



# HURRICANE PREPARATION GUIDE

GUIA DE SUPERVIVENCIA DE HURACANES

KEEPING YOU SAFE THIS STORM SEASON



**STORM SHIELD**  
SEVERE WEATHER ALERTS



THERE ARE SO MANY WAYS TO STAY  
CONNECTED AND PROTECTED.



ON AIR



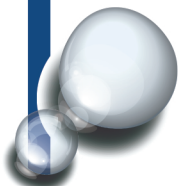
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**STORM SHIELD**  
SEVERE WEATHER ALERTS





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**Be Prepared  
This Hurricane  
Season.**

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## HURRICANE SEASON



**STEVE WEAGLE**

WPTV FIRST ALERT WEATHER CHIEF METEOROLOGIST

Two named storms, Ian and Nicole, came through our area last year. While parts of southeast, central, and northern Florida were hit hard, our area was spared the worst. Still, last year's hurricane season proves you can never let your guard down. Your best plan is to plan early.

It's time to review your family's hurricane plan to make sure you're prepared for hurricane season. Stock up on supplies now and stay prepared. Print this guide before storms are on the way or bookmark [WPTV.com/hurricaneguide](http://WPTV.com/hurricaneguide) on your phone so you have it handy in case you need it.

WPTV First Alert Weather is committed to being with you every step of the way. WPTV is the only station with its own local live radar and has a certified team of seven meteorologists.

You can stream WPTV hurricane coverage free 24/7. Download the app NOW so you're prepared and if the power goes out you can stay informed by listening to our radio partners.

If a storm is headed this way, WPTV will bring you lifesaving information with non-stop around-the-clock coverage. After the storm, WPTV will continue to give you information on how to get your life back to normal. Hopefully, we won't have to deal with a hurricane this season, but if we do, you can trust WPTV First Alert Weather.

Please consider joining the WPTV First Alert Weather Spotters. Your pictures and video can help tell South Florida's weather story and show exactly what's happening in your community. Join the WPTV First Alert Weather Spotters by going to [WPTV.com/weatherspotters](http://WPTV.com/weatherspotters).

*Steve Weagle*



**STEVE WEAGLE**

WPTV FIRST ALERT WEATHER CHIEF METEOROLOGIST

# HURRICANE SURVIVAL CHECKLIST

## MUST HAVE SUPPLIES



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cash (ATMs may not work after the storm)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Soap and Detergent                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cellular Phone and Car Charger               | <input type="checkbox"/> Portable Camping Solar Shower                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking Water (1 gallon per person per day) | <input type="checkbox"/> Unscented Bleach for Sterilization               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prescription Medicine (2-week supply)        | <input type="checkbox"/> Tincture of Iodine or Water Purification Tablets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Camera                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Pet Food and Medicine                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Books, Magazines and Toys                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Extinguisher                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ice Chest and Ice                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel for Generators and Cars                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposable Plates, Glasses and Utensils      | <input type="checkbox"/> Propane Gas for Grills                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manual Can Opener                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Charcoal and Lighter Fluid                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Battery-operated TV/Radio and Clock          | <input type="checkbox"/> Waterproof Matches and Sterno                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spare Batteries                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-perishable Food                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlights or Lantern                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Powdered Milk, Evaporated Milk or Parmalat       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet Paper                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Canned Meats or Fish                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diapers and Wipes                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Canned Fruits and Vegetables                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baby Food and Formula                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Dried Foods                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Aid Kit                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Peanut Butter and Jelly                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic Tarp Sheeting                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Canned Soups/Chili                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Duct or Masking Tape                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Crackers/Cookies                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nails, Rope, Lumber and Tools                | <input type="checkbox"/> Coffee and Tea                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leather-Palm Work Gloves                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Disinfectant                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic Garbage Bags                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Cereal   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insect Repellent and Sunscreen               | <input type="checkbox"/> Rain Gear  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dried Fruits and Nuts                        |   |

# EMERGENCY NUMBERS



## EMERGENCY MUNICIPALITY NUMBERS

Atlantis	(561) 965-1700
Belle Glade	(561) 996-0100
Boca Raton	(561) 982-4900
Boynton Beach	(561) 742-6100
Briny Breezes	(561) 276-7405
Cloud Lake	(561) 686-2815
Delray Beach	(561) 243-7400
Glen Ridge	(561) 697-8868
Golf	(561) 732-0236
Greenacres	(561) 642-2000
Gulf Stream	(561) 276-5116
Haverhill	(561) 689-0370
Highland Beach	(561) 278-4548
Hypoluxo	(561) 582-0155
Juno Beach	(561) 626-1122
Jupiter	(561) 746-5134
Jupiter Inlet Colony	(561) 746-3787
Lake Clarke Shores	(561) 964-1515
Lake Park	(561) 881-3300
Lake Worth Beach	(561) 586-1600
Lantana	(561) 540-5000
Manalapan	(561) 585-9477
Mangonia Park	(561) 848-1235
North Palm Beach	(561) 841-3380
Ocean Ridge	(561) 738-6735
Pahokee	(561) 924-5534
Palm Beach	(561) 838-5400
Palm Beach Gardens	(561) 799-4100
Palm Beach Shores	(561) 844-3457
Palm Springs	(561) 965-4010
Riviera Beach	(561) 845-4000
Royal Palm Beach	(561) 790-5100
South Bay	(561) 996-6751
South Palm Beach	(561) 588-8889
Tequesta	(561) 768-0700
Wellington	(561) 791-4000
West Palm Beach	(561) 822-1200

## PALM BEACH COUNTY

Emergency Management	(561) 712-6400
TDD	(561) 712-6342
Red Cross	(561) 833-7711
Sheriff	(561) 688-3000
Building Dept	(561) 233-5000
Animal Control	(561) 233-1200
Victim Services	(561) 355-2418

## MARTIN COUNTY

Emergency Management	(772) 287-1652
Red Cross	(772) 287-2002
Sheriff	(772) 220-7000
Building Dept	(772) 288-5400
Animal Control	(772) 223-8822
Stuart PD	(772) 287-1122

## ST. LUCIE COUNTY

Emergency Management	(772) 462-8100
Red Cross	(772) 672-8800
Sheriff	(772) 462-7300
Building Dept	(772) 462-1553
Animal Control	(772) 462-8120
Ft. Pierce PD	(772) 467-6800
Port St Lucie	(772) 871-5000
St Lucie County Hotline	(772) 460-4357

## INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

Emergency Management	(772) 226-3900
Red Cross	(772) 562-2549
Sheriff	(772) 569-6700
Building Dept	(772) 226-1260
Animal Control	(772) 226-3485
Vero Beach PD	(772) 978-4600
Sebastian PD	(772) 589-5233

## OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

Emergency Management	(863) 763-3212
Red Cross	(863) 763-2488
Sheriff	(863) 763-3117
Building Dept	(863) 763-5548
Animal Control	(863) 357-3225
Okeechobee City PD	(863) 763-5521
Community Info Center*	(863) 824-6888

\*Only activated during a local state of emergency

## HENDRY COUNTY

Emergency Management	(863) 674-5400
Red Cross	(239) 596-6868
Sheriff	(863) 674-5600
Building Dept.	(863) 983-1463
Animal Control	(863) 675-3381

## INSURANCE HOTLINES (ALL COUNTIES)

Florida Dept. of Financial Svcs.	(877) 693-5236
State Farm	(800) 732-5246
Allstate	(800) 255-7828
Citizens	(866) 411-2742
Nationwide	(800) 421-3535
USAA (Military)	(800) 531-8722



# EVACUATION CHECKLIST

## HURRICANE SHUTTERS? FIGURE OUT WHAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU.

Homeowners have a number of choices to protect their windows in a storm. The prices are as varied as the products.

