



Hurricane Season

What should we do when a Hurricane approaches?

THE WATERGARDEN

During the Hurricane

Stay indoors at all times. When the calm eye of the hurricane passes, remain indoors. Wind and rain may stop for a few minutes to a half hour, but soon the wind and rain will pick up again quickly in the opposite direction with probably even greater force than before. If the electricity goes off, use flashlights, not fuel lamps or candles during the hurricane. Jammed telephone lines can obstruct emergency calls to fire, police, or rescue. Remember, open your refrigerator/freezer only when absolutely necessary. Remain indoors until clearance is given by authorities. If you are in a shelter, the coordinator will advise everyone of clearance when it is safe for you to go outdoors.

Power Outage

During a power outage, the emergency generator in the building operates emergency lighting in common areas and operates one passenger elevator, which makes stops on every floor. The emergency generator does not provide power to your individual units. Air conditioning will not be available. Shortly thereafter there will be lots of mosquitoes due to the standing water. Once out of generator fuel, there will be no lights at all, and no elevators. If the storm is severe enough it may restrict supply vehicles to provide additional fuel for the generator.

The emergency generator holds enough fuel to operate for approximately 72 –96 hours. There will be a great inconvenience during a lengthy power outage which is expected during a hurricane. Your best option is to evacuate the building to safer grounds.

Residents with Special Needs



If someone in your household requires constant medical care, or is bedridden, call the Special Needs Registry at (954)537-2888.

Do not wait until a storm is near. Call Now to register a person with special needs.

Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program:

Residents who may need assistance evacuating from disaster should register as soon as possible by calling (954) 831-3900. Applications are available in English, Spanish, and Creole. The website is:

www.broward.org/disaster

ARE YOU PREPARED?

Planning Saves Lives

Plan A: When traveling outside of the threatened area, plan a route that stays clear of major bodies of water. Leave early to avoid heavy traffic jams.

Plan B: Make sure the place you are staying is prepared and adequately supplied. If you plan to stay with friends in the area make sure you have an

alternate place to stay, should the original area be threatened.

Plan C: If you plan to go to a Red Cross shelter leave as soon as the shelter opening is announced.

Plan D: If you plan on staying here, make sure you are in good health and if applicable, your shutters are closed.



BE INFORMED! BE PREPARED!

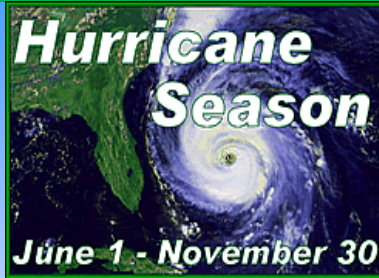
Before the Storm

Evacuation

When a hurricane threatens South Florida, authorities will broadcast areas that should be evacuated. If you are located in an evacuation area, it is vital for you to evacuate without delay. If your delay is too long, you may be trapped due to clogged causeways and bridges. Remember, always plan ahead.

Start Planning Now !

The hurricane season extends from June 1st to No-



vember 30th. The following are steps to be taken prior to a hurricane threat.

Have these items available:

Battery operated radio, flashlight, extra batteries, extra flashlight bulbs, emergency cooking facilities, lantern,

lantern fuel, candles, matches, mosquito repellent, baby food, canned foods, powdered or canned milk, toiletries, extra medicine, first aid kit, bleach, can opener, bottled water, water for sanitary purpose.

Check to be certain your emergency equipment is in good working order and that your supplies are adequate to last at least one week.

Once a Hurricane Warning is Announced, EVACUATE as soon as Possible

Food, Water, and your Medication

Have adequate supplies of non-perishable foods, baby food (if needed), medicine, etc..., to last at least a week. Turn your refrigerator and freezer to the coldest setting and open only when necessary. A well insulated, well-stocked, cold refrigerator/freezer can maintain food for a couple of days without electrical power. You may have to depend on your

source of water and cooking heat for several days. During hurricane Andrew for example, electrical power was not restored to the units for four days. **The emergency generator does not provide power to your individual units.** Prepare your emergency water supply well in advance of a hurricane threat. Wash all available containers and let dry. Once dry, fill with water for drinking and cooking. Scrub your bathtub with

bleach, rinse and allow to dry. Fill tub with water. This water supply can also be used as drinking water. Our domestic water pumps should continue to work during a power outage, but if they should fail the water in your tub can be used for personal hygiene as well as flushing toilets

Emergency Shelters Will be Open

If you plan on going to a Red Cross shelter, bring the following items: small first aid kit-baby food-snacks-important documents (insurance papers etc.)-bedding-medication-board games and cards for entertainment-cash-identification-flashlight-battery operated radio. Make sure to have a good meal prior to going to a shelter. Meals may not be

prepared for at least the first twelve hours. Remember, pets are not allowed in shelters. Include your pet in your hurricane plans. Alcoholic beverages, and firearms are strictly prohibited in shelters as well. The list for the Red Cross Shelters and bus pick up locations are on pages following.

