If a storm threatens our community and the power goes out, tune-in any of our radio partners for continuous Local 10 news severe weather information.
### Water
- One gallon of drinking water per person per day for at least three to seven days
- One gallon of water for each person per day for cooking and personal hygiene
- Don’t forget water for your pets

### Ice
- Freeze water in zip-type freezer bags and two-liter soda jugs
- Fill coolers with ice. Ice can be used to preserve food once the power goes out

### Food
- Non-perishable packaged or canned food to last at least three to seven days
- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
- Canned or boxed juice
- Canned or boxed milk
- Cereal
- Soup
- Peanut butter and jelly, granola bars, trail mix
- Instant coffee or tea
- Dried fruits and nuts
- Bread, crackers and cookies
- Raw vegetables
- Fresh fruit
- Special food for babies and the elderly

### For The Home
- Download the Max Mayfield Hurricane Tracker App
- Cooler for ice and food storage
- Flashlights with extra batteries or hand-crank flashlights
- Battery or solar powered lanterns
- Battery powered NOAA Weather radio with extra batteries or hand-crank radio
- Car charger for mobile phone
- Battery operated digital TV with car charger adaptor
- Grill with extra propane, charcoal, or sterno (Outdoor Use Only)
- Matches in waterproof container or butane starter for grill
- Paper plates/bowls/cups, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper towels, moist towelettes
- Manual can opener and bottle opener
- Cleaning supplies
- Non-scented liquid household chlorine bleach or water purification tablets
- Work gloves
- Duct tape
- Heavy-duty outdoor extension cords
- Waterproof tarps
- Plastic sheeting
- Rope
- Basic tool kit
- Corded phone
- Smoke detectors
- Carbon-monoxide detectors
- Two-way radio if power, terrestrial telephone and cell towers fail
- Fire extinguisher
- Waterproof container or re-sealable plastic bag to store important papers like insurance, medical, bank, or Social Security documents/numbers
- Cash (without power, credit cards are unusable)

### Health Essentials
- First Aid Kit
- Two weeks supply of prescription drugs
- Two weeks supply of vitamins
- Over the counter pain reliever
- Antibacterial hand soap
- Toilet paper
- Plastic garbage bags
- Mosquito repellant
- Sunscreen
- Toiletries/Hygiene items

### For Your Pet
- Documentation, license
- Non-perishable food
- Medications
- Water
Your First Aid Kit

A First Aid Kit should be kept in the home and each automobile.
A First Aid Kit should include:

- Sterile adhesive bandages
- Sterile gauze pads
- Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- Triangular bandages (3)
- Sterile roller bandages, antibiotic ointment, scissors, tweezers, needle, moistened towelettes, antiseptic, thermometer, tongue blades (2)
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant
- Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Cleansing agent/soap
- Latex gloves (2 pairs)
- Sunscreen
- Bug repellent
- Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever, anti-diarrhea medication, antacid
- Bottled water and other fluids
Hold a family meeting

Discuss the hazards of hurricanes. Encourage children to talk about their fears and explain some of the things you’ll be doing to keep everyone safe. Start a written list of things you’ll need to take care of and encourage everyone in the family to contribute their ideas.

Discuss whether you’ll need to evacuate

Determine whether you live in an evacuation zone and, if so, where you will go if an evacuation order is given. Going to a family or friend’s house or hotel outside the evacuation area is your best choice. If you choose to go out of town, do so well in advance of the storm. Since shelters provide for only basic needs, this should be your choice of last resort.

Ensure your assets are protected

Inventory your home possessions and videotape or photograph items of value. Review your insurance policies to ensure you have adequate coverage.

Assess your home for vulnerable areas

Do a walk-through of your home and property to evaluate your roof, windows, garage door, landscaping, etc. and determine what actions you will take.

Make a plan to protect your vehicles

Decide where you will store or park your vehicle, boat or RV. Check your vehicle insurance policy and keep it in the same safe place as your homeowner’s policy.

Secure your home

Decide what actions you will need to take to protect your home and your property. (shutters, generator, trim trees) Decide what actions you will need to take to keep as comfortable as possible during recovery.

Discuss whether anyone in your home is elderly or has special needs and, if so, make arrangements in advance to accommodate those needs.

Make a plan for your pet
Determine how you will address your pet’s needs and make a plan for your pet in case you have to evacuate. If appropriate, plan for large animals such as horses.

Gather your supplies.

Determine your family’s food, water and medical needs and assemble your hurricane kit according to those needs (see sidebar for essential items to include).

Notify others of your plan.

Let family or friends know what your hurricane plan is so they can check on you in the aftermath of the storm. Establish an out-of-town contact.

Plan ahead for the possibility of becoming separated from your family and friends, whether it is a personal emergency or a larger-scale disaster.

Start by designating a single, out-of-town contact that your family or household members can call, e-mail or text message should a disaster occur. If local phone service is overwhelmed, it may be easier to call outside the area. Your contact should be aware that they are your family’s designated contact.

All of your loved ones should agree to call the out-of-town contact to report their whereabouts and welfare.

Regular contact with your designated person will help to keep everyone informed. After initial contact and depending on the circumstances, you might set a specific check-in time.