Here are some considerations as you review your choices in window protection: It's a lot easier to pull an accordion shutter across sliding glass doors or to push a button and watch motorized shutters roll down. (You can even get these with a wind vane that rolls them down automatically when the winds reach a certain speed).

Advocates of impact-resistant glass and window films say their products are always in place, need no last-minute installation, and provide sun and burglary protection. Window film, however, does not pass the Miami-Dade certification test because the film doesn't strengthen the frame. It won't stop your glass from shattering; it will hold the pieces in place. A film-covered window will withstand only whatever wind load it can handle without the film. Therefore, consult with the manufacturer to learn more on how this product is designed and tested.

Can you install the protection yourself, or do you know someone who will do it for you? Screwing plywood panels in place is a heavy, awkward task that typically takes more than one person. Many plywood users who emerged from the 2004 season of back-to-back storms vowed, "Never again".

If you already have window protection, are you ready to roll? Do you know where the Tapcons or wing nuts or other fasteners are? Do you know how to install or operate your protection?

Plywood is the covering of first or last resort for many homeowners, but it's heavy and hard to store and attach when a storm nears. If it gets soaked repeatedly, the layers can peel apart. It's a fire and termite hazard. If you choose to use it, the panels should be measured, drilled and labeled in advance.

Storage space can be a problem for plywood and for heavy stacks of aluminum or steel panels. Those metal panels can tear up your hands or cause serious injury if a stack of them drops on your foot.

# DEVELOPING YOUR EVACUATION PLAN

At the beginning of each hurricane season, you need to review, practice and update your family plan. Everyone should have a role in the plan, including children.

## EVACUATION

To find out if you are in an evacuation zone, reference pages 14-18. If you are, decide if your family can stay with friends or relatives outside evacuation zones who live in a hurricane-safe house. Assign responsibility for food, water and must-have supplies. Another option is to evacuate to an inland hotel.

## LEAVING THE AREA

Plan on leaving as early as possible, but consider evacuating 10s of miles not 100s.

**Flying out:** Be prepared for airport closings, full or cancelled flights.

**Driving out:** Tropical storms and hurricanes are notorious for changing direction. If you drive out, you may find yourself headed directly into a threatened area, or you could get trapped in traffic. Leave early and have an alternative evacuation plan.

## LAST RESORT EVACUATION

An evacuation shelter should be your last resort. Do not go until you hear from officials that the specific shelter has opened. Shelters will be crowded and uncomfortable.

Be sure to bring: pillows, blankets, food, water, prescription medicine, small toys, games and books (for young children), no pets, alcohol or firearms allowed.

## IF YOU DO NOT EVACUATE

- Retrofit your home prior to hurricane season.
- Install shutters or check shutters to ensure that they are operable.
- Use the list of must-have supplies on page 4.
- Identify a safe room in your house. A safe room has no windows and will protect your family if your house should break apart during a storm. Examples are a large interior closet, hallway, bathroom or stairwell.
- Designate an out-of-town emergency contact.
- Consider using the Red Cross website: [www.safeandwell.org](http://www.safeandwell.org)

## SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS

If you or someone you know requires non-critical medical support, pre-register with your county office of emergency management for a Special Care shelter. Bring supplies for three days including food, water, medicine, nebulizer and oxygen equipment. If you have a breathing problem, the American Lung Association suggests getting a doctor's recommendation for your special medical needs during a severe weather emergency. Keep extra medical items on hand in case of a severe weather emergency such as:

- Have a backup battery for ventilators.
- Have a backup oxygen cylinder (48-hour supply).
- Ask your medical supply vendor about services they provide in the event of a hurricane and/or power failure.

## IN GENERAL

- Check with your employer for any special job responsibilities when a storm threatens. Make sure they understand that you will require time to prepare your home and family.
- Assign an emergency meeting place in case your family gets separated.

# PROTECTING YOUR PROPERTY

Before hurricane warnings, find out what storm damages your home insurance covers and whether you need to add more protection. If a hurricane destroyed your home, would your insurance cover the cost to rebuild?

- Don't wait until a storm is threatening offshore to find out.
- If you're like most people, you probably don't have more than a vague idea about what your policy covers and what it doesn't. The danger is that you may think you're adequately protected when you are not. By some estimates, close to two-thirds of U.S. homes are underinsured.
- How does it happen? Sometimes people make home improvements without telling their insurance agents. Or, policy limits simply haven't kept up with rapidly escalating building costs. Sometimes policies have special exclusions or restrictions that homeowners don't realize are there.
- Florida law now mandates that insurance companies include an easy to understand coverage checklist with every homeowner's insurance policy. Among other things, the list will show costs, coverage limits and exclusions. It will also detail how much the policyholder would receive [and for how long] if the home were destroyed.
- Your overall insurance limit is the first thing to check since that could come into play with a destructive storm. Ideally, you want a limit high enough to cover the cost of rebuilding your house on the same site, not including the value of the land. If you have a mortgage on your home, your lender may require you to carry enough insurance to replace your home, but cannot require more than that even if your mortgage is for a higher amount.
- If your limit looks too low, ask your insurance agent to evaluate your situation. The market value of your home might be twice the limit, but that doesn't necessarily mean the limit is wrong. Property values are changing rapidly and it can be very difficult to separate the replacement cost of the building from the cost of the land.
- If you disagree with the agent's estimation of replacement value, you can get a second opinion. There are valuation sites such as [www.bluebook.net](http://www.bluebook.net), where (for a nominal fee) you can obtain an online report. If you have an expensive home, with many custom features, it may be worthwhile to pay for a professional appraisal.
- You'll also want to review your policy's limitations and exclusions. Peripheral structures such as pool sheds, detached garages, pool screens and fences may not be covered at all.
- Your policy also may limit or exclude coverage for items such as boats, cars, aircraft, cash, guns, silverware, jewelry, furs, antiques, electronics, business equipment and records. If you want adequate coverage for those items, you'll probably need to buy extra coverage or a separate policy.
- The biggest exclusion in homeowner policies is flood damage, which has been a huge issue for homeowners in Louisiana and Mississippi whose homes were damaged or destroyed by Hurricane Katrina. Even if wind drives the waves, homeowner policies won't cover flood damage.
- If you live in a flood hazard zone, your mortgage lender will require flood insurance. If you own your home free and clear, or you live outside the hazard zone, flood coverage is optional, but flooding is still a real risk. Many homes flooded during Katrina were not in hazard zones.
- Something called "law and ordinance" coverage is optional for everyone, but without it, your policy won't pay the extra cost of rebuilding to meet current building codes.
- A safer way to save money is to increase your deductible, particularly for non-hurricane coverage. If you're still at \$500, raising it to \$1,000 is a good idea. If you have an expensive house, you might want to opt for \$2,000 or higher. The hurricane deductible -most likely 2 percent of the insured value -can also be increased if you could afford to pay more out of pocket for storm damage.
- The best way to prepare for higher deductibles is to maintain an emergency reserve in a bank or credit union account or a money-market fund. Savings bonds less than a year old can also function as an emergency fund since they can be cashed at any time.

