



HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS
MANUAL
2016

HURRICANE EDUCATION

HURRICANE SEASON

The official start of Hurricane season is June 1st and ends November 30th. The most active time of the Hurricane Season is from mid-August through mid-October. However storms can form anytime during the season.

WHAT IS A HURRICANE?

A Hurricane is a tropical cyclone in which strong, counter clockwise winds draw heat and moisture from the ocean. Hurricane conditions are reached when winds are sustained at a constant speed of at least 74 miles per hour or more. Hurricane winds may gust up to 200 mph. Heavy bands of spiral clouds may cover an area of 400 miles in diameter and generate torrential rains and tornadoes. The bands become stronger towards the center or eye of the Hurricane. The eye of the Hurricane is deceptively calm, almost free of clouds with light winds and warm temperatures. The eye of a storm is usually 20-30 miles wide. If the eye passes over our area, only half the storm has passed and the latter half is yet to come. As the storm moves forward it releases heavy rains and accelerating winds which cause the ocean to swell, known as the storm surge. The storm surge can be 10 to 20 feet above normal sea level and is the most dangerous part of a Hurricane. The storm surge can knock down single family homes and cause erosion under major buildings. The storm surge is responsible for 9 out of 10 deaths in a Hurricane. A Hurricane may be followed by tornados, in the right front quadrant. Losing some intensity as it approaches land, a storm brings severe wind, rain, and storm surges that inundate coastal areas. A Hurricane loses strength as it moves further inland, but the high winds and the rain continue.

STORM STAGES AND CATEGORIES

TROPICAL DEPRESSION: The formative stage of a Tropical Storm or a Hurricane, with winds up to 39 mph.

TROPICAL STORM: A Tropical Depression which has formed and strengthened. Winds are between 39 and 73 mph.

There are 5 categories rating Hurricane intensity on the Saffir-Simpson Scale, none of which should be taken lightly.

CATEGORY 1 HURRICANE: Winds are 74 to 95 mph. Damage would be primarily to plants, un-anchored mobile home and poorly made signs. Some piers would be damaged and small craft in exposed anchorages would be torn from their moorings. Storm surge would push sea levels 4 to 5 feet above normal, causing flooding of coastal roads.

CATEGORY 2 HURRICANE: Winds are 96 to 110 mph. There would be considerable damage to plants and some trees would be blown over. Exposed mobile homes would sustain considerable damage to roofs, windows and doors, but there should be no major damage to building structures. Storm surge would push sea levels 6 to 8 levels above normal, which means coastal escape routes would be cut two to four hours before the storm.

CATEGORY 3 HURRICANE: Winds are 111 to 129 mph. Large trees would be blown down and poorly constructed signs would be destroyed. There would be some damage to roofs, windows and doors, with some structural damage to small buildings inland. Mobile homes and small structures near the coast would be destroyed. The sea will damage large structures near the coast. Storm surge would push sea levels 9 to 12 feet above normal and coastal escape routes would be cut off three to five hours before the storm.

CATEGORY 4 HURRICANE: Winds are 130 to 156 mph. Shrubs, trees and all signs would be blown down. There would be extensive damage to inland roofs, windows and doors. Mobile homes would be destroyed. Storm surge would push sea levels 13 to 18 feet above normal, cutting evacuation routes three to five hours before the storm hits. There would be flooding of areas less than 10 feet above sea level 6 miles inland. Major damage to the ground floors of structures would occur in those areas.

CATEGORY 5 HURRICANE: Winds more than 157 mph. Destruction of some buildings, considerable damage to roofs and severe damage to windows and doors. Roofs on many homes and industrial buildings may collapse. Storm surges would push sea levels 18 feet above normal, causing major damage to the ground floors of structures and cutting the escape routes three to five hours before the storm hits.

