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee shall reference the Overnight Guest Log in the club house and contact those signed up requiring assistance.

HOW: Cell phones, landline telephones, email, door to door, notes on doors, notes on bulletin boards, and chalk board at mail box structure.

If the park has community activities, cancel all park activities for the next 48 hours.

WHO: SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.

HOW: Cell phones, landline telephones, email, notes on bulleting boards, and chalk board at mail box structure.

Begin to secure loose objects outside:

WHO: Park Manager, staff, and volunteers.

WHAT: Pool chairs, umbrellas, tables, etc.

HOW: Storing in sheltered areas.

Issue first advisory for residents and/or those responsible for an individual's home when they are away, to secure the home. Early initiative will avoid last minutes assistance requirements as it typically takes two to lower all awnings on a home and many residents are unable to do this without assistance. The SRI Board and staff are not responsible to secure every home.

WHO: SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.

WHAT: Awnings, outside furniture, potted plants, garden hose reels, etc.

HOW: Secure in place or place them indoors.

Section 3. Hurricane Warning Checklist

A hurricane is expected to strike our area in less than 24 hours. The weather will deteriorate very quickly and outside conditions may be unsafe in 12 hours or less.

Issue requirement for residents to secure their home.

WHO: SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.

WHAT: Awnings, outside furniture, potted plants, garden hose reels, etc.

HOW: Cell phones, landline telephones, email, notes on bulletin boards, and chalk board at mail box structure.

Shut down/secure facilities: or move guests and staff to safe areas(s).

WHO: SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.

HOW: Shut off water, wells, gas, main breakers, electric, etc. (except for club house).

WHERE: Wells, pool, workshop, mail box structure, and recreational areas.

SRI has no FEMA Safe Room to shelter residents.

Note: The club house has been used as a shelter. However, it is not a FEMA safe room, as the structure has not been designed and constructed to the guidelines specified in FEMP P-320 (Taking Shelter from the Storm: Building a Safe Room for your Home or Small Business) and FEMA P-361 (Safe Rooms for Tornadoes and Hurricanes: Guidance for Community and Residential Safe Rooms).

WHO: SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.

HOW: Cell phones, landline telephones, email, notes on bulletin boards, and chalk board at mail box structure.

WHERE: Clubhouse.

NUMBER OF RESIDENTS/OCCUPANTS/STAFF SHELTERED: _____

Protect and/or relocate critical records/systems used and kept on site (at park office).

WHO: SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.

WHAT: Articles of Incorporation, insurance policies, inventory list of assets, and other legal documents.

WHERE: To bank and place in a safe deposit box.

HOW: By SRI-Owned vehicle or SRI Board members' vehicle(s).

Section 4. Evacuation Order Checklist

Your area has been ordered to evacuate by local officials. Complete the following:

_____ A. Advise residents of order to evacuate:

1. **WHO:** SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.
2. **HOW:** Cell phones, landline telephones, email, notes on bulletin boards, and chalk board at mail box structure.

Note: Ask each resident if they are evacuating. Keep a list of those refusing to evacuate.

_____ B. Organize and inform residents of their evacuation route to take in order to leave park in orderly and safe fashion:

1. **WHO:** SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.
2. **HOW:** Cell phones, landline telephones, email, notes on bulletin boards, and chalk board at mail box structure.

_____ C. Inform/remind park residents on procedures for securing their homes before an evacuation such as gas shutoff, water main shutoff, electrical shutoff, locking doors and windows, tie downs for water heaters, propane tanks, and lawn furniture and equipment.

1. **WHO:** SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.
2. **HOW:** Cell phones, landline telephones, email, notes on bulletin boards, and chalk board at mail box structure.

_____ D. Provide park residents with sheltering information, if needed:

1. **WHO:** SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.
2. **HOW:** Cell phones, landline telephones, email, notes on bulletin boards, and chalk board at mail box structure.

_____ E. Provide park residents with transportation information, as required:

1. **WHO:** SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.
2. **HOW:** Cell phones, landline telephones, email, notes on bulletin boards, and chalk board at mail box structure.

_____ F. Complete securing the grounds:

1. **WHO:** SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.
2. **WHAT:** SRI-owned vehicle, club house, utilities, etc.
3. **HOW:** Cell phones, landline telephones, email, notes on bulletin boards, and chalk board at mail box structure.

_____ G. Reference the list of residents who signed up for assistance in an emergency and insure they have evacuated or have assistance provided.

1. **WHO:** SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.
2. **HOW:** Cell phones, landline telephones, email, door to door.

NOTE: If assistance is required by a resident, coordinate such assistance which may include taking these residents to a shelter. Do not permit residents requiring assistance to be in the club house as it is NOT a FEMA Safe Room and the need for assistance must place them in an appropriate designated shelter with public agency support.

_____ H. Identify residents refusing to leave.

1. **WHO:** SRI Board, Park Manager, and/or assigned committee.

2. **HOW:** During step A above, you should have acquired a list of residents refusing to evacuate. Provide this information with their address, lot number, telephone or cell phone number to the local authorities.