When telephone lines are busy, e-mails or text messages may go through when calls cannot.

Create an emergency contact list; include phone numbers and e-mail addresses for your designated out-of-town contact, loved ones, neighbors and other emergency numbers such as police, fire and your physician.

Make copies of the list for every family member and print a copy to keep by the phone and with your emergency supplies.
Miami-Dade County Storm Surge Planning Zones

Legend
Storm Surge Planning Zones
Zone
- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

Emergency Management
http://www.miamidade.gov/oem
**Broward County Evacuation Zones**

**PLAN A**
Typically a Category 1-2 hurricane.

**PLAN B**
Typically a Category 3 or higher hurricane.

_Broward County Hurricane Hotline, 954-831-4000 or 311_
Monroe County’s comprehensive Emergency Plan calls for a “Phased Evacuation.” This evacuation plan is intended to avoid unnecessary evacuation if some zones are expected to be affected and others are not. Locate the zone you live in so that you will know when to leave if an evacuation for your zone becomes necessary.

**Zone 1**: Mile Marker 0 to Mile Marker 6  
**Zone 2**: Mile Marker 6 to Mile Marker 40  
**Zone 3**: Mile Marker 40 to Mile Marker 63  
**Zone 4**: Mile Marker 63 to three-way stop at CR 905-A  
**Zone 5**: Three-way stop at CR 905-A to Mainland Monroe County including Ocean Reef
Miami-Dade, Broward and Monroe Counties encourage individuals living in hurricane evacuation zones to have arrangements in place to stay outside of the hurricane evacuation zones during a tropical storm or hurricane.

For those unable to make such arrangements, the American Red Cross opens Hurricane Evacuation Centers as shelters of last resort in Miami-Dade and Broward counties. In Monroe County, shelters will open only during Category 1 and 2 storms and will be managed by county volunteers and the Salvation Army. Individuals that are unable to provide their own transportation to a Hurricane Evacuation Center can use public evacuation transportation.

All counties will activate specific Emergency Evacuation Bus Pick-Up Sites as directed by their Offices of Emergency Management. The buses will only travel between the Emergency Evacuation Bus Pick-Up Sites and the Hurricane Evacuation Centers.

To learn which Emergency Evacuation Bus Pick-Up Sites are active during a particular storm you should watch Local 10 or monitor county websites:

**Miami-Dade County**
www.miamidade.gov/fire/evacuations.asp

**Broward County**
http://www.broward.org/Hurricane/AtoZ/Pages/TransportationBeforeEvent.aspx

**Monroe County**
www.monroecountyem.com
Evacuating locally to the home of a friend or family member outside of the evacuation area is highly recommended. Hurricane Evacuation Centers should be utilized when that alternative does not exist. Remember, evacuation centers are not designed for comfort and not all accept pets.

**NOT EVERY SITE WILL OPEN FOR EVERY EVACUATION**

Please monitor the local radio or television, or dial 3-1-1 (TTD (305) 468-5402) to find out which centers are open when an evacuation order is announced. People who require special assistance in evacuating or would like to register for the pet-friendly evacuation center can dial 3-1-1 to get information about specialized evacuation centers.

The schools listed below are accessible for people with disabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City/Neighborhood</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northeast Miami-Dade County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Michael M. Krop Senior</td>
<td>1410 NE 215th Street</td>
<td>North Miami-Dade</td>
<td>33179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Miami Senior</td>
<td>13110 NE 8th Avenue</td>
<td>North Miami</td>
<td>33161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Miami Beach Senior</td>
<td>1247 NE 167th Street</td>
<td>North Miami Beach</td>
<td>33162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Oaks Middle</td>
<td>2375 NE 203rd Street</td>
<td>North Miami Beach</td>
<td>33180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami Central Senior</td>
<td>1781 NW 95th Street</td>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>33147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northwest Miami-Dade County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawton Chiles Middle</td>
<td>8190 NW 197th Street</td>
<td>Northwest Miami-Dade</td>
<td>33015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hialeah Gardens Senior</td>
<td>11700 Hialeah Gardens Blvd.</td>
<td>Hialeah Gardens</td>
<td>33018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Goleman Senior</td>
<td>14100 NW 89th Avenue</td>
<td>Miami Lakes</td>
<td>33018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Club Middle</td>
<td>18305 NW 75th Place</td>
<td>Northwest Miami-Dade</td>
<td>33015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami Carol City Senior</td>
<td>3301 Miami Gardens Drive</td>
<td>Miami Gardens</td>
<td>33056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Miami-Dade County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booker T. Washington Senior</td>
<td>1200 NW 6th Avenue</td>
<td>City of Miami</td>
<td>33136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Reagan Senior</td>
<td>8600 NW 107th Avenue</td>
<td>Doral</td>
<td>33178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Drew Middle</td>
<td>1801 NW 60th Street</td>
<td>City of Miami</td>
<td>33142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami Coral Park Senior</td>
<td>8865 SW 15th Street</td>
<td>Westchester</td>
<td>33165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.R. Thomas Middle</td>
<td>13001 SW 26th Street</td>
<td>West Miami-Dade</td>
<td>33175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern Miami-Dade County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Morgan Senior</td>
<td>18180 SW 122nd Avenue</td>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>33177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terra Environmental Senior</td>
<td>11005 SW 84th Street</td>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>33173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jorge Mas Canosa Middle</td>
<td>15735 SW 144th Street</td>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>33196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Miami Senior</td>
<td>6856 SW 53rd Street</td>
<td>South Miami</td>
<td>33156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felix Varela Senior</td>
<td>15255 SW 96th Street</td>
<td>West Kendall</td>
<td>33196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evacuating locally to the home of a friend or family member outside of the evacuation area is highly recommended. Hurricane Evacuation Centers should be utilized when that alternative does not exist. Remember, evacuation centers are not designed for comfort and not all accept pets.

