



The Florida Emergency Preparedness Guide is available in English, Spanish and Creole. A large-print version is also available.	
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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 13) 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, non-perishable, 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 emer-gency medication supplies. Under a federally declared emer-gency, 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



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

□ldentification and rabies tags

□Carrier, 1 per animal

□Cat litter pan, extra litter

□Laxative



□Children's medications

>GLASSES & **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 & **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

□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

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.



Make an Emergency Supply Kit

Additional Items for People with Disabilities or Access and Functional Needs

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

Equipment & other supplies	□At least one extra white cane	
□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?	□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."	
□Wheelchair or scooter tire repair kit	Battery-operated, digital television set— emergency broadcasts may give information in American Sign Language or open captioning.	
□Walker, crutches or canes		
□Urinary function supplies, ostomy supplies, incontinence pads, personal		
hygiene items	□Paper and pencils in your car and supply	
Dialysis equipment and supplies	kit	
□Dressing devices	Flashlight, whistle or other noisemaker—	
Oxygen (tanks or generator) with flow rate attached	keep with you at all times. If you have a speech-related or	
□Suction equipment	communication disability	
□ Dentures	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.	
□ Ice chest and ice or "keep cool" material for medications. If using dry ice, wear dry cotton gloves.		
□Special pads or cushions	□Pencil and paper for a backup	
□Battery-operated radio or music player	communication resource.	
with headphone or earplug—pack extra batteries.	□Electronic communicator or artificial larynx—keep with you at all times.	
Recreational or occupational reading material	□Copies of a word or letter board, and preprinted key phrases you would need for	
If you have a visual disability	an emergency. Keep in your kit, wallet,	
□Talking or Braille clock, or large-print	purse, etc.	

timepiece with extra batteries

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,
- □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."



Priority Reconnection

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.

- >"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.

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 before going outside your home.



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.

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 pre-designated, pet-friendly shelters. Check with your county's emergency management office for policies and rules of pet-friendly shelters (see page 13).



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 13).

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

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.inclusive preparedness.org/

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 -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 i-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 (emergency management offices)

Alachua: (352) 264-6500 Baker: (904) 259-6111

Bay: (850) 784-4000

Bradford: (904) 966-6336

Brevard: (321) 637-6670

Broward: (954) 357-6385 Calhoun: (850) 674-8075

Charlotte: (941) 833-4000

Citrus: (352) 746-6555

Clay: (904) 284-7703

Collier: (239) 252-3600

Columbia: (386) 758-1125

DeSoto: (863) 993-4831

Dixie: (352) 498-1240

Duval: (904) 255-3110

Escambia: (850) 471-6400

Flagler: (386) 313-4200

Franklin: (850) 653-8977

Gadsden: (850) 875-8642

Gilchrist: (386) 935-5400

Glades: (863) 946-6020

Gulf: (850) 229-9110

Hamilton: (386) 792-6647

Hardee: (863) 773-6373

Hendry: (863) 612-4700

Hernando: (352) 754-4083

Highlands: (863) 385-1112

Hillsborough: (813) 236-3800

Holmes: (850) 547-1112

Indian River: (772) 567-2154

Jackson: (850) 482-9678

Jefferson: (850) 342-0211

Lafayette: (386) 294-1950

Lake: (352) 343-9420

Lee: (239) 533-0640

Leon: (850) 606-3700

Levy: (352) 486-5213

Liberty: (850) 643-2339

Madison: (850) 973-3698

Manatee: (941) 749-3507

Marion: (352) 369-8100

Martin: (772) 287-1652

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

Monroe: (305) 292-4591

Nassau: (904) 548-4980

Okaloosa: (850) 651-7150

Okeechobee: (863) 462-5819 or

(863) 462-5819

Orange: (407) 836-9140

Osceola: (407) 343-2133

Palm Beach: (561) 712-6400

Pasco: (727) 847-8004 or

Pinellas: (727) 464-3800

Polk: (863) 534-5600

Putnam: (386) 329-0379

Santa Rosa: (850) 983-5360

Sarasota: (941) 861-5000

Seminole: (407) 665-5102

St. Johns: (904) 824-5550

St. Lucie: (772) 462-8100

Sumter: (352) 569-1660

Suwannee: (352) 364-3405

Taylor: (850) 838-3575

Union: (386) 496-4300

Volusia:

Southeast Volusia, (386) 423-3395 West Volusia, (386) 736-5980 Daytona Beach, (386) 258-4088