_____ I. Release non-essential staff who live in evacuation zones, or live in mobile or manufactured homes:

1. **WHO:** To be identified by Park Manager.

2. **HOW:** SRI Board will notify Park Manager.

Section 5. In Case of Fire

Fire spreads quickly and an entire structure may rapidly become engulfed in flames. Here are some steps you can take and share with residents to minimize the dangers associated with fires in manufactured homes.

1. Immediately assess the problem – where, extent of fire, to assist you in exiting away from the fire source.
2. Call 9-1-1:
 - a. Give your name, telephone number you are calling from, name of park (Stonehedge Residents, Inc.), park address, Lot number where the fire is, number of occupants and whether anyone is left in the home, especially if they require assistance, and any other helpful information.
 - b. If possible, describe the type/nature of the fire (gas, wood, chemical, electrical, etc.).
 - c. State that the fire is in a mobile (manufactured) home park and, if known, report any known injuries.
3. If smoky conditions are present, remember smoke rises.
 - a. Try to stay as close to the floor as possible. Before exiting through a door, feel the bottom of the door with the palm of your hand. If it is **HOT**, find another way out of the house.
 - b. Never open a door that is HOT to the touch.
 - c. You should **never open a door that is HOT to the touch**.
 - d. Should your clothes catch fire: **First drop, then Roll. Never Run!** If a rug or blanket is handy, roll yourself up in it until the fire is out.
 - e. Make sure to check again if all occupants of the home are outside of the home. Stay together.
 - f. You should **never go back into a burning home**.
4. Inform residents near the fire source to safely stand ready with water hoses to wet down their homes in case of traveling sparks.

In case of a fire, **CALL 9-1-1 FOR OUR LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Section 6. Wildfires

Florida has the second highest number of wildfires in the nation. During dry years, Florida experiences severe wildfires that destroy homes and disrupt peoples' lives. Many of Florida's wildfires are started because of lightning strikes. Sometimes, these lightning-created fires are contained by forestry officials and left to burn wildland areas for the good of the ecosystem. However, sometimes lightning fires can expand rapidly and burn out of control of firefighters. Uncontrolled wildfire raging through a forest can have disastrous effects.

Clear wildland bushes, dead leaves, and dead vegetation away from your home to make a good perimeter, or space, between your home and any wooded area of your lot.

Wildfire smoke is a respiratory irritant, which can cause scratchy throat, irritated eyes, or nose. Smoke can also worsen asthma, and other chronic lung or heart conditions. Dust generated from increased wildfire response activity on dirt roads may also worsen these conditions.

How to protect your family from smoke:

1. Pay attention to local air quality reports, news coverage or health warnings related to smoke.
2. Avoid prolonged outdoor activities. This is especially important for children and persons with pre-existing medical conditions.
3. Stay indoors and run your air conditioner, if you have one. Keep fresh air intake closed and the filter clean to prevent bringing additional smoke inside. For best results, run the air conditioning with recirculated air.

Note: If you do not have an air conditioner, staying inside with the windows closed may be dangerous in extremely hot weather. In these cases, seek alternative shelter.

1. Help keep particle levels lower inside. When smoke levels are high, try to avoid using anything that burns, such as wood fire places, gas logs, gas stoves and candles. Do not vacuum, which stirs up particles already inside your home. Do not smoke.
2. Follow your doctor's advice about taking medicines and following your asthma management plan if you have asthma or other lung disease. Call your doctor if your symptoms worsen.

If you have respiratory problems and are unable to reach your doctor, where should you go? If you have a medical emergency, you should call 9-1-1 or go to the hospital emergency room immediately.

Section 7. When a 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 your local officials.

1. Park your vehicle in an open space facing the direction of escape.
2. Shut doors and roll up windows.
3. Leave the key in the ignition.

What to do if you are told to evacuate your home due to a wildfire.

1. Leave immediately.
2. Wear protective clothing: sturdy shoes, long pants, cotton or woolen clothing, a long-sleeved shirt, gloves and a handkerchief to protect your face.
3. Lock your home.
4. Inform the Park Manager via email or telephone call when you leave and where you are going.
5. If no evacuation route has been put in place, choose a route away from the fire hazards and watch for changes in speed and direction of fire and smoke.

Here are recommendations for what to bring with you:

1. Important family documents (birth certificates, insurance policies, wills, medical cards, credit cards, cash, etc.).
2. Valuables and your family emergency supply kit. Your kit should contain enough food, water, and supplies to sustain your family and your pets for at least three days. See Attachment B.
3. Do not forget any medications or special items such as a first aid kit.

Store these supplies in sturdy, easy to carry containers such as backpacks, duffle bags, or trash containers. Your kit should include:

1. A three-day supply of water (one gallon per person per day and one blanket or sleeping bag per person).
2. A first aid kit that includes your family's prescription medications.
3. Emergency tools including battery-operated radio, flashlight, and plenty of extra batteries.
4. An extra set of vehicle keys, credit cards, and travelers checks.
5. Sanitation supplies.
6. Special items for infant, elderly, or disabled family members or guests.
7. An extra pair of eye glasses.