Your Pet and their Safety

Make sure you have a portable

pet kennel if you plan to travel. Consult with your vet for a referral to a pet shelter. Leave your pet in a secure room. Line the floor with plastic and several layers of newspaper. Leave food and water for a week. Make sure it has a tag.

Do not sedate your pet.

PREPARE YOUR UNIT !

Prior to leaving town for any length of time you should do the following:

- * Turn off water supply valves to your unit. **DO NOT** turn off water valves to you're A/C.
- * Please rid your balcony of any loose items such as patio furniture, planters etc... These items can become missiles during a hurricane
- * Make sure your smoke detectors and leak detectors have working batteries
- * Set your A/C for 78° or lower to avoid mold.

Make arrangements for someone to check your unit occasionally while you are away.

What Does the 2018 Hurricane Season Have in Store for us?

Hurricane scientists at Colorado State University are predicting a slightly above-average Atlantic hurricane season in 2018, they announced on April 5. The researchers, who are part of CSU's Tropical Meteorology Project team, forecast 14 named storms, and of those about seven will become full-blown hurricanes and three will reach major hurricane strength, meaning a Category 3, 4 or 5 on the Saffir-Simpson scale (sustained winds of at least 111 mph, or 179 km/h).

On May 24, NOAA released its forecast for the 2018 hurricane season, predicting that the season would be slightly more active than usual, with a 75 percent chance of an above-normal or near-normal season

During this season, according to NOAA, there is a 70 percent chance of 10 to 16 named storms developing, with winds of 39 mph (63 km/h) or higher. Of those named storms, five to nine could achieve hurricane strength, with winds of at least 74 mph (119 km/h) or higher, and one to four storms could develop into major hurricanes (category 3, 4 or 5, with winds reaching at least 111 mph, or 179 km/h).

Government Will Offer No Assistance for 72 Hours

National and local governments have made it clear that residents of South Florida and other hurricane-prone parts of the country must be prepared to care for themselves without assistance for at least 72 hours.

Many people complained that help came too slowly during the past two hurricane seasons, but officials have reiterated that for at least three days following a storm, no one should expect any kind of help from government agencies.

Emergency officials say that 72 hours is the minimum amount of time that residents should prepare for. They recommend that residents be prepared to sustain themselves even longer -- up to two weeks. **(Local10.com)**

When a Hurricane Warning is announced

The Hurricane Center and the Red Cross broadcast via television and radio. Do not listen to rumors. Gas up your car ahead of time to avoid long lines at the service stations. Gasoline may not be available for days after a hurricane strikes. When you receive word to evacuate, do so as soon as possible.

After the Hurricane

Pay attention to instructions from official sources only. Do not touch fallen power lines. Do not touch any object that is in contact with any wire that may be a power line. Call the police and utility services for emergencies and to report fallen wires. Do not call utility services to report individual interruptions of electricity or telephone service. Utility services have contingency plans for general restoration of all services. If you are

relying on emergency cooking facilities, lanterns or candles use with extreme caution. Continue to preserve refrigeration. After power is restored, check food for spoilage. Water supplies are usually contaminated after a hurricane. The Public Health Department will issue a warning and this contaminated state will customarily last about 72 hours.

If you did not store sufficient water, use one of the follow-

ing five steps to purify contaminated water:

Strain tap water through thick cloth or several layers of paper towels. Let the water settle in a container for 24 hours to allow any particles to sink to the bottom. Boil at a rolling boil for 5 minutes. Add four water purification tablets per gallon of water. Add twelve drops of 2% tincture of iodine per gallon of water. Add eight drops of bleach per gallon of water.

You should however have stored at least one gallon of water per person per day for seven days.

Which will make landfall?...Storm Names for 2018

Alberto	Beryl	Chris	Debby	Ernesto	Florence
Gordon	Helene	Isaac	Joyce	Kirk	Leslie
Michael	Nadine	Oscar	Patty	Rafael	Tony
Valerie	William				

Even if you do not fear for your life, you will be greatly inconvenienced with the flooding of the streets and the loss of electrical power.