## PROPERTY CHECKLIST

Keep vital documents close at hand. If you have to evacuate, you'll want to take necessary and hard-to-replace documents.

Here's a list of what should be in a waterproof, lockable container you can easily grab.

- ☐ Checkbook, savings account, passbook
- ☐ Safe deposit box key
- ☐ Birth, death and marriage certificates, divorce decree
- ☐ Will and power of attorney
- ☐ Social Security card and records
- ☐ Military records
- ☐ Medical records (living will, health care surrogacy, etc.)
- ☐ Insurance policies
- ☐ Health insurance cards
- ☐ Retirement account records
- ☐ Recent pay stubs, in case you have to document employment to collect benefits
- ☐ Tax returns
- ☐ Car titles and registrations
- ☐ Mortgage deeds or rental agreements
- ☐ Warranties and receipts
- ☐ Credit cards
- ☐ Passports and green cards
- ☐ Food stamps, WIC or other benefit cards and paperwork
- ☐ List of important phone numbers (relatives, bank and insurance company)
- ☐ Device on which you back up computer files just before you shut down the computer and evacuate
- ☐ Home inventory (on paper, device or video; you should keep another copy in a safe place)
- ☐ A few family photographs or other memorabilia



# SPECIAL NEEDS CHECKLIST

If you're not able to function without assistance, you need to make some plans where that kind of support is available.

For a person with Alzheimer's Disease or dementia, a disruption of routine or an evacuation to a shelter can be extremely stressful. The newsletter of the Alzheimer's Family Organization offers these tips:

- ☐ Make sure someone outside the storm area has the patient's identification, medical and contact information.
- ☐ Make sure the patient has identification. The AFO offers Wanderer's Identification bracelets and necklaces in case the patient becomes lost or separated from a caregiver.
- ☐ If you choose not to evacuate, prepare a hurricane kit with at least a two-week supply of medication, a list of dosages and instructions, first aid supplies and important phone numbers.
- ☐ If a caregiver decides to remain at home, it is important that the person with Alzheimer's or dementia has enough activities, especially if the power goes out. Plan to do things that will keep the patient calm.
- ☐ The constant surge of television and radio reports are vital during emergencies. But the steady replays of storm images can be upsetting to someone who doesn't understand that the same images are being repeated.
- ☐ People with dementia and Alzheimer's pick up on the vibes around them. If caregivers and others are calm and collected, they will be too.
- ☐ Visit [elderaffairs.state.fl.us](http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us) and click on Disaster Preparedness on the right side. The Florida Department of Elder Affairs' Disaster Preparedness Guide for Elders contains information about various types of disasters.

# EVACUATION PLAN SENIORS/SPECIAL NEEDS

## GENERAL CHECKLIST

- Assemble a disaster supply kit.
- Arrange for someone to check on you.
- Plan and practice the best escape routes from your home.
- Plan for transportation if you need to evacuate.
- Find the safe place in your home for each type of emergency.
- Have a plan to signal the need for help.
- Post emergency phone numbers near the phone.
- If you have home health care service, plan ahead for emergency procedures.
- Teach those who may need to assist you how to operate necessary equipment.
- Have emergency supplies packed and ready in one place before disaster strikes.

## YOU SHOULD ASSEMBLE ENOUGH SUPPLIES TO LAST AT LEAST 3 DAYS

- Assemble the supplies you would need in an evacuation, both medical and general supplies.
- Store them in an easy-to-carry container such as a backpack or duffel bag.
- Be sure your bag has an ID tag.
- Label any equipment, such as wheelchairs, canes or walkers that you would need.

## FOR YOUR MEDICAL NEEDS

- First aid kit
- Prescription medicines: list of medications including dosage, list of any allergies
- Extra eyeglasses and hearing aid batteries
- Extra wheelchair batteries and oxygen
- List of the style and serial numbers of medical devices such as pacemakers
- Medical insurance and medicare cards
- List of doctors and emergency contacts
- Other needed items

## GENERAL EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

- Battery-powered radio and flashlight with extra batteries for each
- Change of clothing, rain gear and sturdy shoes
- Blanket or sleeping bag
- Extra set of keys
- Cash and credit cards
- Personal hygiene supplies
- Phone numbers for local and non-local relatives or friends (in case you are injured)
- Insurance agent's name and number



# EVACUATION PLAN

## SENIORS/SPECIAL NEEDS CONT'D

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### FOOD AND WATER EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

- Recommended water supply is one gallon per day per person (plan for at least 3 days). Store water in sealed, unbreakable containers that you are able to handle. Identify the storage date and replace every 6 months.
- Non-perishable food supplies including any special foods you require. Choose foods that are easy to store and carry, nutritious and ready to eat. Be sure to rotate them regularly.
- Include a manual can-opener you are able to use.
- Remember, non-perishable food for all pets.

### GOING TO A SHELTER MAY BE NECESSARY

#### Shelters may be opened if:

- A disaster affects a large number of people.
- The emergency is expected to last several days.

#### Be prepared to go to a shelter if:

- Your area is without electrical power
- There is a chemical emergency affecting your area
- Flood water is rising
- Your home has been severely damaged
- Police or other local officials tell you to evacuate

#### Services provided at a shelter:

- Food
- Temporary Shelter
- Basic First Aid

#### To learn about shelters serving your area:

- Listen to your battery-powered radio
- Visit [WPTV.com](http://WPTV.com)

### IF YOU NEED TO EVACUATE

- Coordinate with your home care provider for evacuation procedures.
- Try to carpool, if possible.
- If you must have assistance for special transportation, call your local officials or 211.
- Wear appropriate clothing and sturdy shoes.
- Take your Disaster Supplies Kit.
- Lock all windows and doors in your home.
- Use the travel routes specified or special assistance provided by the local officials. Don't take any short cuts, since they may be unsafe.
- Notify shelter authorities of any needs you may have. They will do their best to accommodate you and make you comfortable.