**NOT EVERY SITE WILL OPEN FOR EVERY EVACUATION**

Please monitor the local radio or television, or dial 3-1-1 (TTY/TTD (954) 831-3940) to find out which centers are open when an evacuation order is announced. People who require special assistance in evacuating or would like to register for the pet-friendly evacuation center can dial 3-1-1 to get information about specialized evacuation centers.

The schools listed below are accessible for people with disabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coconut Creek</td>
<td>Lyons Creek Middle School</td>
<td>4333 Sol Press Blvd.</td>
<td>From Lyons Rd &amp; Wiles Rd. Intersection Drive North onto Lyons Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coconut Creek, FL 33073</td>
<td>Turn Right onto Sol Press Blvd. Total est. time: 3 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total est. distance: 1.98 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">MAP</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut Creek</td>
<td>Monarch High School</td>
<td>5050 Wiles Rd.</td>
<td>From Wiles Rd. &amp; US 441/State Rd. 7 Intersection Drive East onto Wiles Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coconut Creek, FL 33073</td>
<td>(between Lyons Rd. &amp; US 441/State Rd. 7) Total est. time: 1 minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total est. distance: 0.57 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">MAP</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Springs</td>
<td>Coral Glades High School</td>
<td>2700 Sportsplex Dr.</td>
<td>From Sample Rd. &amp; University Dr. Intersection Drive West on Sample Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coral Springs, FL 33065</td>
<td>Turn Right onto Sportsplex Dr. Total est. time: 8 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total est. distance: 3.38 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">MAP</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davie</td>
<td>Fox Trail Elementary School</td>
<td>1250 Nob Hill Rd.</td>
<td>From Broward Blvd. &amp; Nob Hill Rd. Intersection Drive South on Nob Hill Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Davie, FL 33324</td>
<td>Make a U-turn at 101st Rd. onto Nob Hill Rd. Total est. time: 3 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total est. distance: 1.29 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">MAP</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lauderdale</td>
<td>Rock Island Elementary/</td>
<td>1701 N.W. 23rd Ave.</td>
<td>From I-95/Oakland Park Blvd. Exit Take Oakland Park Blvd. West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arthur Ashe Middle School</td>
<td>Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311</td>
<td>Turn Left onto N.W. 21st Ave. N.W. 21st Ave. becomes N.W. 23rd Ave. Total est. time: 4 minutes Total est. distance: 1.89 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">MAP</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembroke Park</td>
<td>Watkins Elementary School</td>
<td>3520 S.W. 52nd Ave.</td>
<td>From I-95/ Hallandale Bch. Blvd. Take Hallandale Bch. Blvd. West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pembroke Park, FL 33023</td>
<td>Turn Left onto S.W. 52nd Ave. Total est. time: 6 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total est. distance: 2.53 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">MAP</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauderdale Lakes</td>
<td>Park Lakes Elementary School</td>
<td>3925 N. State Rd. 7</td>
<td>From Oakland Park Blvd. &amp; US 441/State Rd. 7 Intersection Drive North onto US 441/State Rd. 7. Total est. time: 1 minute Total est. distance: 0.67 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319</td>
<td><a href="#">MAP</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Broward Evacuation Shelters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Directions</th>
<th>Total est. time</th>
<th>Total est. distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miramar</td>
<td>New Renaissance Middle School 10701 Miramar Blvd.</td>
<td>From Pembroke Rd. &amp; University Dr. Drive Pembroke Rd. West Turn Left on S. Palm Ave./SW 101st Ave. Turn Right onto S.W. 25th St./ Miramar Blvd.</td>
<td>6 minutes</td>
<td>3.00 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miramar</td>
<td>Everglades High School 17100 SW 52 Ave. Miramar, FL 33027</td>
<td>From I-75, West on Miramar Parkway Turn Left onto SW 172nd Ave. Turn Left onto SW 48th CT/Bass Creek Rd.</td>
<td>4 minutes</td>
<td>2.10 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembroke Pines</td>
<td>Silver Trail Middle School 18300 Sheridan St. Pembroke Pines, FL 33331</td>
<td>From I-75/Sheridan St. Exit Take Sheridan St. East Make a U-Turn on N.W. 145th St. onto Sheridan St.</td>
<td>6 minutes</td>
<td>3.66 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembroke Pines</td>
<td>West Broward High School 500 NW 209 Ave. Pembroke Pines, FL 33029</td>
<td>From I-75, West on FL-820 W/Pines Blvd. Turn Right onto NW 209th Ave.</td>
<td>9 minutes</td>
<td>6.28 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>Plantation Elementary School 651 N.W. 42nd Ave. Plantation, FL 33317</td>
<td>From Sunrise Blvd. &amp; US 441/State Rd. 7 Intersection Drive South on US 441/State Rd. 7 Turn Right onto N.W. 5th St. Turn Right onto N.W. 42nd Ave.</td>
<td>3 minutes</td>
<td>1.65 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompano Beach</td>
<td>Pompano Beach High School 600 N.E. 13 Ave. Pompano Beach, FL 33060</td>
<td>From I-95, EAST on W Atlantic Blvd./ FL-814 E Turn LEFT onto NE 13th AVE.</td>
<td>4 minutes</td>
<td>1.99 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>Falcon Cove Middle School 4251 Bonaventure Blvd. Weston, FL 33332</td>
<td>From I-75/ Griffin Rd. Exit Take Griffin Rd. West Turn Right onto Bonaventure Blvd.</td>
<td>6 minutes</td>
<td>3.67 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Directions</th>
<th>Total est. time</th>
<th>Total est. distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamarac</td>
<td>Millennium Middle School 5803 NW 94th Ave. Tamarac, FL 33321</td>
<td>From Commercial Blvd. &amp; University Drive Intersection Take Commercial Blvd. West Turn Right onto 94th Ave. Make a U-turn at N.W. 93rd Ter. onto 94th Ave.</td>
<td>4 minutes</td>
<td>1.93 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monroe In-County Shelters are opened during Category 1 or 2 hurricanes only.