The building is at an inconvenience during a hurricane. It is completely your decision to stay in the building but, we would like for you to have a planned alternative place to stay during the hurricane.

SAFFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE SCALE

CATEGORY	PRESSURE	WINDS	SURGE
Depression		<39	—
Storm		39-73 mph	—
Category 1	>980	74-95 mph	4-5 ft.
Category 2	965-980	96-110 mph	6-8 ft.
Category 3	945-965	111-129 mph	9-12 ft.
Category 4	920-94	130-156 mph	13-18 ft.
Category 5	<920	>157 mph	>18 ft.

⇒ Don't tape your windows. Taping your windows does not offer additional protection from hurricane



HURRICANE NO NO'S

force winds, and it gives a false sense of security.

- ⇒ Don't leave a window open during a hurricane. It allows the storm inside of your home.
- ⇒ Don't tranquilize your pet. They need to stay alert in order to survive a disaster.
- ⇒ Don't open your refrigerator door unless absolutely necessary. You must keep it sealed as long as possible to keep your food fresh.
- ⇒ Don't use candles or fuel lamps during the storm, you risk causing a fire. When you lose power, use only flashlights until after the storm passes.
- ⇒ Don't be tempted to go outside if the eye of the storm passes over us and all seems calm. Hurricane winds will return very quickly with the same or greater force. Do not go outside until the official all clear is given.

The Saffir-Simpson Scale

Thirty years ago, two men devised a way to answer with two words in a way that would be clear to all. You know...Category 1, rough but not too bad. Category 3, pretty fierce. Category 5, worse than Andrew. That is the Saffir-Simpson Scale, so familiar now that it's classic, so common that when it's mentioned, the names of Herbert Saffir and Robert Simpson are often omitted. Saffir and Simpson are now

in their 80's and still opinionated and authoritative. Simpson was the director of the National Hurricane Center from '68 - '73. Now he has a busy consulting firm in Virginia. In April, he visited the National Hurricane Center and led a seminar. He's going on 87. Saffir which is 82 runs a one man structural engineering office in Coral Gables. I'm sure you've driven across some of the bridges he designed

such as the Collins canal bridge near the convention center or the crossing at Ponce and Riviera in Coral Gables. He also designed the jet-proof steel blast fence at M.I.A. Bet you didn't know that?

Hurricane Trivia

Which was the costliest hurricane in the U.S.? Hurricane Katrina was the costliest hurricane and one of the five deadliest hurricanes in U.S. History. The storm estimated to have been responsible for \$81.2 Billion dollars in damage making it the costliest natural disaster in U.S. history. The next closest hurricane was Andrew which slammed the coast of South Florida in 1992. Andrew caused \$26.5 billion, in damages.

Which was the deadliest hurricane in U.S. history? In 1900 TX (Galveston) claimed as many as 12,000 deaths. The next closest was in 1928 FL (Lake Okeechobee) which claimed 1836 lives. Both of these hurricanes were category 4.

Why did the two deadliest hurricanes not have names? Hurricanes were not named until 1953. Experience showed that the use of short, dis-

tinctive given names is quicker and less subject to error than the old latitude-longitude identification methods. In 1979 they began alternating feminine and masculine names. Hurricane names are retired from the list if they are very destructive or cause many deaths.

80% of individuals living on the coastline have not been subjected to a direct hit of a strong hurricane, only that of weaker storms. Therefore they have a false sense of security and they say, "I spent Andrew here and it wasn't that bad."

Although Andrew made landfall about 35 miles South of Miami Beach. My advice... "As soon as the evacuation order is given, Go North West."
R.Z.

Storm Surge

Storm surge is a large dome of water often 50 to 100 miles wide that sweeps across the coastline near where a hurricane makes landfall. The surge of high water topped by waves is devastating. The stronger the hurricane and the shallower the offshore water, the higher the surge will be. Along the immediate coast, storm surge is the greatest threat to life and property.

If the storm surge arrives at the same time as the high tide, the water height will be even greater. The storm tide is the combination of the storm surge and the normal astronomical tide. For example as a hurricane moves



ashore, a 15-foot surge added to the normal 2-foot tide creates a storm tide of 17 feet. This mound of water, topped by battering waves, moves ashore along an area of the coastline as much as 100 miles wide. The combination of the storm surge, battering waves, and high winds is deadly.

Storm tide facts

As many as 12,000 people were killed in the **Galveston Hurricane** of 1900. Most of them were killed by storm tide. **Hurricane Camille** in 1969 produced a 25-foot storm tide in South Carolina. **Hurricane Hugo** in 1989 generated a 20-foot storm tide in South Carolina.