### IF YOU ARE SURE YOU HAVE ENOUGH TIME...

- Shut off water, gas and electricity if instructed to do so and if you know how. Gas must be turned back on by a professional.
- Let others know when you leave and where you are going.
- Make arrangements for pets; animals other than working animals may not be allowed in public shelters.

Contact your Office of Emergency Managers (OEM) to register for a special needs shelter. See OEM phone numbers on Page 4.

# PREPARATION FOR YOUR PET

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Animal Care and Control Division  
<http://discover.pbcgov.org/publicsafety/animalcare/Pages/d>

They depend upon our care, and planning for their safety before the storm strikes and after it has passed is a pet owner's responsibility. Think now about where your pet will spend the storm: At home with you? At the home of a friend? At your veterinarian's office or a kennel? In a pet-friendly shelter?

Here are things you can do now to start getting your pet ready for hurricane season and some tips to remember for storm day and beyond.

- Have your pet microchipped so it can be identified and reunited with you if you are separated. A collar with tags can be lost during a storm.
- Get your pet acclimated to a locking crate or carrier. If it connects the carrier only with an unwelcome trip to the vet, put the carrier out now and put treats in it so your pet becomes familiar with it and is less resistant to entering the carrier on hurricane day.
- On storm day, keep your pet in the carrier with a towel draped over it to create a den-like place. It will provide a comforting atmosphere for pets, who often sense that something is wrong before humans do.
- A frightened pet may bolt for its secret hiding place. If you decide abruptly to evacuate, you may not have time to search the house for your pet.
- Keep a small pet in the carrier when you get into the car. Wind, rain, or flying debris may cause you to drop a pet you're carrying, and it may run away.
- Don't leave your pet behind alone; imagine what it must go through.
- Evacuation may last far longer than you expect when you leave. You may think you'll be gone only overnight. You could be gone for days or weeks.
- Most public shelters will not accept pets. A few offer a pet-friendly shelter. Call the shelter in your area, and plan ahead of time.
- Some hotels relax their no-pet rules during disasters. Visit [petswelcome.com](http://petswelcome.com) for lists of pet-friendly lodgings.
- Your vet or kennel may offer accommodations during hurricanes. Now is the time to find out what's available.
- Before the storm, take a picture of your pet alone and one of you with your pet. If your pet should be lost, the photo will be useful in making fliers and describing your pet to animal shelter workers. The picture of you with your pet will help reassure workers that the pet really belongs to you.
- Be attentive to your pet even after the storm blows through. Streets and yards may be full of debris. Nails, broken glass, splinters and other objects can injure a pet. Fences that kept a pet in place may be blown down. Don't let your pet walk through puddles or play in creeks or drainage areas. The water may be energized by downed power lines or contaminated with oil, gas or sewage. The current may be swift enough to knock down and drown an animal.
- It's easy for animals to become disoriented, and there will be lots of unusual smells and things to explore that may be hazardous.

Wild animals displaced by the storm may wander into residential areas: anything from raccoons and snakes to fire ants. Keep your pet away from them.

# INFORMACIÓN EN ESPAÑOL



## TEMPORADA DE HURACANES

Nunca es demasiado temprano para prepararse para la temporada de huracanes. Esta guía le informa sobre cómo los huracanes afectan nuestra comunidades y cómo preparar su propiedad para reducir los posibles daños causados por estas tormentas. Ahora es el momento de tomarse su tiempo para pensar en los riesgos y elaborar un plan en caso de que se acerque una tormenta. Entonces, uno debe de prepararse antes de junio. La temporada de huracanes comienza el primero de junio y dura hasta el fin de noviembre. Puede comenzar sus preparativos abasteciéndose de artículos como baterías y linternas, guardando documentos importantes en un lugar seguro que sea fácil de encontrar, revisando sus pólizas de seguro, averiguando si vive en una zona de evacuación y formando un plan de acción. Si tienes un generador, también es importante realizar el mantenimiento adecuado con anticipación. Y recuerde, los generadores siempre deben permanecer afuera. Cuando una tormenta tropical o huracán amenaza nuestra área, los niveles de ansiedad y estrés son menores si se está preparado con anticipación. Además, estando preparado es super importante para proteger su familia y propiedad.

JENNIFER CORREA

WPTV FIRST ALERT WEATHER METEOROLOGIST

## CATEGORIAS

### Escala Saffir-Simpson:

La escala Saffir-Simpson, desarrollada a principios de los años 70 por el Ingeniero Herber Saffir y el director del Centro Nacional de Huracanes, Robert Simpson, corresponde a una escala que indica los daños potenciales que puede provocar un huracán, teniendo en cuenta la presión mínima, los vientos y las mareas causadas por el sistema. Los daños asociados a las categorías son los siguientes:

### CATEGORÍA 1:

Daños mínimos: vientos de 118 a 152 km/h (74 a 95 millas por hora o 64 a 82 nudos). Presión barométrica mínima, igual o superior a 980 milibares (735.0 mm de mercurio).

### CATEGORÍA 2:

Daños moderados: vientos de 153 a 178 km/h (96 a 110 millas por hora o 83 a 96 nudos). Presión barométrica de 965 a 979 milibares (724.0 mm a 734.0 mm de mercurio).

### CATEGORÍA 3:

Daños extensos: vientos de 178 a 208 km/h (111 a 129 millas por hora o 96 a 112 nudos). Presión barométrica mínima de 945 a 964 milibares (709.0 mm a 723.0 mm de mercurio).

### CATEGORÍA 4:

Daños extremos: vientos de 209 a 251 km/h (130 a 156 millas por hora o 113 a 136 nudos). Presión barométrica mínima de 920 a 944 milibares (690.0 mm a 708.0 mm de mercurio).

### CATEGORÍA 5:

Daños catastróficos: vientos de más de 252 km/h (157 millas por hora o 137 nudos). Presión barométrica mínima por debajo de 920 milibares (690.0 mm de mercurio). Se produce el colapso total de techos y algunas paredes en residencias pequeñas. La mayoría de las casas móviles son derrumbadas o seriamente dañadas. Se producen mareas de 4.29m a 5.94m por encima de lo normal. Los terrenos llanos de 3.30m o menos sobre el nivel del mar son inundados hasta 6 millas tierra adentro. Hay grandes daños en los pisos bajos de las estructuras cerca de las costas, debido al influjo de las inundaciones y al batir de las olas llevando escombros. Las rutas de escape son interrumpidas por la elevación de las aguas de 3 a 5 horas antes de la llegada del centro del huracán. Posiblemente se requiera la evacuación masiva de todos los residentes dentro de un área de unos 500 metros de la costa y también de terrenos bajos, hasta 3 kilómetros tierra adentro.