Monroe County Shelters WILL NOT BE OPENED in a Category 3, 4, or 5 Hurricane.

Monroe County residents seeking public shelter will be directed to a designated location on the mainland. This shelter information and its’ location will be provided in a timely manner to ensure that everyone evacuates out of the county safely. It is important for all residents to listen to the local media, Monroe County TV 76 and call the emergency information hotline at (800) 955-5504 for detailed information.

Monroe County Special Needs residents will be transported to the Special Needs shelter at the Florida International University in Miami. If you are a Special Needs person and will be transporting yourself, please follow the Florida Turnpike Extension from Florida City to US 41/SW 8th Street Exit 25 and once at the FIU campus, proceed and report to the Recreation Center at 11200 SW 8th Street.

The purpose of a Shelter is to provide a safe haven from the storm. DO NOT EXPECT substantial meals or comfort items. If you want special foods, bedding or entertainment, you MUST provide it yourself. NO MEDICAL CARE will be available at these shelters. If you expect to need medical care, you should make your own arrangements to evacuate to a medical facility on the mainland.

Under Categories 1 and 2 hurricanes there will be Pet Friendly Shelters open throughout Monroe County to allow those seeking refuge from the storm to bring their pets with them. Pet owners must bring vaccination records, leashes, collars, appropriate size cages, food and special diet, three day water supply and bowl, sheets, blanket, towel, muzzles, flea spray, grooming supplies, first aid kit, and any medication pet requires. It is important to note, Monroe County Shelters WILL NOT BE OPENED in a Category 3, 4, or 5 Hurricane.

In Category 3 or higher storms, once an evacuation order has been issued, Monroe County residents, seeking public shelter on the mainland, will be informed of the shelter locations. Please note that sheltering options may include; Florida International University, the E. Darwin Fuchs Pavilion at the Miami-Dade County Fair & Exposition (which will allow residents to shelter with their pets), and other facilities within Miami-Dade County, based on their availability on a per storm basis. Information will be disseminated via local media, TV Channel 76 as well as both, County and Emergency Management websites.

### Monroe County Pet Friendly Shelters

**Key West High School**  
2100 Flagler Avenue, Key West

**Sugarloaf School**  
225 Crane Boulevard  
Sugarloaf Key, MM #19

**Marathon High School**  
350 Sombrero Beach Road  
Marathon, MM #50

**Coral Shores High School**  
89591 Old Highway  
Plantation Key, MM #89.9
Miami-Dade, Broward, and Monroe County residents who require daily skilled nursing care, assistance with daily living, or have life-saving medical equipment dependent on electricity should register for the Special Needs & Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program. This program is specifically for those individuals who live alone or with their families, and not in a managed care facility such as an assisted living facility (ALF) or nursing home.

Registration well in advance is recommended, but not required.

**Miami-Dade County**
Call 3-1-1 or download the application at - [http://www.miamidade.gov/fire/eeap-program-page.asp](http://www.miamidade.gov/fire/eeap-program-page.asp)

**Broward County**
Emergency Transportation - [broward.org/hurricane](broward.org/hurricane)
Special Needs Shelter and Evacuation - [broward.org/AtRisk](broward.org/AtRisk)

**Monroe County**
Tropical Storm Watch
An announcement that tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are possible within the specified coastal area within 48 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning
An announcement that tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are expected somewhere within the specified coastal area within 36 hours.