For additional information, visit the Department of Health website at:
<http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/emergency-preparedness-and-response/documents/prepareguide-eng.pdf>.

Section 8. Floods

Flood Watch means that there is the possibility of flooding, especially on Mango Road at the back gate of SRI.

Flood Warning means that flooding has begun or is imminent. It is very likely that Mango Road is flooded at the west end at the Stop Sign.

1. Know the elevation of your lot in relation to rivers, lakes, or nearby streams. Make sure that you include these in your park's evacuation map routes.
2. Know if your mobile home park is located in a flood zone. Don't know if your park is located in a flood zone? Use the following links to find your flood map:
FL Department of Health, Public Health Hazard Analysis Tool:
<http://gis.doh.state.fl.us/publichealthhva/index.html>.
FEMA portal: <http://msc.fema.gov/portal>.
3. Have a weather radio available if you see or are aware that bad weather conditions will be affecting your area. The National Weather Service continuously broadcasts weather conditions, warning and forecasts on National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios. A NOAA radio can be purchased at retail or electronic stores.
4. Have a standard radio with extra batteries so that you can listen to local broadcast stations. Local stations transmit Emergency Alert System messages through standard radios and often perform "tests" of these alert system messages through local radio and television channels.
5. Maintain an emergency supply kit in case of an emergency.
6. If flooding is imminent and time permits:
 - a. Turn off main breaker electrical switch.
 - b. Disconnect all electrical appliances.
 - c. Cover outlets with tape.
 - d. Secure Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gas containers. A suggestion/option is to secure tanks with stainless steel straps that connect to auger anchors in the ground.
 - e. Strap and secure water heater.

Following heavy rainfall, flooding can pose serious risk of drowning and injury. In addition to the risk associated with driving through moving water, there is health risk associated with standing water. The following are recommendations for Post-flood clean up:

1. Clean up debris carefully to avoid injury and contamination.
2. Chainsaws should only be operated in safe conditions (not in water soaked areas) and by people who are experienced in proper use.
3. Lift heavy debris by bending knees and using legs to help lift.
4. Wear shoes to avoid injury to the feet from glass, nails or other sharp objects.
5. Avoid contact with downed power lines.
6. Be alert to wildlife (snakes, alligators, etc.) that have been displaced as a result of the flood or storm. If you see a snake or other wildlife, back away from it slowly and do not touch it. If the snake is in your home, immediately call the animal control agency in your county.
The telephone number to Pinellas County Animal Control is 727-582-2600.

7. Basic hygiene is very important during this emergency period. Always wash your hands with soap and water. Use only water that has been boiled or disinfected for washing hands before eating, after toilet use, after helping in clean-up activities and after handling items contaminated by floodwater or sewage.
8. If you come into contact with flood water, thoroughly rinse any exposed body parts with soap and clean water to reduce the chance of illness.
9. Flood water may contain fecal matter from sewage systems, agricultural and industrial waste and septic tanks. If you have open cuts or sores exposed to floodwater, keep them as clean as possible by washing them with soap and disinfected or boiled water.
10. Apply antibiotic cream to reduce the risk of infection. If a wound or sore develops redness, swelling or drainage, see a physician.
11. Do not allow children to play in floodwater. They can be exposed to water contaminated with fecal matter.
12. Do not allow children to play with toys that have been in floodwater until the toys have been disinfected. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of bleach in one gallon of water to disinfect toys and other items.

Did you know? In flood prone areas, the National Flood Insurance Program makes flood insurance available for manufactured homes on foundations. Information for property owners under the National Flood Insurance Program at: www.fema.gov/information-property-owners.

Section 9. Preventing Mosquito-Borne Illness

Heavy rains and flooding can lead to an increase in mosquitoes. Mosquitoes are most active at sunrise and sunset. To protect against mosquitoes, follow the suggestions below:

Drain standing water:

- Drain water from garbage cans, coolers, flower pots, or any other containers where sprinkler or rain water has collected.
- Empty and clean bird baths at least once per week.

Cover your skin.

- If you must be outside when mosquitoes are active, cover up. Wear shoes, socks, long pants, and long sleeves.
- Apply mosquito repellent to bare skin and clothing. Always use repellents according to the directions on the label. Repellents with 10-30 percent DEET, picaridin, oil of lemon eucalyptus, and IR3535 are effective.
- Use mosquito netting to protect children younger than two months old.
- Cover doors and windows with screens. Keep mosquitoes out of your house. Repair broken screening on windows, doors, porches and patios.

Tips on eliminating mosquito breeding sites.

- Clean out eaves, troughs and gutters.
- Turn over or remove empty plastic pots.
- Replace water in bird baths at least once per week.
- Change water in plant trays, including hanging plants, at least once per week.

Section 10. Carbon Monoxide

In the aftermath of a disaster (storms, hurricane, flooding waters, etc.), it is important to avoid, and prevent, exposure to carbon monoxide (CO) due to use of gas-powered appliances and charcoal or gas grills.