Winds, Rains & Floods



Category 1 force winds (74-95) can destroy poorly constructed buildings and mobile homes. Debris, such as road signs, roofing material, siding, and small items left outside, become flying missiles in hurricanes. Winds often stay above hurricane strength well inland. Hurricane Hugo for example in 1989 battered Charlotte, North Carolina which is over 150 miles inland with wind gusts to near 100 mph, downing trees and power lines and causing massive disruption.

Widespread torrential rains usually in excess of 6 inches produce floods. TS Claudette, 1979 dropped 45 inches of rain. Long after Hurricane Diane's winds subsided in 1955 massive downpours brought flooding to the North East Region which contributed to 200 deaths.

What is a Hurricane?

A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone the general term for all circulating weather systems (counter clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere) over tropical waters. Tropical cyclones are classified as follows:

Tropical Depression- An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sus-

tained winds of 38 mph or less.

Tropical Storm- Is similar with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph. **Hurricane-** An intense tropical weather system with a well defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph or more.

Hurricanes are product of the tropical ocean and atmosphere. Powered by heat from the sea, they are steered by the easterly trade winds and the temperate westerly as well as by their own ferocious energy.

The Evacuation Problem

There are some 45 million permanent residents along the hurricane prone coastline, and the population is still growing. Florida, where hurricanes most frequent, leads the nation in new residents. Besides the permanent residents, the vacation, weekend, and holiday populations swell in some coastal areas 10 to 100 fold in the U.S.

Historically storm surge has caused the greatest loss of life and extreme property damage. The coast line is subject to the highest surge and inundation.

Although recently the warning systems have given adequate time for evacuation from barrier islands it is becoming more difficult to evacuate residents mainly due to the fact that over 80% of

individuals living on the coastline have not been subjected to a direct hit of a strong hurricane, only that of weaker storms. Therefore they have a false sense of security and they say; I spent Andrew here and it wasn't that bad. Although Andrew made landfall about 35 miles South of Miami Beach.

Pertinent numbers for Disaster Response Facilities and Support



Broward County Residents who need help with daily living, medical needs, or specialized transportation and will need help evacuating from a hurricane should register for the Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program by calling (954) 831-3900. You must register as soon as possible. Do not wait for a hurricane to approach to register.

REGISTER NOW !

Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program.....(954) 537-2888
Reporting Downed Utility Lines (FPL)(954) 797-5000
AT&T Customer Service.....(888) 757-6500
TECO/Peoples Gas.....(954) 525-0900
Comcast Customer Service.....(800) -934-6489

DISASTER RESPONSE AGENCIES

Broward Office of Emergency Management.....(954) 831-3900
American Red Cross.....(954) 797-3800
Salvation Army.....(954) 524-6991
Broward Building Code Compliance.....(954) 765-4927
Florida Department of Insurance.....(800) 342-2762
Federal Emergency Management Agency.....(800) 621-3362
National Flood Insurance Program.....(800) 638-6620
Broward Animal Care & Control.....(954) 359-1313
Broward Large Animal Disaster Response Team.....(954) 370-3725
Broward Humane Society.....(954) 989-3977

CONTACT NUMBERS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Special Transport Services.....(954) 831-3900
Special Transport Services will only transport their clients once during an emergency.. Plan to use that trip for your evacuation.

INTERNET ADDRESSES

Broward County Office of Emergency Management
www.broward.org/emergency

American Red Cross
www.browardredcross.org

Florida Division of Emergency Management
www.floridadisaster.org

National Hurricane Center
www.nhc.noaa.gov



After the Storm Insurance Procedures provided by the Florida Department of Insurance

After the Storm Tips

Be careful when you venture outside after a storm. Wait for officials to give clearance.

Check windows for damage such as broken or cracked glass.

If power was lost, clean out the refrigerator and freezer.

- A) Take precautions if the damages require you to leave your home.
- B) Secure your property.
- C) Remove valuable items.
- D) Lock windows and doors.
- E) Contact your agent and leave a phone number and address where you can be reached. Take these same precautions if you are required to evacuate before the storm. Be ware of fly-by night repair businesses. Hire licensed, reputable, service people.