## COSAS PARA TENER EN CUENTA

En caso de tener que evacuar, usted y su familia deben tener a mano documentos importantes y provisiones que le serán de ayuda durante y después de una tormenta y/o huracán. Aquí hay una lista de algunos de ellos y recuerde, coloque estos objetos en un contenedor o bolsas selladas a prueba de agua:

- ☐ Chequeras de cuentas bancarias y de ahorros.
- ☐ Llaves de cajas de depósitos de seguridad de su hogar y su oficina.
- ☐ Documentos legales como poderes o seguros de vida.
- ☐ Tarjeta del seguro social.
- ☐ Licencia de conducir y pasaporte.
- ☐ Papeles importantes de inmigración.
- ☐ Expedientes militares.
- ☐ Tarjetas de seguros y expedientes médicos.
- ☐ Pólizas de seguro de auto y de propiedad.
- ☐ Estados de cuenta de su salario, en caso de ayuda financiera.
- ☐ Estados de cuenta de la declaración de impuestos.
- ☐ Título y registro de su automóvil.
- ☐ Registro de bote o lancha.
- ☐ Recibo de cuenta de hipoteca o renta.
- ☐ Tarjetas de crédito y estados de pago.
- ☐ Estampillas de alimentos del Gobierno.
- ☐ Lista de números telefónicos importantes (familiares, bancos y seguros).
- ☐ Documentos importantes de su computadora, (transferirlos a un disco).
- ☐ Fotografías de sus seres



# GENERATORS / POWER OUTAGES

## POWERING UP YOUR GENERATOR

All generators operate differently, but these guidelines should work with most.

- Check the fuel level. If you must add fuel, be sure generator is cooled down. Do not overfill.
- Check the oil level and check the filter.
- Check voltage selector to make sure it matches the type of application you are connecting to. (Choose between '120-VOLTS and '120-VOLT/240')

Move the generator outside to well-ventilated area. Place on a firm, level surface. Connect a heavy duty, outdoor-rated power cord to the generator, or connect appliances directly to the generator.

- Turn the generator's circuit breaker off.
- Turn the power switch to the on position then pull the cord.
- Let the generator warm up before turning the circuit breaker back on.

## GASOLINE

Some generators operate on unleaded gasoline. Others use diesel fuel. Five gallons of gas will power a 5,600-watt generator for about eight hours. One gallon of gas will power a 3,000-watt generator for about 3 1/2 hours.

## ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES

You will also need multi-gallon, vented containers for storing gasoline (fill before storm comes), engine oil, an outdoor-rated extension cord and a carbon monoxide detector.

## CARING FOR YOUR GENERATOR

- Never overfill with gas.
- Do not use stale or contaminated gas.
- Avoid getting dirt or water on the generator.
- Turn fuel valve off when transporting or storing the generator. This keeps fuel from diluting engine oil and damaging engine.
- When storing a generator for more than two months, drain fuel and/or add fuel conditioner to top it off, following directions on the label.
- Change oil regularly, according to your model's manual.
- Change filter regularly, according to your model's manual.

## SAFETY TIPS

The risks (if you don't do it right): carbon monoxide poisoning, electrocution, fire and explosion.

- Never use wet hands to operate the generator.
- Never let water come in contact with the generator.
- Never run your generator in a garage because the carbon monoxide exhaust is toxic. Find a well-vented space, but be sure the generator isn't positioned outside an open window or any intake vent. Use a battery-powered carbon monoxide detector.
- Always turn the engine off before refueling and let the generator cool.
- Do not spill fuel. It can ignite.
- Store fuel and generator in a ventilated area and away from natural gas water heaters. Vapors can escape from closed cans and tanks, then travel to the pilot light and ignite.
- Never feed power from a portable generator into a wall outlet. This can kill linemen working to restore power. It also can damage your generator.
- Do not use power cords that are frayed. This can cause a fire. Be sure all prongs are intact and that the cord is outdoor-rated. The cord's wattage or amps must not be smaller than the sum of the connected appliance loads.

# POWER OUTAGE CHECKLIST

After the storm has passed, we may experience widespread power outages. For the safety of repair crews, power companies will not begin restoration efforts until wind speeds are under 35 miles per hour. Please be patient. Power suppliers will provide service restoration updates to WPTV to keep everyone informed of their progress. Call your power company to report power lines that are sparking or any obviously unsafe electrical equipment. Encourage everyone to stay away from these hazards.

- ☐ Turn off circuit breakers before the power goes. Leave on one circuit breaker with a lamp on so you will know when the power has resumed.

## RESTORING ELECTRICAL SERVICE

Repair crews work to return power to the facilities that serve the largest number of affected customers first. Priorities are not established by where your home is located geographically, your payment history, or how often you call. Crews focus on facilities that provide essential service to your community, such as hospitals, police and fire stations, and television or radio stations. Once major repairs have been made, work begins to restore smaller groups and individual customers.

- ☐ Please read the instruction booklet that accompanies the generator that you've purchased. It will contain specific information for your make and model of generator.
- ☐ Never operate the generator indoors, neither in the home nor in the garage or carport. During operation, always position the generator outdoors and away from any open windows, doors, intake vents, or air conditioning unit air handlers to prevent exhaust fumes from entering the home.
- ☐ Once a storm has passed and you are going to use your generator, find a well vented space outdoors, and secure it with a chain and padlock to an immovable structure such as a tree, fence, railing or pillar. Many generators are stolen due to high demand.

# SHELTER LOCATIONS PALM BEACH COUNTY

**IMPORTANT:** Not all shelters will be opened at the same time. Stay tuned to WPTV for shelter opening announcements.

1. Independence Middle School  
4001 Greenway Dr, Jupiter 33458
2. Palm Beach Gardens High School  
4245 Holly Dr, Palm Beach Gardens 33410
3. Dr Mary McLeod Bethune Elementary School  
1501 Avenue U, Riviera Beach 33404
4. Seminole Ridge High School  
4601 Seminole Pratt Whitney Rd, Loxahatchee 33470
5. West Gate Elementary School  
1545 Loxahatchee Dr, West Palm Beach 33409
6. Forest Hill High School  
6901 Parker Ave, West Palm Beach 33405
7. Palm Beach Central High School  
8499 Forest Hill Blvd, Wellington 33411
8. John I Leonard High School  
4701 10th Ave N, Greenacres 33463
9. Park Vista High School  
7900 Jog Rd, Lake Worth 33467
10. Boynton Beach High School  
4975 Park Ridge Blvd, Boynton Beach 33426
11. Atlantic Community High School  
2455 W Atlantic Ave, Delray Beach 33445
12. Boca Raton High School  
1501 NW 15th Ct, Boca Raton 33486
13. West Boca Raton High School  
12811 Glades Rd, Boca Raton 33498
14. Lake Shore Middle School  
425 W Canal St N, Belle Glade 33430
15. Pahokee Middle School  
850 Larrimore Rd, Pahokee 33476