Depending on the level of exposure, CO may cause fatigue, weakness, chest pains for those with heart disease, shortness of breath upon exertion, nausea, vomiting, headaches, confusion, lack of coordination, impaired vision, loss of consciousness, and in severe cases, death.

Make a point of checking your carbon monoxide (CO) detectors by following these recommendations:

- Install battery-operated CO alarms with battery back-up in your home, according to the manufacturer's installation instructions. The CO alarms should be certified to the requirements of the latest safety standards for CO alarms (UL 2034, IAS 6-96, or CSA 6.19.01).
- Test your CO alarms frequently and replace dead batteries.

The following precautions are recommended to help prevent carbon monoxide poisoning:

- Do not burn charcoal or gas grills inside a house, vehicle, tent, or fireplace.
- Do not gas-powered generators indoors.
- Avoid using unvented gas, propane, or kerosene heaters in enclosed spaces.
- Always locate the generator unit outdoors on a dry surface, away from doors, windows, vents, and air conditioning equipment that could allow CO to come indoors. Follow the instructions that come with your generator.
- Remember that you cannot see or smell CO and portable generators can produce high levels of CO very quickly. If you start to feel sick, dizzy, or weak while using a generator, get to fresh air Right away. Do not delay.
- If you have a poisoning emergency, call your nearest Florida Poison Information Center at 1-800-222-1222.

The Florida Department of Health's Indoor Air Toxics Hotline at 1-800-543-8279, contact the Pinellas County Health Department at 727-824-6900 or visit www.floridahealth.gov and search got indoor air quality.

Attachment A. Emergency Contact List

<u>Emergency Contact</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>	<u>Other</u>
SRI Office	727-934-7914	727-942-4976 Fax
Park Manager, Tony Toscano, Emergency	727-639-1248	
Ameritech After Hours Office	727-726-8000	
SRI Site Emergency Team:		
Jerry Kinsey (Unit 4)	641-8042	
Ted Hebert	938-1403	
SRI Key Carriers for Emergencies Only:		
Ted Hebert	938-1403	
Jerry Kinsey (Unit 4)	641-8042	
Contractors:		
Air Conditioning & Heating:	Anclote Air	944-2641 or 365-7019
	Allied Air (Guy)	938-4444
Electrician:	Action Electric (Bob)	789-1605 or 423-2828
	At Your Service Electric (Tony)	919-6536
Locksmith: Jim's Bonded Locksmith (Charlie)	542-4749	
Plumber (for water breaks and common area):	Gus, Inc.	734-8804
Plumber for in home emergencies:	Gus, Inc.	734-8804
Utilities:		
Clearwater Gas (gas leaks)	562-4900 Extension 7412	
City of Tarpon Springs (Lift Station Alarm at Unit 50)	234-3037 or 942-5616	
City of Tarpon Springs, Public Services Department, Water Service Contact		727-937-2557
City of Tarpon Springs, Public Services Department, Wastewater and		727-942-5616
Treatment Plant & Reclaimed Water Service Contact		
Duke Energy Outage Contact		1-800-228-8485
Duke Energy Streetlight Outages	progress-energy.com	

Emergency Services:

Pinellas County Sheriff's Department	911	727-582-6200
Tarpon Springs Police Department	911	737-938-2840
Tarpon Springs Fire and Rescue	911	727-938-3737

Other Agencies:

American Red Cross Central Florida Region	3310 W. Main St., Tampa	813-348-4820
FL Agency for Health Care Administration		888-419-3456
FL Agency for Persons with Disabilities		850-488-4257
FL Dept. of Health, Environmental Health		850-345-4443
FL Dept. of Elder Affairs		1-800-963-5337
FL Commission for the Transportation Disadvantaged		850-410-5700
FL Division of Blind Services		1-800-342-1828
FL Independent Living Council		850-222-9422
FL Highway Patrol		850-617-2000
Florida Hospital North Pinellas		727-942-5000
Pinellas County Health Department		727-824-6900
Pinellas County Emergency Management		727-464-3800
Pinellas County Animal Services (strays)	582-2600	
Pinellas County Animal Services (Emergencies Only)	458-8912	
Poison Control Center		1-800-222-1222

Note: You must call before going to a shelter and ask if pets are permitted. If permitted, then refer to Attachment E for what to bring for your pet.

Local Shelters**Pets allowed?**

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Tarpon Springs Middle School, 501 N. Florida Ave., Tarpon Springs | Yes or No |
| 2. Brooker Creek Elementary School, 3130 Forelock Road, Tarpon Springs | Yes or No |
| 3. Eastlake High School, 11300 Silver Eagle Drive, Palm Harbor | Yes or No |
| 4. Palm Harbor University, 1900 Omaha Road, Palm Harbor | Yes or No |
| 5. Carwise Middle School, 3301 Bentley Drive, Palm Harbor | Yes or No |

Attachment B. Emergency Supply Kit

An emergency supply kit for your home or an evacuation should include items from six basic areas:

1. Water
2. Food
3. First aid supplies and medications
4. Clothing and bedding
5. Tools and emergency supplies
6. Important family documents

You will need a supply kit if you must stay at home. It is important to assemble your kit well in advance of an emergency. It is also valuable if you evacuate to a place other than a general public shelter or if you are unsure of the shelter supplies. If possible, make arrangements to stay with a relative or friend who resides closest to your home and who will not have to evacuate. If a hotel or motel is your final intended destination during an evacuation, make reservations before you leave.