WEATHER TERMINOLOGY

ADVISORY: A message released by the Hurricane Center updating information on a storm or hurricane, including watches or warnings, whenever they are in effect. The Tropical Storm and Hurricane advisories are normally issued at six hour intervals: Midnight, 6AM, Noon and 6PM hours and give eye position, intensity and forecasted movement of the storm, immediate flash bulletins are also issued and are especially important as a storm or Hurricane approaches closer to your location.

TROPICAL DISTURBANCE: A moving area of thunderstorms or otherwise disturbed air mass that maintains its identity for twenty-four hours or more. A common occurrence in the tropics

TROPICAL DEPRESSION: A cluster of clouds and/or thunderstorms without an organized circulation and top winds of less than 39 mph

TROPICAL STORM: An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined circulation and top winds of 39 to 74 mph. Tropical storms can quickly develop into hurricanes. Storms are named when they reach tropical storm strength.

TROPICAL STORM WATCH: Tropical storm conditions are possible in the specified area of the watch, usually within 48 hours.

TROPICAL STORM WARNING: Tropical storm conditions are expected in the specified area of the warning within 36 hours.

GALE WARNING: Wind speeds of 39 to 55 miles an hour are expected. A gale warning is usually added to any advisory message.

SMALL CRAFT WARNING: When a hurricane or a tropical storm threatens a coastal area, small craft are advised to remain in port and not to venture into open sea.

FLASH FLOOD: A flash flood occurs when rivers, canals, lakes, and sewer systems overflow due to heavy rains in a short period of time.

FLASH FLOOD WATCH: Means that the possibility of a flash flood is probable; stay alert

FLASH FLOOD WARNING: Means a flash flood is imminent; take immediate action.

STORM SURGE: Is a dome of sea water up to 20 feet high that arrives with a hurricane which can affect as much as 100 miles of coastline. Evacuation zones are identified by their likelihood of being flooded by this rising water which is responsible for most hurricane deaths.

TORNADO: A violent storm that extends to the ground with whirling winds that can reach 300 miles an hour

TORNADO WATCH: Tornadoes and severe thunderstorms are possible in the area

TORNADO WARNING: Tornado detected in the area.

HURRICANE: An intense tropical weather system with a well-defined circulation and a sustained wind speed of 74 mph or higher.

HURRICANE WATCH: Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area of the watch, usually within 48 hours. During a hurricane watch, prepare to take immediate action to protect your family and your property in case a hurricane warning is issued.

HURRICANE WARNING: Hurricane conditions are expected in the specified area of the warning within 36 hours. Complete all storm preparations and evacuate dangerous or low-lying locations as soon as possible.

SEVERE WEATHER EMERGENCY: Information on all hurricanes is issued by the National Hurricane Center in Miami from the time a suspicious low-pressure area forms.

EYE OF THE STORM: The eye, or center of the hurricane, is deceptively calm - almost free of clouds, with light winds and warm temperatures. The eye of a storm is usually 20-30 miles wide. If the eye passes over our area, only half the storm has passed; the latter half is yet to come.

COORDINATES: Coordinates of a storm are the point where the latitude and the longitude meet.

Latitude- angular distance north or south of the equator measured along a meridian.

Longitude- angular distance east and west of the prime meridian.

VOLUNTARY EVACUATION: Means that an evacuation is highly recommended, but not mandatory.

MANDATORY EVACUATION: Means that everyone in the affected area must evacuate. The police have the authority to remove anyone who refuses to evacuate.

HURRICANE TEAMS

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM (EMT)

This team will be comprised of management as appointed by the General Manager, Director of Operations, or designee. This team is responsible for overseeing and executing all preparations for the Approaching Storm, Pre-Storm and Post Storm phases.