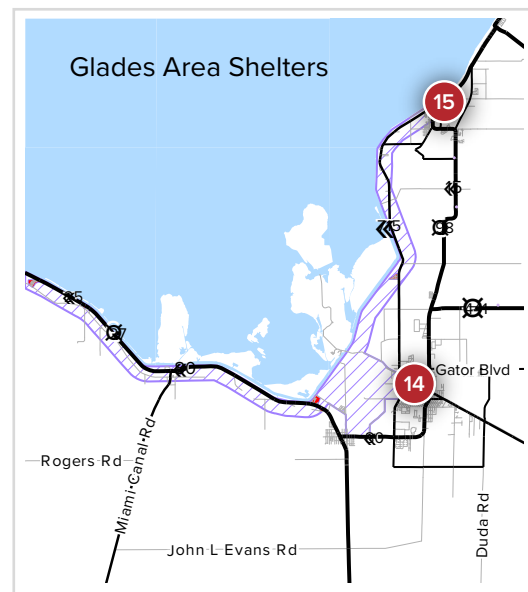
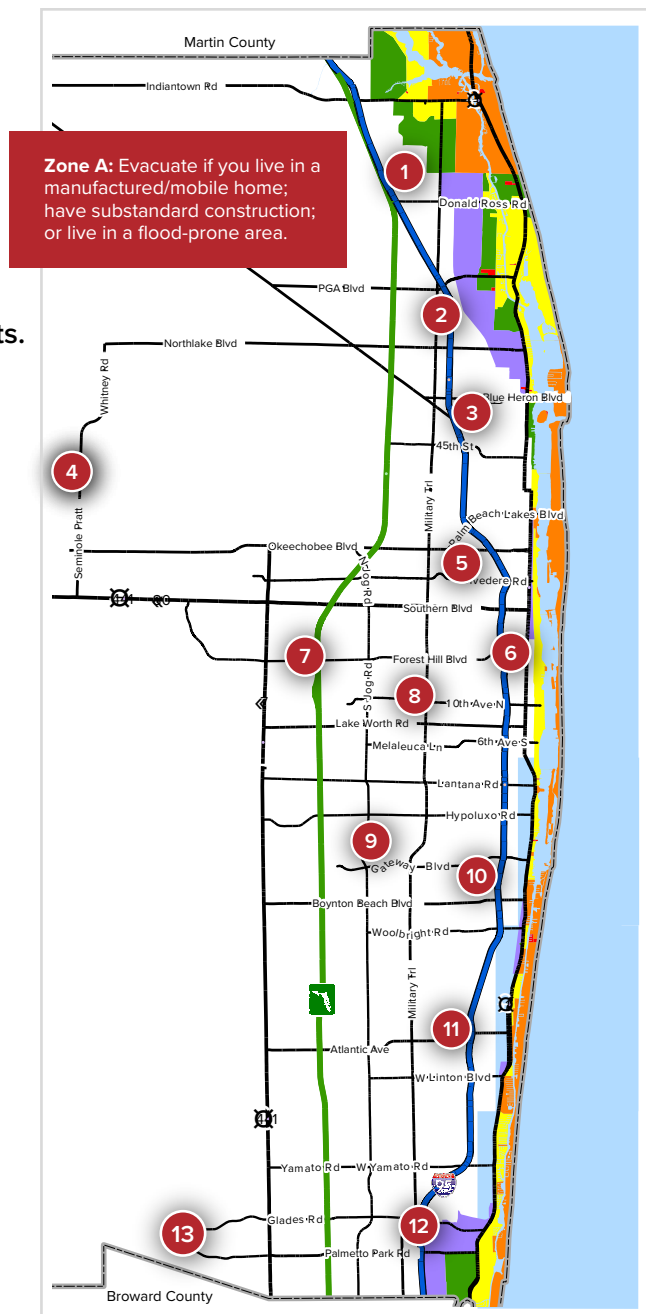
## RISK SHELTERS WITH EVACUATION ZONES

<span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Zone A (see text above)	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: green; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Zone D
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: orange; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Zone B	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Zone E
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Zone C	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); border: 1px solid black;"></span> Zone L

**Disclaimer:** "Legal: Palm Beach County is providing this data "as is," and Palm Beach County disclaims any and all warranties, whether expressed or implied, including (without limitation) any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. In no event will Palm Beach County be liable to you or any third party for any direct, indirect, incidental, consequential, special, or exemplary damages or lost profits resulting from any use or misuse of this data."



Palm Beach County  
<http://discover.pbcgov.org/Pages/default.aspx>



# SHELTER LOCATIONS MARTIN COUNTY

**IMPORTANT:** Not all shelters will be opened at the same time. Stay tuned to WPTV for shelter opening announcements.



## PALM CITY

1. Hidden Oaks Middle School  
2801 SW Martin Highway
2. Citrus Grove Elementary School  
2527 SW Citrus Boulevard

## JENSEN BEACH

3. Jensen Beach High School  
2875 NW Goldenrod Road

## STUART/PT. SALERNO

4. Port Salerno Elementary School  
3260 SE Lionel Terrace
-  5. David A. Anderson Middle School  
7000 SE Atlantic Ridge Drive
6. J. D. Parker Elementary School  
1050 SE 10th Street
-  7. Willoughby Learning Center  
5150 SE Willoughby Boulevard