Tips for Making Your Kit

- Keep loose items in airtight plastic bags.
- Gather the kit's items in easy-to-carry containers or duffle bags. Put kit within reach of your most regularly used exit.
- Check and update your kit and family needs at least once per year.

Tips for Water and Food Supplies

- A normally active person may require more. Every person needs to drink at least two quarts of water daily. Heat and intense activity can double this amount. Children, nursing mothers and those with special needs may require more.
- Food preparation and sanitation require another two quarts (minimum) per person daily.
- Purchased bottled water that has been sealed is best for storage. It meets FDA guidelines for food, is not vulnerable to temperature changes as unsealed water and has no shelf life. Some bottles do have expiration dates, but this is mainly for inventory control. If for any reason you must disinfect water, use unscented bleach in the ratio of 8 drops per gallon, about 1/8 teaspoon, and let the mixture sit 30 minutes before use.
- Choose compact, lightweight foods that do not require refrigeration, cooking or preparation and foods that use little or no water.
- Hand washing with soap and water is extremely important. However, in the event water for hand washing is unavailable, use alcohol-based sanitizer.

Recommendations for at least a three day supply of food and water in your kit, including:

- One gallon of water per person per day.
- Ready-to-eat canned foods, fruits, and vegetables.
- Staples (salt, sugar, pepper, spices, etc.).
- Powdered milk and canned juices.
- High energy snacks, non-perishables (protein or fruit bars, nuts, crackers. Whole grains, etc.).
- Food for infants and individuals with special needs.

- Comfort/stress foods.
- Pedialyte (to restore hydration if needed).
- Mess kits or paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils.
- Non-electric can opener, cooking tools, utility knife.
- Pet food and extra water for your pet.

Recommendations for tools and emergency supplies

- Cash or traveler's checks, coins
- Map of the area for locating shelters, local maps
- Extra set of car keys and house keys
- Battery-operated radio and flashlight, extra batteries
- Cell phone with chargers
- Fire extinguisher
- Pliers or wrench to turn off household water and/or gas
- Compass, signal flare, whistle and tube tent
- Plastic sheeting, storage containers and bucket with tight lid
- Garbage bags and plastic ties for sanitation
- Tape (duct, masking)
- Candles and matches in a waterproof container
- Paper, pencil
- Needles, thread
- Medicine dropper
- Aluminum foil
- Toilet paper, moistened towlettes and towels
- Soap, liquid detergent, disinfectant and unscented household chlorine bleach
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- Infant supplies (diapers, bottles and pacifiers)

Recommendations for Clothing and Bedding Supplies

- At least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person
- Sturdy shoes, work boots, hats, and gloves
- A sleeping bag or warm blanket or warm blanket for each person
- Rain gear

Recommendations for having first aid kit for your home, and car, including:

- A three-day supply of each person's vital medications
- Prescription drugs in original packaging (bottles)
- Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
- 2-inch and 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4 to 6)
- 2-inch and 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
- Triangular bandages (3)
- Latex gloves (at least 2 pairs)

- Cleansing agent, soap and moistened towelettes
- Antiseptic and antibiotic ointments
- Petroleum jelly or other lubricant
- Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Scissors, tweezers, needle and thermometer
- Tongue depressors (2)
- Non-prescription drugs
- Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever
- Anti-diarrhea medication, antacid and laxative
- Sunscreen
- Mosquito repellent with DEET when appropriate
- Extra prescription glasses, sunglasses and/or contact lenses
- Hearing aid and batteries
- Personal items required to perform basic daily functions

Copies of the following important family documents are kept in a waterproof, portable container within kits:

- Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates) and wills
- Current photographs of family members
- Insurance policies
- Medical, dental, and vision identification cards
- Contracts and deeds
- Stocks and bonds
- Social security card and passports
- Immunization records and prescriptions
- Bank account numbers
- Credit card account numbers and company names and telephone numbers
- Inventory of valuable household goods

Attachment C. Evacuations

For hazards that allow communities time to prepare ahead of time, it is possible to have people evacuate the area. Hazards that fall into this category are hurricanes, wildfires, earthquake, and floods. No matter the category of storm, whenever an evacuation order is given, all manufactured home residents must evacuate. Do not assume that every shelter will be open during every emergency activation.

Area Shelters:

1. Tarpon Springs Middle School, 501 N. Florida Ave., Tarpon Springs
2. Brooker Creek Elementary School, 3130 Forelock Road, Tarpon Springs
3. Eastlake High School, 11300 Silver Eagle Drive, Palm Harbor
4. Palm Harbor University, 1900 Omaha Road, Palm Harbor
5. Carwise Middle School, 3301 Bentley Drive, Palm Harbor

You should monitor the news to be informed when an evacuation order is given affecting our community. The SRI Board and Park Manager will make a reasonable effort to notify everyone of an evacuation order affecting our community.