Hurricane Watch
An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are possible within the specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane watch is issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

Hurricane Warning
An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are expected somewhere within the specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane warning is issued 36 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale
The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time. The scale provides examples of the type of damage and impacts in the United States associated with winds of the indicated intensity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Wind Speed (mph)</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>74 - 95</td>
<td>Very dangerous winds will produce some damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>96 - 110</td>
<td>Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>111 - 129</td>
<td>Devastating damage will occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>130 - 156</td>
<td>Catastrophic damage will occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>157 or higher</td>
<td>Catastrophic damage will occur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Storm Surge
An abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, and whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the cyclone. Storm surge is usually estimated by subtracting the normal or astronomic high tide from the observed storm tide.
Pet-friendly shelters have been established during hurricane season. Locations in Miami-Dade & Broward Counties will be announced at the time of an evacuation. In Monroe County refer to the Monroe Shelter’s section. Please note Monroe County Shelters WILL NOT BE OPENED in a Category 3, 4, or 5 Hurricane.

Owners may need to pre-register their pets

**Miami-Dade County**
For more information, call 3-1-1 or go online to -
http://www.miamidade.gov/animals/pet-safety.asp

**Broward County**
Call the Humane Society of Broward County at 954-989-3977 or go online to -
http://www.broward.org/Hurricane/Pages/EvacuationShelterInformation.aspx

**Monroe County**
Download an application at -

The following animals will be allowed: Dogs, cats, ferrets, pocket pets (such as hamsters, gerbils, guinea pigs), rabbits and birds (no exotics).

You may register three pets per family.

All pets must have proof of vaccination and registration, be properly crated/caged and maintained by their owners. No pets may be dropped off. Certain supplies must accompany your pet(s) to the shelter.

It is important to remember that not all shelters are activated during an emergency. This will include pet-friendly shelters. Watch the news or call 3-1-1 to know which shelters are open during a disaster.
Pet may need to be pre-registered to be allowed into designated pet-friendly evacuation centers

 Owners should prepare a Pet Survival Kit for each pet

 Owners living in evacuation zones must pre-plan their evacuation and evacuate early as pet-friendly hotels and motels fill quickly.

**Food**

- At least a three to seven day supply of food & treats
- Manual can opener
- Food dish

**Water**

- At least a three to seven day supply of bottled water
- Water dish

**Pet Carrier**

- One crate or carrier for each pet
- Carrier should be large enough for the animal to stand and turn around

**Identification**

- Tag, collar, leash
- Microchip
- Photo of pet with owner
- Photo of any distinguishing marks on pet
- Veterinary records with rabies certificate and current license tag number

**First Aid Kit**

- First Aid Guide Book
- Roller Bandages
- Scissors
- Gauze
- Antibiotic Ointment
- Medication with instructions
- Medical records

**Cleaning Supplies**

- Cat litter, litter box, litter scooper
- Puppy training pads
- Paper towels
- Disinfectant

**Other**

- Toys
- Blanket
- Emergency phone number for veterinarian
Much of the Florida coastline is prone to flooding during Hurricane Season. Nearly 25% of flood insurance claims come from moderate to low risk areas.

**Flood Watch**
A “Flood Watch” means that conditions are favorable for heavy rain that could lead to flooding. Keep informed by watching Local 10 News and if the power is out listen to 101.5 LITE FM, MAGIC 102.7 FM, 790 AM/104.3FM the Ticket to be ready for quick action if flooding is observed or a warning is issued.

**Flood Warning**
A “Flood Warning” means that flooding is imminent or occurring. If advised to evacuate, do so immediately. Move to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water. Continue to closely monitor the situation.

**Flood Safety**
Do not walk through flowing water. Drowning is the number one cause of flood related deaths, mostly during flash floods. Currents can be deceptive: six- inches of moving water can knock you off your feet. If you walk in standing water, use a pole or stick to see how deep the water is.

Do not drive through a flooded area. Nearly half of all flood fatalities are vehicle related.

Do not drive around road barriers; the road or bridge may be washed out. If your vehicle stalls, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground. Rapidly rising water may sweep the vehicle away.

Stay away from power lines and electrical wires. The number two flood related killer, after drowning, is electrocution. Electric current can travel through water. Report downed power lines to your power company or county emergency operations center.

Keep children away from culverts and storm drains.

Don’t use appliances or motors that have gotten wet unless they have been taken apart, cleaned and dried.

**Property Protection**
Use sand bags to reduce erosion and scouring.

Elevate furniture above flood protection levels.
Flood Dangers Are Real

Flood Insurance
Most people learn too late that standard property insurance does not cover flood damage or that there’s a 30-day waiting period before newly purchased coverage goes into effect. There’s also about a 25 percent chance of experiencing a flood during the life of a 30-year mortgage.

Call the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) at (888) 379-9531 or go to www.floodsmart.gov to learn how to purchase flood insurance and become eligible for flood assistance through local programs. The NFIP Claims Department can be reached at (800) 767-4341.

Before A Flood
Make plans of what you will do and where you will go in a flood emergency.