## INDIANTOWN





8. Indiantown Middle School  
16303 SW Farm Rd
9. Warfield Elementary School  
15260 SW 150th Street

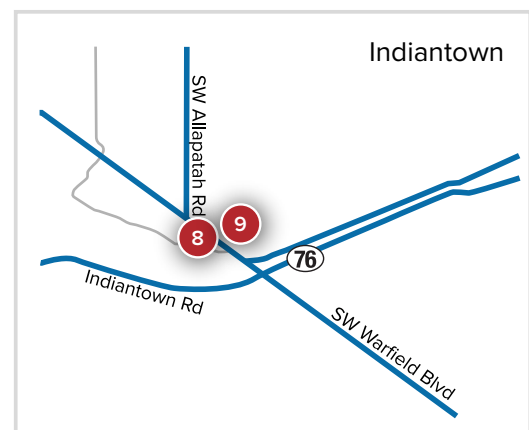
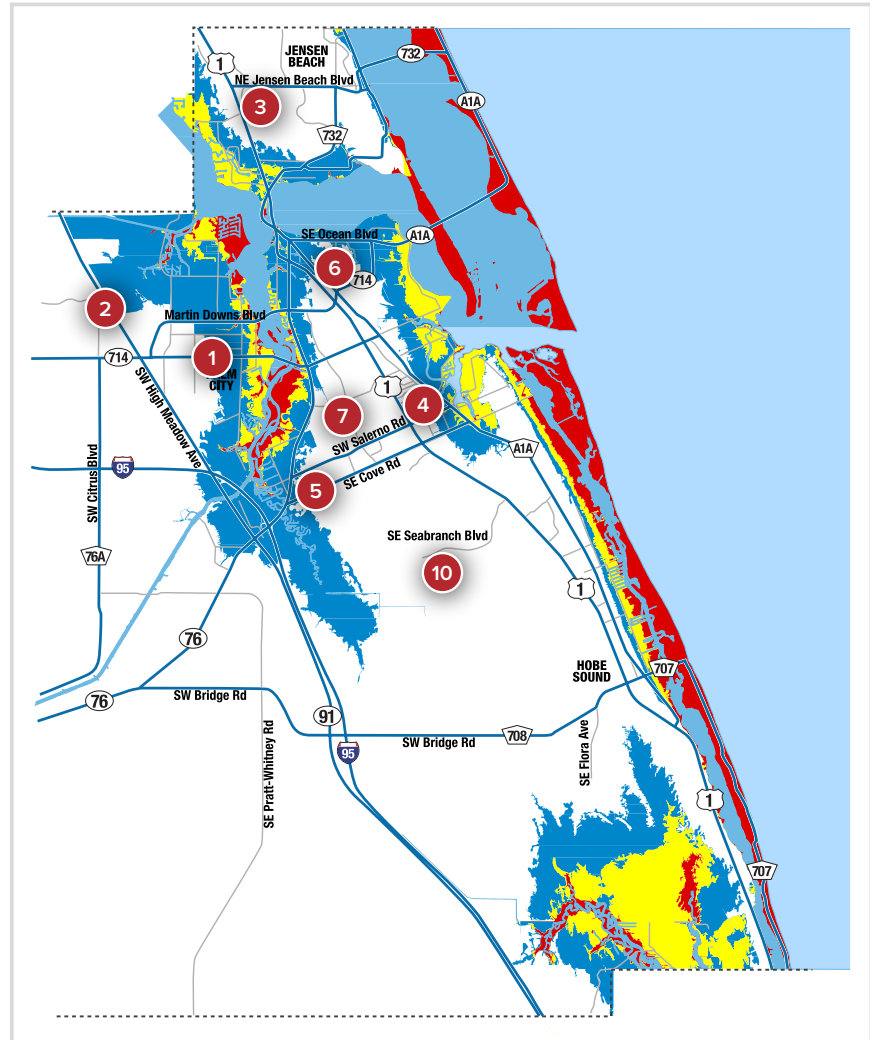
## HOBE SOUND

10. Seawind Elementary School  
3700 SE Seabbranch Boulevard

## HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONES

If you live in a mobile home, you **MUST EVACUATE** regardless of its location.

-  **Zone AB:** Evacuate if you live in a manufactured/mobile home, have substandard construction, live in a flood-prone area, or in an area identified in Zone AB
-  **Zone CD** (includes Zone AB)
-  **Zone E** (includes Zones CD)
-  **Evacuation Routes**



Special needs shelter  Pet friendly shelter 

## PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED

Pre-registration with the Division of Emergency Management is required for the special needs shelter. Call 561-712-6400 to request an application or visit [www.pbcgov.com/dem](http://www.pbcgov.com/dem)



Martin County  
<https://www.martin.fl.us/>




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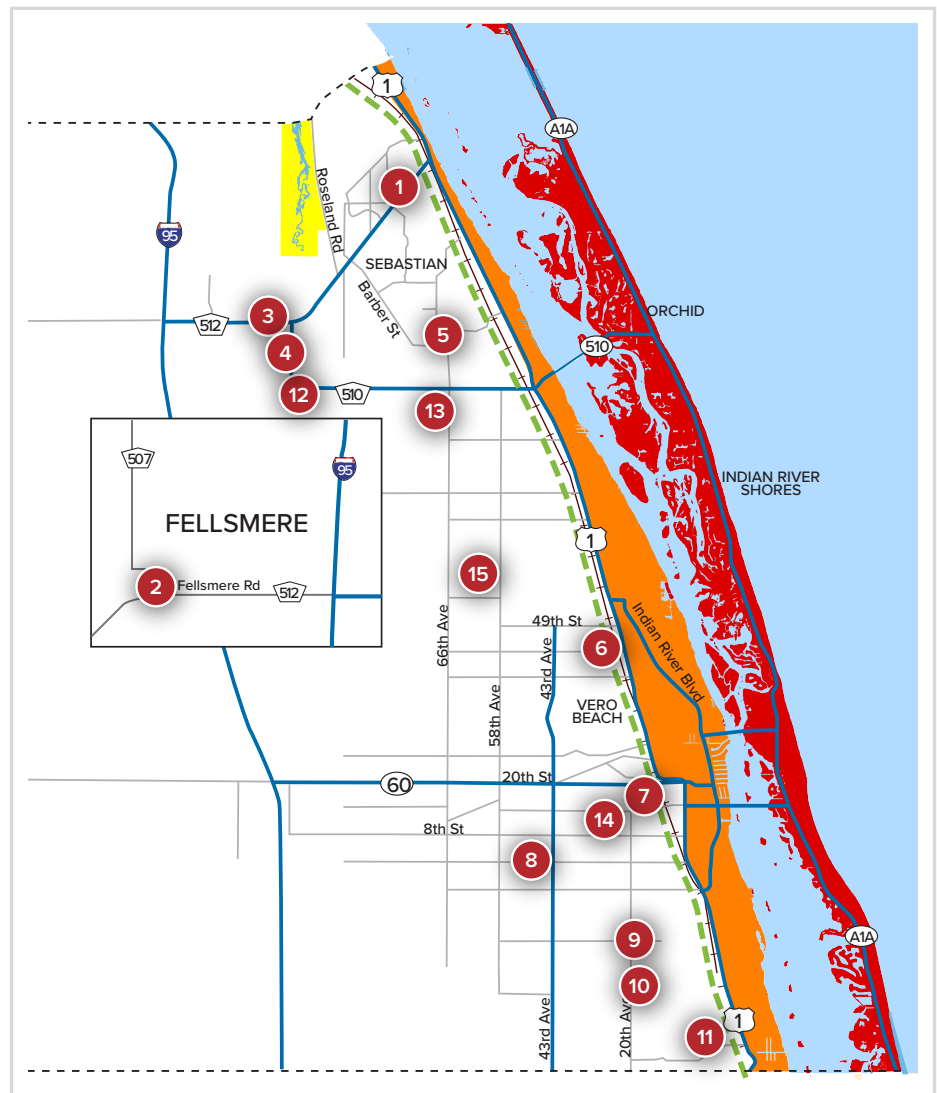
 Pet friendly shelter 