It is illegal to stay in a home under a mandatory evacuation order. Under Florida Statute 252.38, the local authority has the ability to take necessary steps to provide for the health and safety of people and property. Chapter 252.50 sets refusal to follow an evacuation order as a second-degree misdemeanor.

Not sure what your evacuation or storm surge zone, use the following link and select Pinellas County: <http://floridadisaster.org/publicmapping/>.

Attachment D. Evacuation: Shelter Information

If you are going to a public emergency shelter, it is important to remember that most shelters DO NOT PERMIT PETS, although they DO PERMIT SERVICE ANIMALS. If there are residents that require the use of a service animal, know what shelters in our area allow service animals. If our regional shelter does not accept pets, consider recruiting family or friends who can host your pet in their home, boarding your pet at a secure veterinarian's office or even a hotel.

- Know the evacuation route for Tarpon Springs or Pinellas County area and the emergency information radio stations (105.5 or 96.7 FM) to tune into for evacuation notices.
- Know where the nearest approved shelters are located within Pinellas County.

Shelter information can be found at: <http://www.floridadisaster.org/shelters/index.htm#general>. The below are the area shelters:

1. Tarpon Springs Middle School, 501 N. Florida Ave., Tarpon Springs
2. Brooker Creek Elementary School, 3130 Forelock Road, Tarpon Springs
3. Eastlake High School, 11300 Silver Eagle Drive, Palm Harbor
4. Palm Harbor University, 1900 Omaha Road, Palm Harbor
5. Carwise Middle School, 3301 Bentley Drive, Palm Harbor

You can contact the Pinellas County Emergency Management Office at 727-464-3800 and the office can be found at:

<http://www.floridadisaster.org/fl county em.asp>.

Special Needs Shelter (SNS)

It is important to note that a special needs shelter is a shelter of last resort – a place to go when you or a person you care for has no other sheltering option. Residents requiring to go to a SNS should be registered ahead of time with the Pinellas County Emergency Management Office. Contact this office for dates for registration period at 727-464-3800.

If a resident(s) is medically dependent on electricity, oxygen, need transportation to evacuate, or assistance due to a disability, encourage residents(s) to register through the Pinellas County Special Needs Registry. Each county handles the registry of persons with special needs and the services a little differently.

To find your Special Needs Registry Contact Information for Pinellas County, go to:

<http://floridadisaster.org/disability/snshelterlist.html>.

Attachment E. Pets

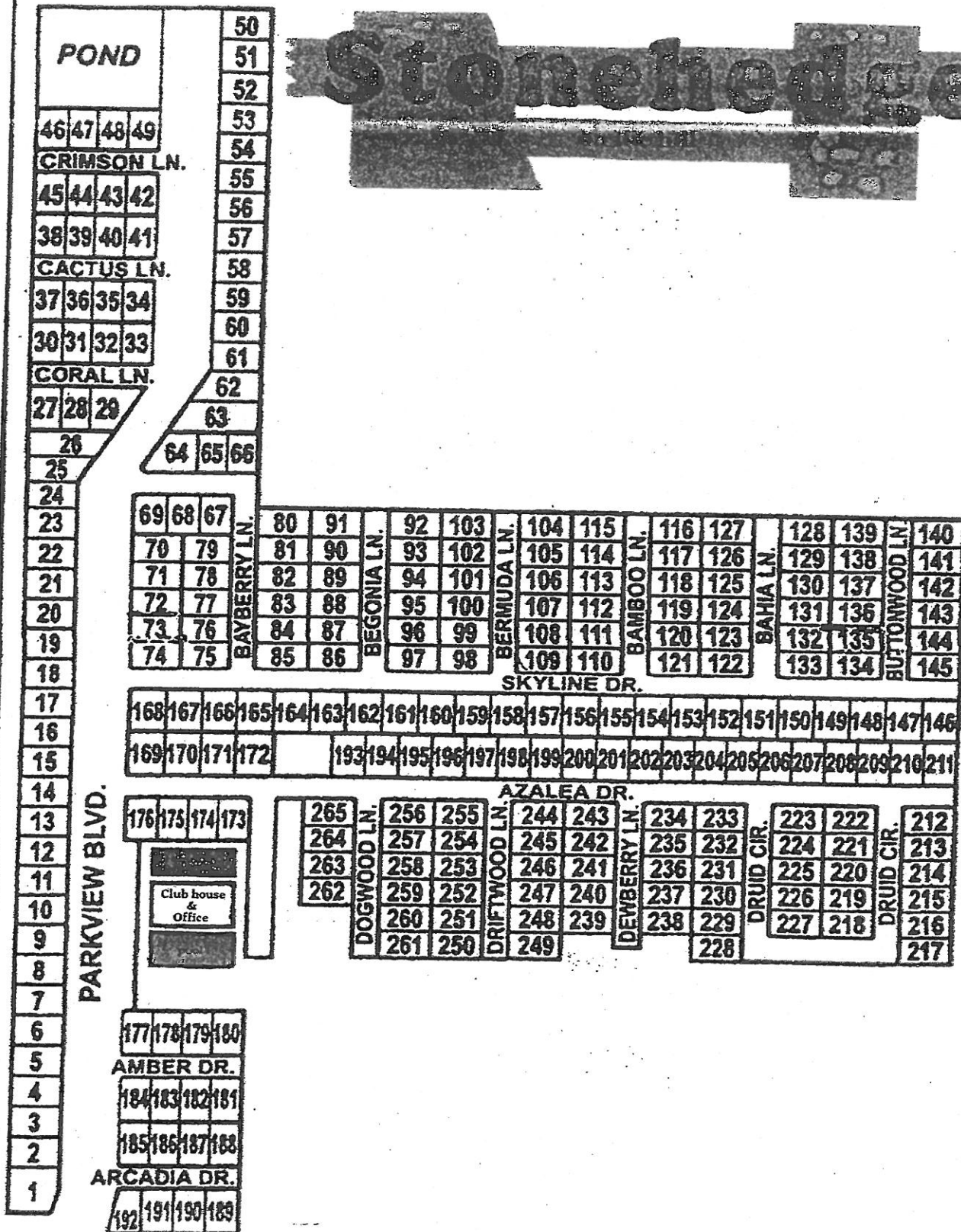
For admittance to a public shelter for service animals or a private kennel for pets, pets need to be up-to-date on all shots and vaccinations. The following is some information, you can provide residents in order to prepare a pet survival kit in advance should the need arise to evacuate in a moment's notice.