Important phone numbers:

Department of Insurance

Consumer Service Office

499 NW 70th Avenue, Suite 301B

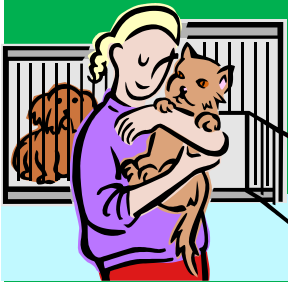
Plantation, FL 33317

(954) 327-6027

Insurance Consumer Helpline - 1-800-342-2762

BROWARD COUNTY PET SHELTER

Broward County has only one pet-friendly emergency shelter with very limited capacity. County residents in an emergency evacuation zone who would like to pre-register for the pet-friendly shelter can do so in person at the Humane Society of Broward County, beginning June 1, Monday through Friday between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Special weekend appointments can be scheduled. Space in the shelter is very limited and is on a first come, first serve basis to those living in a designated emergency evacuation zone, which includes all mobile home parks.



The shelter is located at

Millennium Middle School at 5803 N.W. 94th Ave. in Tamarac.

HOTELS/MOTELS IN THE AREA THAT ALLOW PETS

HOTELS/MOTELS	PET POLICY
LA QUINTA INN 527 North Federal Hwy. Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308 (954) 491-2500	No Restrictions/ No Fee
HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS 1711 University Drive Plantation, FL 33322 (954) 472-5600	\$50 per stay \$100 if stay is over 7 days/<50lbs.
REDROOF INN—FORT LAUDERDALE 4800 9th Avenue (Powerline Rd) Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 (954) 776-6333	1 pet allowed < 80 lbs. No Fee
LA QUINTA INN 3100 University Drive Coral Springs, FL 33065 (954) 344-2200	No Restriction/ No Fee
WESTIN HOTEL— CYPRESS CREEK 400 Corporate Drive Fort Lauderdale, FL 33334 (954) 772-1331	1 pet only \$50 Non-refundable <40 lbs.
LA QUINTA INN 7901 6th Street Plantation, FL 33322 (954) 473-8257	2 pet max <25 lbs. No Fee



Emergency Management Division
 Environmental Protection
 and Growth Management Department

201 N.W. 84th Avenue, Plantation, FL 33324
 Telephone: 954-831-3900

Hurricane Hotline: 954-831-4000

**AMERICAN RED CROSS
 Regional Hurricane Shelters**

- 1) **Lyons Creek Middle School**
 4333 Sol Press Blvd., Coconut Creek 33073
- 2) **Coral Glades High School**
 2700 Sportsplex Dr, Coral Springs 33065
- 3) **Monarch High School**
 5050 Wiles Road, Coconut Creek 33073
- 4) **Pompano Beach High School**
 1400 N. E. 6th St., Pompano Beach 33060
- 5) **Park Lakes Elementary School**
 3925 N. State Road 7, Lauderdale Lakes 33319
- 6) **Rock Island Elementary/Arthur Ashe Middle School**
 1701 N. W. 23rd Ave., Fort Lauderdale 33311
- 7) **Plantation Elementary School**
 651 N. W. 42nd Ave., Plantation 33317
- 8) **Fox Trail Elementary School**
 1250 Nob Hill Road, Davie 33324
- 9) **Falcon Cove Middle School**
 4251 Bonaventure Blvd., Weston 33332
- 10) **Silver Trail Middle School**
 18300 Sheridan St., Pembroke Pines 33331
- 11) **New Renaissance Middle School**
 10701 Miramar Blvd., Miramar 33025
- 12) **Watkins Elementary School**
 3520 S. W. 52nd Ave., Pembroke Park 33023
- 13) **Everglades High School**
 17100 SW 48 Court, Miramar, FL 33027
- 14) **West Broward High School**
 500 NW 209 Avenue, Pembroke Pines, FL 33027

Hurricane Hotline: 954-831-4000 or 3-1-1
HURRICANE EVACUATION MAP

Not all shelters may be open during a state of emergency. In the event of an evacuation order, monitor news reports or call the Broward County Hurricane Hotline, 954-831-4000, for specific shelter openings.

Pet-Friendly Shelter

A pet-friendly shelter operated by the American Red Cross and the Broward County Humane Society is available to residents with pets who either live in an evacuation area, or a mobile home anywhere in Broward County. Pre-registration is required. Call the Humane Society at 954-989-3977.

 **PLAN A**

 **PLAN B**

Typically a Category 1-2 hurricane. Typically a Category 3 or higher hurricane.

Those persons located in low lying areas or beside tidal bodies of water should seek shelter elsewhere if conditions warrant. ALL mobile home residents must evacuate in PLAN A and PLAN B. In addition, mobile home residents may be ordered to evacuate if tropical storm conditions warrant.