Wakulla: (850) 745-7200

Walton: (850) 892-8065

Washington: (850) 638-6203

County health departments

Alachua County 224 S.E. 24th St. Gainesville 32641

(352) 334-7900 FAX (352) 955-6428

Baker County

480 W. Lowder St. Macclenny 32063 (904) 259-6291, EXT. 2230 FAX (904) 259-1950

Bay County

597 W. 11th St. Panama City 32401 (850) 872-4455 FAX (747) 599-1850

Bradford County

1801 N. Temple Ave. Starke 32091 (904) 964-7732 FAX (904) 964-3829

Brevard County

2575 N. Courtenay Pky Merritt Island 32953 (321) 454-7151 FAX (321) 454-7154

Broward County

780 S.W. 24th St. Ft. Lauderdale 33315 (954) 467-4700 FAX (954) 760-7798

Calhoun County

19611 S.R. 20 West Blountstown 32424 (850) 674-5645 FAX (850) 674-5420

Charlotte County

1100 Loveland Blvd. Port Charlotte 33980 (941) 624-7200 FAX (941) 624-7202

Citrus County

3700 W. Sovereign Path Lecanto 34461 (352) 527-0068, EXT. 261 FAX (352) 620-7565

Clay County

1305 Idlewild Ave. Green Cove Springs 32043 (904) 529-2800 FAX (904) 529-2802

Collier County

3339 Tamiami Trail East Suite 145, Bldg. H Naples 34112-4961 (239) 252-8200 FAX (239) 252-2552

Columbia County

217 N.E. Franklin St. Lake City 32055 (386) 758-1068 FAX (386) 758-3900

DeSoto County

34 South Baldwin Ave. Arcadia 34266 (863) 993-4601 FAX (863) 993-4606

Dixie County

149 N.E. 241st St. Cross City 32628 (352) 498-1360 FAX (352) 498-1363

Duval County

900 University Blvd. North Jacksonville 32211 (904) 253-1000 FAX (904) 632-5338

Escambia County

1295 W. Fairfield Dr. Pensacola 32501 (850) 595-6500 FAX (850) 595-6745

Flagler County

301 Dr. Carter Blvd. Bunnell 32110 (386) 437-7350 FAX (386) 437-7353

Franklin County

139 12th St. Apalachicola 32320 (850) 653-2111 FAX (850) 653-9896 Gadsden County

278 LaSalle LeFall Dr. Quincy 32353 (850) 875-7200, EXT. 325 FAX (850) 627-9134

Gilchrist County

119 N.E. 1st St. Trenton 32693 (352) 463-3120 FAX 352-463-3425

Glades County

1021 Health Park Dr. Moore Haven 33471 (863) 946-0707 FAX (863) 946-3097

Gulf County

2475 Garrison Ave. Port St. Joe 32456 (850) 227-1276 FAX (850) 227-1766

Hamilton County

209 S.E. Central Ave. Jasper 32052 (386) 792-1414 FAX (386) 792-2352

Hardee County

115 K D Revell Rd. Wauchula 33873-2051 (863) 773-4161 FAX (863) 773-0978

Hendry County

1140 Pratt Blvd. LaBelle 33935 (863) 674-4041, EXT. 108 FAX (863) 674-4076

Hernando County

300 South Main St. Brooksville 34601 (354) 540-6800 FAX (352) 754-4132

Highlands County

7205 S. George Blvd. Sebring 33875 (863) 386-6040, EXT. 215 FAX (863) 386-6048

Hillsborough County

1105 East Kennedy Blvd. Tampa 33602 (813) 307-8000 FAX (813) 272-6984

Holmes County

603 Scenic Circle Bonifay 32425 (850) 547-8500 FAX (850) 547-8515

Indian River County

1900 27th St. Vero Beach 32960 (772) 794-7400 FAX (772) 794-7453

Jackson County

4979 Healthy Way Marianna 32446 (850) 526-2412 FAX (850) 482-9978

Jefferson County

1255 W. Washington St. Monticello 32344 (850) 342-0170 FAX (850) 342-0257

Lafayette County

140 S.W. Virginia Circle Mayo 32066-1806 (386) 294-1321 FAX (386) 294-3876

Lake County

16140 U.S. Hwy. 441 Eustis 32726 (352) 589-6424 FAX (352) 589-6495

Lake County Satellite

835 7th St. Bldg. B, Ste 4 Clermont 34711 (352) 394-4399, EXT. 113

Lee County