Pet Survival Kit Recommendations

- A crate or carrier
- Leash and collar with proper identification
- Veterinary records with rabies certificate
- Current license tag number
- Medications with instructions for dosage
- Two-week supply of water and food (dry or moist canned food)
- Manual can-opener
- Water and food dishes
- Cat litter and litter pan
- Toys and treats
- Sleeping pad or blankets
- Emergency phone numbers for veterinarian, animal shelters, family and friends
- Photo of the pet with you (to prove you are the owner)
- Cleaning supplies (newspapers, plastic bags with ties, paper towels, disinfectant spray)

Attachment F. Map Evacuation Routes

1. The attached drawing is the community road and lot layout for Stonehedge Residents, Inc. There are two exits. The primary exit is on Parkview Blvd. to U. S. Highway 19 North, requiring a right turn to head south. If choosing to go north, a U-turn will be required.
2. The back gate on Azaela Drive exits to Mango Road. A right turn will take you to U. S. 19 North. A right turn is required and you will be heading south. If choosing to go north, a U-turn will be required.
3. If you choose a left out the back gate on Mango Road, you may access Noth Street to Martin Luther King Blvd. And either turn left to access Alternate U.S. 19 or a right to access U.S. 19 North at a traffic light. **Be aware that at the STOP sign on Mango Road near North Street, it is often flooded during and immediately after significant rain events.**



Attachment G. American Red Cross: Fact Sheet on Shelter in Place



American
Red Cross

FACT SHEET ON SHELTER-IN-PLACE

What Shelter-in-Place Means:

One of the instructions you may be given in an emergency where hazardous materials may have been released into the atmosphere is to shelter-in-place. This is a precaution aimed to keep you safe while remaining indoors. (This is not the same thing as going to a shelter in case of a storm.) Shelter-in-place means selecting a small, interior room, with no or few windows, and taking refuge there. It does not mean sealing off your entire home or office building. If you are told to shelter-in-place, follow the instructions provided in this Fact Sheet.

Why You Might Need to Shelter-in-Place:

Chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants may be released accidentally or intentionally into the environment. Should this occur, information will be provided by local authorities on television and radio stations on how to protect you and your family. Because information will most likely be provided on television and radio, it is important to keep a TV or radio on, even during the workday. The important thing is for you to follow instructions of local authorities and know what to do if they advise you to shelter-in-place.

How to Shelter-in-Place

At Home:

- Close and lock all windows and exterior doors.
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds, or curtains.
- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems.
- Close the fireplace damper.
- Get your family disaster supplies kit
<http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/beprepared/supplies.html>, and make sure the radio is working.
- Go to an interior room without windows that's above ground level. In the case of a chemical threat, an above-ground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air, and may seep into basements even if the windows are closed.
- Bring your pets with you, and be sure to bring additional food and water supplies for them.
- It is ideal to have a hard-wired telephone in the room you select. Call your emergency contact and have the phone available if you need to report a life-threatening condition. Cellular telephone equipment may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency.
- Use duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room.
- Keep listening to your radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community.

At Work:

- Close the business.
- Bring everyone into the room(s). Shut and lock the door(s).
- If there are customers, clients, or visitors in the building, provide for their safety by asking them to stay – not leave. When authorities provide directions to shelter-in-place, they want everyone to take those steps now, where they are, and not drive or walk outdoors.
- Unless there is an imminent threat, ask employees, customers, clients, and visitors to call their emergency contact to let them know where they are and that they are safe.