Know the elevation of your property in relation to nearby streams and other waterways. For flood map information in Miami-Dade County call (305) 372-6466 or use Miami-Dade’s GIS system at:
http://miamidade.gov/publicworks/flooding-maps.asp

In Broward County use Broward’s GIS system at:
http://gis.broward.org/BC_Maps/InteractiveMaps.htm

Emergency Operation Centers
Miami Dade: (305) 468-5400
Broward: (954) 831-3900
Monroe: (800) 955-5504

Flood & Drainage Complaints
Miami Dade: (305) 372-6688
Broward: Call the Emergency Operations Center if activated
Monroe: (305) 289-2518
Meat, poultry, fish and eggs should be kept refrigerated at or below 40 degrees Fahrenheit and frozen food at or below zero degrees. When the power goes out, the refrigerator will keep food safely cold for about four hours if unopened, according to the USDA. A full freezer will maintain the temperature for about 48 hours (24 hours if half full) if the door is not opened.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frozen Foods</th>
<th>Contains ice crystals; temperature below 40°</th>
<th>Thawed or above 40° for more than two hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meat, poultry, seafood</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, veal, lamb, pork, and ground meats</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry and ground poultry</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variety meats (liver, kidney, heart, chitterlings)</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casseroles, stews, soups</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, shellfish, breaded seafood</td>
<td>Refreeze, there will be texture and flavor loss</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dairy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>Refreeze, will lose some texture</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (out of shell), egg products</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice cream, frozen yogurt</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese (soft and semi-soft)</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard cheeses</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shredded cheeses</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casseroles containing milk, cream, eggs, soft cheeses</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheesecake</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fruits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juices</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Refreeze, unless yeasty smell develops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home, commercially packaged</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Refreeze, unless yeasty smell develops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vegetables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juices</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard if above 40° for six hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home, commercially packaged</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard if above 40° for six hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breads, pastries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breads, rolls, cakes without custard fillings</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cakes, pies, pastries with custard or cheese filling</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pie crusts, bread dough</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Refreeze, but quality loss considerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casseroles – pasta, rice-based</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour, cornmeal, nuts</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast items, waffles, pancakes, bagels</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen meal, entree, specialty items (pizza, sausage and biscuit, meat pie, convenience foods)</td>
<td>Refreeze</td>
<td>Discard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Hurricane Survival Guide

## When In Doubt...Throw It Out

### Non-Frozen Foods

**Meat, poultry, seafood**
- Raw or leftover cooked meat, poultry, fish, or seafood; soy meat substitutes: **Discard**
- Thawing meat or poultry: **Discard**
- Meat, tuna, shrimp, chicken or egg salad: **Discard**
- Gravy, stuffing or broth: **Discard**
- Lunchmeats, hot dogs, bacon, sausage, dried beef: **Discard**
- Pizza with any topping: **Discard**
- Canned hams labeled “keep refrigerated”: **Discard**
- Canned meats and fish, opened: **Discard**

**Cheeses**
- Soft Cheeses (bleu, Roquefort, Brie, Camembert cottage, cream, Edam, Monterey Jack, ricotta, mozzarella, Muenster, Neufchatel, queso blanco fresco): **Discard**
- Hard cheeses (cheddar, colby, Swiss, Parmesan, provolone, Romano): **Safe**
- Processed cheeses: **Safe**
- Shredded cheeses: **Discard**
- Low-fat cheeses: **Discard**
- Grated Parmesan, Romano, or combination (in can or jar): **Safe**

**Dairy**
- Milk, cream, sour cream, buttermilk, evaporated milk, yogurt, eggnog, soy milk: **Discard**
- Butter, margarine: **Discard**
- Baby formula, opened: **Discard**

**Eggs**
- Fresh eggs, hard-cooked in shell, egg dishes, egg products: **Discard**
- Custards and puddings: **Discard**

**Casseroles, soups and stews**
- **Discard all**

**Fruits**
- Fresh fruits, cut: **Discard**
- Fruit juices, opened: **Safe**
- Canned fruits, opened: **Safe**
- Fresh fruits, coconut, raisins, dried fruits, candied fruits, dates: **Safe**

**Sauces and spreads**
- Opened mayonnaise, tartar sauce, horseradish: **Discard if above 50° for more than 8 hours**
- Peanut butter: **Safe**
- Jelly, relish, taco sauce, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles: **Safe**
- Worcestershire, soy, barbecue sauces: **Safe**
- Fish sauces (oyster sauce): **Safe**
- Hoisin sauce: **Discard**
- Opened vinegar-based dressings: **Safe**
- Opened cream-based dressings: **Discard**
- Spaghetti sauce, opened jar: **Discard**

**Breads, pastas and grains**
- Bread, rolls, cakes, muffins, quick breads, tortillas: **Safe**
- Refrigerator biscuits, rolls, cookie dough: **Discard**
- Cooked pasta, rice, potatoes: **Discard**
- Pasta salads with mayonnaise or vinaigrette: **Discard**
- Fresh pasta: **Discard**
- Cheesecake: **Discard**
- Breakfast foods, waffles, pancakes, bagels: **Safe**

**Pies, pastries**
- Pastries, cream-filled: **Discard**
- Pies, custard, cheese filled or chiffon, quiche: **Discard**
- Pies, fruit: **Safe**

**Vegetables**
- Fresh mushrooms, herbs, spices: **Safe**
- Greens, pre-cut, pre-washed, packaged: **Discard**
- Vegetables, raw: **Discard**
- Vegetables, cooked, tofu: **Discard**
- Vegetable juice, opened: **Discard**
- Baked potatoes: **Discard**
- Commercial garlic in oil: **Discard**
- Potato Saaid: **Discard**
Many Floridians bought generators during or after previous hurricane seasons -- but if the generator has been sitting ever since, there are some important steps you need to follow to be sure you won’t end up with a useless piece of equipment when a storm hits.