3920 Michigan Ave. Ft. Myers 33916 (239) 332-9501 FAX (239) 332-9556 Leon County

2965 Municipal Way Tallahassee 32316 (850) 606-8150 FAX (850) 487-7954

Levy County

66 W. Main St. Bronson 32621 (352) 486-5300 FAX (352) 486-5307

Liberty County

12832 North Central Ave. Bristol 32321 (850) 643-2415 FAX (850) 643-5689

Madison County

218 S.W. Third Ave. Madison 32340 (850) 973-5000 FAX (850) 973-5007

Manatee County

410 6th Ave. E. Bradenton 34208-1968 (941) 748-0747, EXT. 1222 FAX (941) 714-7282

Marion County

1801 S.E. 32nd Ave. Ocala 34471 (352) 629-0137 FAX (352) 694-1613

Martin County

3441 SE Willoughby Blvd. Stuart 34994 (772) 221-4000 FAX (772) 221-4990

Miami-Dade County

8175 N.W. 12th St. Suite 300 Miami 33126 (305) 324-2400 FAX (786) 336-1297

Monroe County

1100 Simonton St. Key West 33040 (305) 293-7500 FAX (305) 809-5629 Nassau County

30 South 4th St. Fernandina Beach 32035-0517 (904) 548-1800 FAX (904) 277-7286

Okaloosa County

221 Hospital Drive, N.E. Ft. Walton Beach 32548 (850) 833-9240 FAX (850) 833-9252

Okeechobee County

1728 N.W. 9th Ave. Okeechobee 34973 (863) 462-5819

Orange County

6101 Lake Ellenor Dr. Orlando 32809 (407) 858-1400 FAX (407) 858-5514

East Orlando Satellite Office

12050 E. Colonial Dr. Orlando 32826 (407) 585-1494

Osceola County

1875 Boggy Creek Rd. Kissimmee 34745 (407) 343-2000 FAX (407) 343-2084

Palm Beach County

800 N. Clematis St. West Palm Beach 33401 (561) 840-4500 FAX (561) 837-5197

Pasco County Main Office

10841 Little Rd. New Port Richey 34654 (727) 861-5250, EXT. 151 Fax (727) 862-4230

Pinellas County

205 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. St. North St. Petersburg 33701 (727) 824-6900 FAX (727) 820-4275

Polk County

1290 Golfview Ave. Bartow 33830 (863) 519-7900, EXT. 11002 FAX (863) 534-0293

Putnam County

2801 Kennedy St. Palatka 32177 (386) 326-3200 FAX (386) 326-3350

Santa Rosa County

5527 Stewart St. Milton 32572-0929 (850) 983-5200 FAX (850) 983-4540

Sarasota County

2200 Ringling Blvd Sarasota 34237 (941) 861-2900 FAX (941) 861-2828

Venice Satellite Office

4000 Tamiami Trail South Venice 34293 (941) 861-3528

Seminole County

400 West Airport Blvd. Sanford 32773-5496 (407) 665-3000 FAX (407) 665-3259

St. Johns County

1955 U.S. 1 South, Suite 100 St. Augustine 32086 (904) 825-5055 FAX (904) 823-6875

St. Lucie County

5150 N.W. Milner Rd. Port St. Lucie 34983 (772) 462-3800 FAX (772) 873-4941

Sumter County

415 E. Noble Ave. Bushnell 33513 (352) 569-3121 FAX (352) 793-1506 Wildwood Satellite Office

104 Rutland St. Wildwood 34785 (352) 330-1313, EXT. 245 FAX (352) 568-0930

Suwannee County

915 Nobles Ferry Rd. Live Oak 32060 (386) 362-2708 FAX (386) 362-6301

Taylor County

1215 N. Peacock Avenue Perry 32347 (850) 584-5087 FAX (850) 584-8653

Union County

495 East Main St. Lake Butler 32054 (386) 496-3211 FAX (386) 496-1599

Volusia County

1845 Holsonback Dr. Daytona Beach 32120 (386) 274-0500 FAX (386) 274-0840

Wakulla County

48 Oak St. Crawfordville 32327 (850) 926-0400 FAX (850) 926-1938

Walton County

362 State Highway 83 St. DeFuniak Springs 32433 (850) 892-8015 FAX (850) 892-8457

Washington County

1338 South Blvd. Chipley 32428 (850) 638-6240 FAX (850) 638-6244



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