- Turn on call-forwarding or alternative telephone answering systems or services. If the business has voice mail or an automated attendant, change the recording to indicate that the business is closed, and that staff and visitors are remaining in the building until authorities advise it is safe to leave.
- Close and lock all windows, exterior doors, and any other openings to the outside.
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds, or curtains.
- Have employees familiar with your building's mechanical systems turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems. Some systems automatically provide for exchange of inside air with outside air – these systems, in particular, need to be turned off, sealed, or disabled.
- Gather essential disaster supplies, such as nonperishable food, bottled water, battery-powered radios, first aid supplies, flashlights, batteries, duct tape, plastic sheeting, and plastic garbage bags.
- Select interior room(s) above the ground floor, with the fewest windows or vents. The room(s) should have adequate space for everyone to be able to sit in. Avoid overcrowding by selecting several rooms if necessary. Large storage closets, utility rooms, pantries, copy and conference rooms without exterior windows will work well. Avoid selecting a room with mechanical equipment like ventilation blowers or pipes, because this equipment may not be able to be sealed from the outdoors.
- It is ideal to have a hard-wired telephone in the room(s) you select. Call emergency contacts and have the phone available if you need to report a life-threatening condition. Cellular telephone equipment may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency.
- Use duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door(s) and any vents into the room.

In Your Vehicle:

If you are driving a vehicle and hear advice to "shelter-in-place" on the radio, take these steps:

- If you are very close to home, your office, or a public building, go there immediately and go inside. Follow the shelter-inplace recommendations for the place you pick described above.
- If you are unable to get to a home or building quickly and safely, then pull over to the side of the road. Stop your vehicle in the safest place possible. If it is sunny outside, it is preferable to stop under a bridge or in a shady spot, to avoid being overheated.
- Turn off the engine.
- Close windows and vents.
- If possible, seal the heating/air conditioning vents with duct tape.
- Listen to the radio regularly for updated advice and instructions.
- stay where you are until you are told it is safe to get back on the road. Be aware that some roads may be closed or traffic detoured. Follow the directions of law enforcement officials.

Local officials on the scene are the best source of information for your particular situation. Following their instructions during and after emergencies regarding sheltering, food, water, and cleanup methods is your safest choice.

Remember that instructions to shelter-in-place are usually provided for durations of a few hours, not days or weeks. There is little danger that the room in which you are taking shelter will run out of oxygen and you will suffocate.

Attachment H. Sinkholes

Sinkholes are a common feature of Florida's landscape. Florida is the state that has more sinkholes than any other state. They are only one of many kinds of karst landforms, which include caves, disappearing streams, springs, and underground drainage systems, all of which occur in Florida.

If a sinkhole appears on your Lot, or a portion of your home has shifted or sunk due to a sinkhole, here are some recommendations:

- First, and foremost, ensure the personal safety of your family. Evacuate, if necessary.
- Contact the Park Manager immediately. The Lot is not a deeded Lot, and therefore is common property of SRI. Remediation will be completed with the approval of the SRI Board.
- Contact your insurance company regarding any impact on your home.
- If you can do so safely, secure and remove your valuable possessions.
- The sinkhole should be marked with fencing, rope, or tape to warn others of the danger. The Park Manager can assist with this effort. You could be liable if someone is injured in the sinkhole.

Attachment I. Manufactured Home Storm Preparedness Guide

RESOURCES

Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Environmental Health, Mobile Home Parks website:

<http://www.floridahealth.gov/environment-health/mobile-home-parks/index.html>

Florida Department of Health, to find a county health department:

<http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/county-health-departments/find-a-county-health-department/index.html>

Florida Department of Health, Emergency ad Response website:

<http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/emergency-preparedness-and-response/documents/prepareguide-eng.pdf>

Florida Department of Health, Public Health Hazard Analysis Tool for locating flood zones:

<http://gis.doh.state.fl.us/publichealthhva/index.html>

FEMA portal: <https://msc.fema.gov/portal> or www.fema.gov/information-property-owners

Florida Department of Health's, Indoor Air Toxics Program:

www.floridahealth.gov and search for indoor air quality

To know your evacuation, or storm surge zone, use the following link, and select your county:

<http://floridadisaster.org/publicmapping/>

Shelter information can be found at: <http://www.floridadisaster.org/shelters/index.htm#general>

Local Emergency Management Office can be found at:

http://www.floridadisaster.org/fl_county_em.asp and select Pinellas County

Special Needs Registry Contact by county: <http://floridadisaster.org/disability/snshelterlist.html>

General population information can be found at:

<http://www.floridadisaster.org/shelters/index.htm#general>

Red Cross services: <http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/beprepared/supplies.html>

Florida Department of Health, Drinking water information can be found at:

[Drinking Water/Florida Department of Health](#)

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2. Manufactured Home Storm Preparedness Guide, Florida Department of Community Affairs and Federation of Manufactured Home Owners of Florida, Inc.
3. NOAA Extreme Weather Information Sheet.