It is important to follow the manufacturer’s instructions that came with your generator about how to connect, use and maintain your generator, including how to ground it.

For a permanent or hard-wired generator, you must have a qualified licensed electrician connect the generator to your home’s wiring, and you need to have the wiring inspected by the local building department.

With portable generators, it is extremely important that they are operated outside homes and garages. They should be far enough away from living spaces that fumes will not be able to get into open doors or windows.

After every hurricane in recent years, several of the storm-related deaths have been due to carbon monoxide poisoning from improper use of portable generators. Install carbon monoxide detectors in your home to keep your family safe.

If your portable generator has been in storage:
- Check the oil and gas before starting
- Start the generator up once a month to keep it in working condition and to be certain the battery hasn’t died
- At least once a year, clean the terminals and coat them with an anti-oxide grease to prevent corrosion
- Always use clean gas and be sure no rain water or storm debris from previous seasons is in the fuel
- Do not start the generator right after filling the tank if any gasoline has spilled onto the generator. Let the gas evaporate before starting
- Use only extension cords that can safely handle the load. Multiple extension cords are not advisable. Buy one that is long enough for the whole distance to the generator
- Let the generator run for several minutes before plugging in any appliance. For light loads, you can plug the appliance directly into the ground fault circuit interrupter receptacle. If you are using extension cords to run several appliances, plug them in at different times several minutes apart, never at the same time
Returning home after a major disaster can be both dangerous and difficult. Be careful entering a disaster area. Before returning to an area that has been evacuated, make sure local officials have advised it is safe to travel through areas between where you are and home.

Use the following information as a guide for returning home after disaster strikes:

- Turn on a battery-operated radio for emergency information
- Check for injured or trapped people and provide first aid, if trained
- Use telephones only in the case of an emergency
- Put on heavy shoes for protection against glass or other debris
- Check food and water supply before using them. Foods that require refrigeration may be spoiled if the electricity was cut off for some time. Do not eat any food that has been in contact with flood waters
- Obtain extra food, clothing, medical care or shelter at American Red Cross Emergency Aid Stations
- Extinguish all open flames
- Gas leaks – if not already turned off at the direction of local officials. If you smell gas, turn off the main valve, open the windows and leave the house immediately
- Check for water leaks – if not already turned off at the direction of local officials. If water leaks are suspected, shut off the water at the main water valve
- If instructed to do so by local officials, shut off utilities. Always have utilities turned back on by a professional
- Look for electrical system damage. If there is damage to the electrical system, turn off the system at the main circuit breaker or fuse box
- Check electrical appliances
- Investigate buildings. Be careful when entering a damaged building. Stay away from fallen or damaged electrical wires. Use a flashlight to inspect damage
- Check the sewage lines are intact before flushing toilets
- Check house, roof and chimney for structural damage
- Open closets and cupboards carefully
- Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline or other flammable liquids immediately
- Don’t drive unless absolutely necessary

**Checking Appliances**

If any of the electrical appliances are wet, turn off the main power switch in the house. Unplug the appliance, dry it out, then reconnect it and turn the main power switch back on. If fuses blow when the electrical power is restored, turn off the main power switch again and re-inspect for short circuits in the home wiring or appliances. If you are unsure, call a professional, such as an electrician or an appliance repair service.
After the storm passes there are several steps to protect property from additional damage and to aid in the filing of an insurance claim.

**Make Temporary Repairs**

Be extremely careful if you make temporary repairs to prevent further weather related damage. Often, more accidents and deaths occur after hurricanes from people attempting to make repairs.

Cover holes in the roof, walls, doors and windows with plastic or boards.

Save receipts for any material you buy. Your insurance company may reimburse you for the cost.

Beware of building contractors that encourage you to spend a lot of money on temporary repairs. Remember that payments for temporary repairs are part of the total settlement. If you pay a contractor a large sum for a temporary repair job, you may not have enough money for permanent repairs.

Don’t make extensive permanent repairs until after the claims adjuster has been to your home and assessed the damage.

Avoid using electrical appliances, including stereos and television sets that have been exposed to water unless they’ve been checked by a technician.

**Call Insurance Agent/Company**

Report the damage to your insurance agent or insurance company representative. Ask questions such as: Am I covered? Does my claim exceed my deductible? (Your deductible is the amount of loss you agree to pay yourself when you buy a policy.) How long will it take to process my claim? Will I need to obtain estimates for repairs to structural damage?

Most homeowners’ policies cover additional living expenses such as food and housing costs, telephone or utility installation costs in a temporary residence, extra transportation costs to and from work or school, relocation and storage expenses and furniture rental for a temporary residence.