# SHELTER LOCATIONS INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

**IMPORTANT:** Not all shelters will be opened at the same time. Stay tuned to WPTV for shelter opening announcements.

1. Sebastian Elementary  
400 Sebastian Blvd.
2. Fellsmere Elementary  
50 N. Cypress Street
3. Sebastian River Middle  
9400 CR 512
4. Sebastian River High  
9001 90th Avenue
5. Pelican Island Elementary  
1355 Schumann Drive
6. Gifford Middle  
4530 28th Court
7. VBHS Freshman Learning Center  
1507 19th Street
8. Glendale Elementary  
4940 8th Street
9. Oslo Middle  
480 20th Ave. S.W.
10. Osceola Magnet School  
1110 18th Ave. S.W.
11. Indian River Academy  
500 20th St. S.W.
-  12. Treasure Coast Elementary  
8955 85th Street
-  13. Liberty Magnet School  
6850 81st Street
14. Vero Beach Elementary  
1770 12th Street
15. Storm Grove Middle  
6400 57th Street

Pre-registration required: Call 772-226-3900 for information



## HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONES

If you live in a mobile home, you **MUST EVACUATE** regardless of its location.

### Zone A

(includes Coastal Barrier Islands and all mobile/manufactured home parks)



**Zone B** (includes Areas East of U.S HWY 1 including Zone A)



**Zone C** (includes St. Sebastian River Area including Zone A & B)



**Zone D** (includes areas east of the FEC Railway including A,B & C)



**Evacuation Routes**



Indian River County  
<https://www.ircgov.com>

Special needs shelter  Pet friendly shelter 

### PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED


Pre-registration with the Division of Emergency Management is required for the special needs shelter.

Call 561-712-6400 to request an application or visit [www.pbcgov.com/dem](http://www.pbcgov.com/dem)

# SHELTER LOCATIONS OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

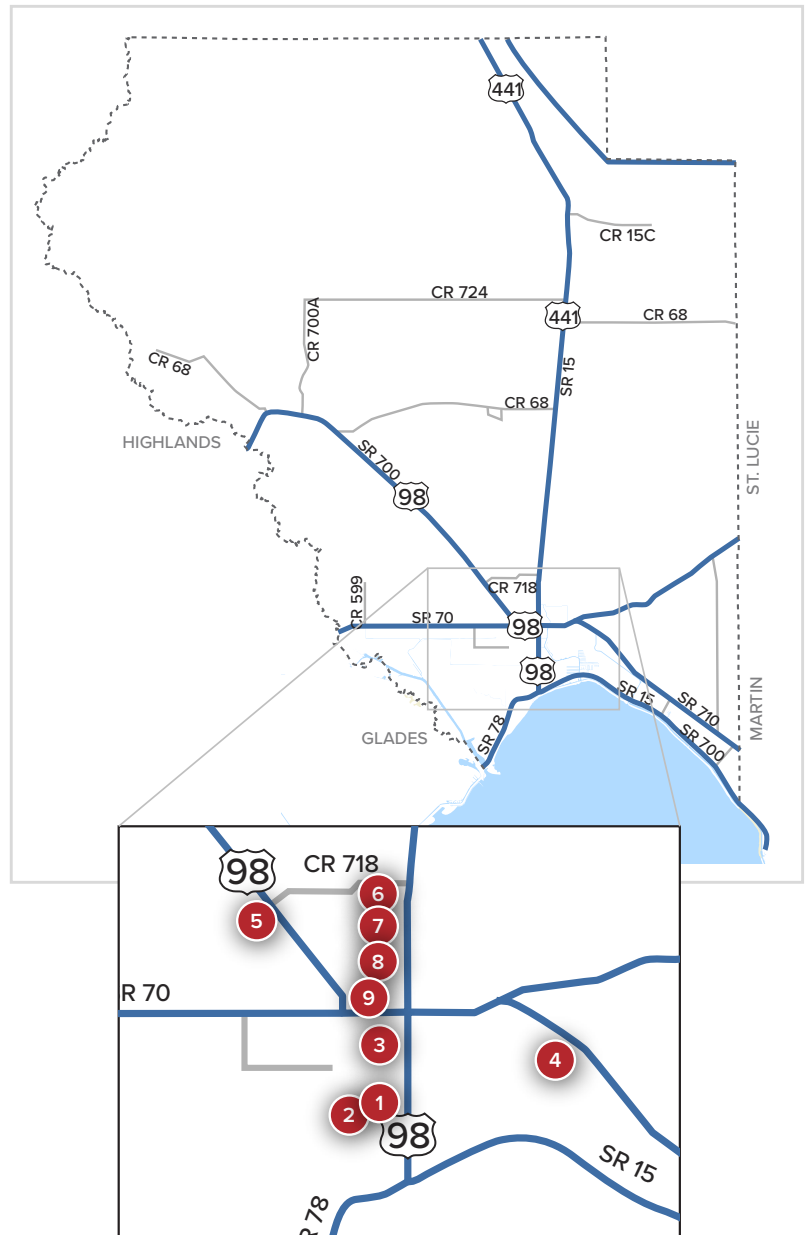
**IMPORTANT:** Not all shelters will be opened at the same time. Stay tuned to WPTV for shelter opening announcements.

## GENERAL POPULATION SHELTER

-  1. South Elementary School  
2468 S.W. 7th Avenue
- 2. Osceola Middle School  
825 S.W. 28th Street
- 3. Central Elementary School  
610 S.W. 5th Avenue
- 4. Everglades Elementary School  
3725 S.E. 8th Street
- 5. Seminole Elementary School  
2690 N.W. 42nd Avenue
- 6. North Elementary School  
3000 N.W. 10th Terrace
- 7. Yearling Middle School  
925 N.W. 23rd Lane

## SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER LOCATIONS

- 8. Okeechobee Health Department  
(Category 2 or lower)  
1728 N.W. 9th Avenue
- 9. Okeechobee County Public Works Building  
(Category 3 or higher)  
804 N.W. 2nd Street



Special needs shelter  Pet friendly shelter 

### PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED

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Okeechobee County  
<https://www.co.okeechobee.fl.us/>



# Your GOOD ENERGY neighbor



Amy  
FPL Power Delivery

Meet Amy. She's worked at FPL for seven years managing customer outreach for our Storm Secure Underground Program, an initiative that replaces overhead neighborhood power lines with underground lines to improve storm resiliency and reliability. To Amy, family and community are everything. Providing reliable energy is just one of the many ways she feels she can make a real difference for her family and yours. Learn more at [FPL.com/Value](https://www.fpl.com/Value)