HURRICANE PREPARATION GUIDE

KEEPING YOU SAFE THIS STORM SEASON
THERE ARE SO MANY WAYS TO STAY CONNECTED AND PROTECTED.

ON AIR | PHONE/TABLET | RADIO

WATCH FOR FREE OVER THE AIR WITH AN ANTENNA
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 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.
HURRICANE SURVIVAL CHECKLIST
MUST HAVE SUPPLIES

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

### EMERGENCY MUNICIPALITY NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantis</td>
<td>(561) 965-1700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belle Glade</td>
<td>(561) 996-0100</td>
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<td>Boca Raton</td>
<td>(561) 982-4900</td>
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<td>Boynton Beach</td>
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<td>Jupiter</td>
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<td>Lake Park</td>
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<td>Lake Worth Beach</td>
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<td>Lantana</td>
<td>(561) 540-5000</td>
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<td>Manalapan</td>
<td>(561) 585-9477</td>
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<td>Mangonia Park</td>
<td>(561) 848-1235</td>
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<td>(561) 841-3380</td>
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<td>Palm Beach Shores</td>
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<td>Tequesta</td>
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<td>Wellington</td>
<td>(561) 791-4000</td>
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<td>West Palm Beach</td>
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### PALM BEACH COUNTY

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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Management</td>
<td>(561) 712-6400</td>
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<td>TDD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Cross</td>
<td>(561) 833-7711</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>(561) 688-3000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building Dept.</td>
<td>(561) 233-5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Control</td>
<td>(561) 233-1200</td>
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<td>Victim Services</td>
<td>(561) 355-2418</td>
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### MARTIN COUNTY

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<td>Emergency Management</td>
<td>(772) 287-1652</td>
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<td>Red Cross</td>
<td>(772) 287-2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>(772) 220-7000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building Dept.</td>
<td>(772) 288-5400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Control</td>
<td>(772) 223-8822</td>
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<td>Stuart PD</td>
<td>(772) 287-1122</td>
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### ST. LUCIE COUNTY

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<td>Sheriff</td>
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<td>(772) 462-1553</td>
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<td>Animal Control</td>
<td>(772) 462-8120</td>
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<td>Ft. Pierce PD</td>
<td>(772) 467-6800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Port St Lucie</td>
<td>(772) 871-5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>St Lucie County Hotline</td>
<td>(772) 460-4357</td>
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### INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

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<td>Emergency Management</td>
<td>(772) 226-3900</td>
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<td>(772) 562-2549</td>
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<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>(772) 569-6700</td>
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<td>Building Dept.</td>
<td>(772) 226-1260</td>
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<td>Animal Control</td>
<td>(772) 226-3485</td>
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<td>Vero Beach PD</td>
<td>(772) 978-4600</td>
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<td>Sebastian PD</td>
<td>(772) 589-5233</td>
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### OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

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<td>Emergency Management</td>
<td>(863) 763-3212</td>
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<td>Red Cross</td>
<td>(863) 763-2488</td>
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<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>(863) 763-3117</td>
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<td>Building Dept.</td>
<td>(863) 763-5548</td>
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<td>Animal Control</td>
<td>(863) 357-3225</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okeechobee City PD</td>
<td>(863) 763-5521</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Info Center*</td>
<td>(863) 824-6888</td>
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*Only activated during a local state of emergency

### HENDRY COUNTY

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<tr>
<td>Emergency Management</td>
<td>(863) 674-5400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Cross</td>
<td>(239) 596-6868</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>(863) 674-5600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building Dept.</td>
<td>(863) 983-1463</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Control</td>
<td>(863) 675-3381</td>
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### INSURANCE HOTLINES (ALL COUNTIES)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insurance Provider</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida Dept. of Financial Svcs.</td>
<td>(877) 693-5236</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Farm</td>
<td>(800) 732-5246</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allstate</td>
<td>(800) 255-7828</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>(866) 411-2742</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>(800) 421-3535</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAA (Military)</td>
<td>(800) 531-8722</td>
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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

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, 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.
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 eldersaffairs.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
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

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

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 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 comunidad y cómo preparar su propiedad para reducir los posibles daños causados por estas tormentas. Ahora es el momento de tomar 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 tiene un generador, también es importante realizar el mantenimiento adecuado con anticipación. Y recuerde, los generadores siempre deben permanecer afuera. Cuando una trombola 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.

CATEGORÍAS
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 llenados 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 y 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.

JENNIFER CORREA
WPTV FIRST ALERT WEATHER METEOROLOGIST

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.
- Polizas 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
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-ventilated 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.

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-ventilated 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.
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

- Zone A (see text above)
- Zone B
- Zone C
- Zone D
- Zone E
- 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
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

HOBESOUND
10. Seawind Elementary School  
    3700 SE Seabrook 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**
SHELTER LOCATIONS
ST. LUCIE COUNTY

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

1. Lakewood Park Elementary
   7800 Indrio Road

2. Westwood High
   1801 Panther Lane

3. Chester A Moore
   827 N. 29th Street

4. Samuel S. Gaines Academy
   2250 S. Jenkins Road

5. Havert L. Fenn Center
   2000 Virginia Avenue

6. Fort Pierce Central High
   4101 S. 25th Street

7. Parkway Elementary
   7000 N.W. Selvitz Road

8. West Gate K-8
   1050 N.W. Cashmere Blvd.

9. Floresta Elementary
   1501 S.E. Floresta Drive

10. Oak Hammock K-8
    1251 S.W. California Blvd.

11. Morningside Elementary
    2300 S.E. Gowin Drive

12. Port St. Lucie Community Center
    2195 S.E. Airosa Blvd.

13. Treasure Coast High
    1000 S.W. Darwin Blvd.

14. Bayshore Elementary
    1661 S.W. Bayshore Blvd.

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

- **Category 1, 2, 3**
  (includes Coastal Barrier Islands)

- **Category 4, 5**
  (includes Category 1, 2, 3)

- **Evacuation Routes**

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
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
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

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