Save all receipts.

Your insurance company will usually advance you money for these expenses. The payments will be part of the final claim settlement. Let your insurance company know where you can be reached so that the claims adjuster can give you a check.

The maximum amount available to pay for such expenses is generally equal to 20 percent of the insurance on your home. So on a home insured for $100,000, up to $20,000 would be available. This amount is in addition to the $100,000 to pay for repairs or to rebuild your home.

Some insurance companies pay more than 20 percent. Others limit additional living expenses to the amount actually spent during a certain period of time, such as 12 months, instead of a maximum percentage of the policy limit.

**Prepare For Adjuster’s Visit**

The claims process may begin in one of two ways:

1. Your insurance company may send you a claim form, known as a “proof of loss form,” to complete.
2. An adjuster may visit your home before you’re asked to fill out any forms. (An adjuster is a person professionally trained to assess the damage.) Usually, the more information you have about your damaged home and belongings the faster your claim can be settled.

Major disasters make enormous demands on insurance company personnel. Your adjuster generally will come prepared to do a thorough and complete study of the damage to your home. However, the large number of claims may place time restrictions on adjusters forcing them to “scope the loss.”
If your adjuster doesn’t make a complete evaluation of the loss on the first visit, try to set up an appointment for a second visit.

Be sure to keep copies of lists and other documents you submit to your insurance company. Also, keep copies of whatever paperwork your insurance company gives you.

**Personal Belongings**

Make lists of the damaged items. Include the brand names and model numbers of appliances and electronic equipment. If possible, take photographs of the damage. Don’t forget to list items such as clothing, sports equipment, tools, china, linens, outside furniture, holiday decorations and hobby materials.

Use your home inventory or put together a set of records (old receipts, bills and photographs) to help establish the price and age of everything that needs to be replaced or repaired.

If your property was destroyed or you no longer have any records, you will have to work from memory. Try to picture the contents of every room and then write a description of what was there. Try also to remember where and when you bought each piece and about how much you paid.

Don’t throw out damaged furniture and other expensive items because the adjuster will want to see them.

**Structure Of Your Home**

Identify the structural damage to your home and other buildings on your premises, like a garage, tool shed or in-ground swimming pool.

Make a list of everything you would like to show the adjuster when he or she arrives. This should include cracks in the walls, damage to the floor or ceiling and missing roof tiles. If structural damage is likely even though you can’t see any signs of it, discuss this with your adjuster.

In some cases, the adjuster may recommend hiring a licensed engineer or architect to inspect the property.

Have the electrical system checked. Most insurance companies pay for such inspections.

Get written bids from reliable, licensed contractors on the repair work. The bids should include details of the materials to be used and prices on a line-by-line basis.

Public adjusters may charge you as much as 15 percent of the total value of your settlement for his or her services. The fee isn’t covered by your insurance policy. Sometimes after a disaster, the percentage that public adjusters may charge is set by the State insurance department.

If you decide to use a public adjuster, first check his or her qualifications by calling your state insurance department. Ask your agent, a lawyer or friends and associates for the name of a professional adjuster they can recommend. Avoid individuals who go from door to door after a major disaster unless you are sure they are qualified.

From the Insurance Information Institute
**Hurricane FAQ’s**

**Q-** Should people who evacuate do anything special to help minimize damage to the electric and plumbing systems in their homes?

**A-** If you plan to evacuate, turn off the circuit breakers for the water heater. Also, consider turning off power to your home at the main electrical panel, and turning off water at the home’s main service valve.

**Q-** Once a storm has passed, should you immediately call the Electric Company to report a power outage?

**A-** Following major storms, Electric Companies know when large areas are without power. Call only for emergency situations, such as downed power lines.

**Q-** If a storm approaches will homeowners be able to purchase Flood Insurance to protect their homes?

**A-** In most cases there is a 30-day waiting period from the time an insurance policy is issued to when it goes into effect, so your home or business would not be insured against flooding from the impending hurricane.

**Q-** If you have evacuated your home during a storm, can you immediately return to your property once the storm has passed?

**A-** Do not return to your home until local authorities say it is safe. Even after the hurricane and after the flood waters recede, roads may be weakened and could collapse. Buildings may be unstable, and drinking water may be contaminated.

**Q-** Should a storm damage your home or property, how soon should you call your insurance company?

**A-** Once a storm has passed and your family is safe you should immediately contact your insurer as some companies place time limits on filing claims.

**Q-** If a “Boil Water” notice is issued, but power is out, how do people make sure their water is safe?

**A-** If you cannot boil water, use bleach to purify water for drinking. Use regular chlorine bleach without added fragrances. Follow the purification directions on the label. If none are given, use two drops of bleach per quart of water, or 8 drops per gallon of water. Let the water stand for 30 minutes. Also, Clorox says you can make a good sanitizing solution to wash and disinfect dishes, countertops, etc. by mixing one teaspoon of bleach in one gallon of water.
Helping keep your family safe with the free “MaxTracker Hurricane Tracking App.”
Get storm updates wherever you are with push alerts.
See where storms are headed with interactive radar, and watch weather updates on the go.
Search “WPLG” in the app store.