Members of this Team will include (however not limited to) the following personnel:

- General Manager
- Administrative Assistant
- Chief Engineer
- Assistant Chief Engineer
- Director of Operations
- Assistant Security Managers
- Human Resources Director
- Spa Director
- Pool and Beach Manager
- Pool and Beach Assistant Manager
- Front Desk Manager
- Assistant Restaurant Manager
- Executive Chef
- Controller (Acting Manager in General Manager's absence)

CRITICAL INCIDENT TEAM (CIT)

This team will be comprised of select Security Officers and Engineers. Select staff members may be requested to join the team based on their knowledge, skills, abilities, and prior experience in handling critical and stressful incidents. This team's responsibility will be to immediately respond to all incidents during all storm phases where a Resident, Employee, and/or Asset is in direct danger as the result of injury, illness, or the building's integrity has been compromised.

STORM RESPONSE TEAM (SRT)

Together, the above appointed Management (EMT) and Staff (CIT) make up the Storm Response Team (SRT). Upon the completion of all departmental Approaching and Pre-Storm responsibilities, all final hurricane preparations will be the responsibility of the SRT. This team may also remain on site to during and after the storm to handle all preparations and incidents that may arise as well as organizing and executing the Post Storm Phase.

SRT Team:

Anthony Diamond – General Manager
Alejandra Pineda – Director of Operations
Robert Billoti – Chief Engineer

RESIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES AND PREPAREDNESS

RESIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

A Unit Owner or Occupant who plans to be absent during Hurricane Season must prepare their Unit prior to their departure by designating a responsible firm or individual to care for his their Unit should a Hurricane threaten the area or should the Unit suffer storm damage, and furnishing the Association with the name(s) of such firm or individual. Such firm or individual shall be subject to approval of the Association.

STORM PREPAREDNESS

Tropical Cyclones pose particular dangers to the Eastern Seaboard. Inland regions near these areas are also at risk, though generally, to a lesser degree. Because a storm's path is usually tracked for days, there is normally time for preparation and preventative measures. These measures can limit both personal and property losses. These guidelines are in no way all-inclusive and must be used in conjunction with common sense and sound property management principles.

In the event Turnberry Ocean Colony is in an evacuation area, Residents should stay tuned to local news channels as well as the Association's periodic updates and comply with all mandatory evacuation orders. Anyone remaining on property during a mandatory evacuation does so at their own risk.

When the National Hurricane Center issues advisories for a storm approaching the Sunny Isles Beach area, the following procedures should be taken to ensure your safety and the safety of others:

- All plants, furniture and other items from your patio must be removed and moved indoors. This is **MANDATORY. If you fail to secure these items before a storm "Watch" is issued (48 Hours prior to landfall), the Association will be forced execute the preparations for you at a charge of \$170.**
- With severe storms, the Association will mandate an evacuation of the garage levels. Make the necessary arrangements for storage of your vehicles in advance.
- Remain calm and keep listening to local news for weather conditions, evacuation routes and nearest shelter locations.
- Purchase in advance, bottled water, ice and non-perishable items, such as canned food, packaged food, paper and personal products, and manual can opener.
- Do not leave pets unattended at the property. There are shelters and kennels that will board your pet in case of evacuation.
- Obtain necessary prescriptions and medications and keep with you in the event of evacuation.
- Keep flashlights and battery operated radio/TV handy with extra batteries.
- Clean and fill bathtub with water.
- ATMs will not be working in case of power outage. You'll want to make arrangements for cash needs.
- In the event of power failure, turn off all appliances and keep refrigerator door closed. (Food will stay cool for 24 hours.)
- Fill your vehicles gas tank before storm arrives.
- Avoid downed power lines and report them to your local electric company as soon as possible.
- If you decide to stay on property, take refuge in a small interior room during the storm.
- Keep all windows and doors closed through the storm. Do not crack a window or door during the storm. Draw your verticals and drapery materials over the windows to protect from the possibility of shattering glass.
- Take your automobile and personal property insurance policies with you. Remember that our insurance covers **ONLY** the building structure and not the contents or personal belongings.

TROPICAL STORM WATCH

RESIDENTS

TROPICAL STORM WATCH

- All plants, furniture and other items from your patio must be removed and moved indoors. This is MANDATORY. Any items left on the balcony will be removed by the Association.
- Remain calm and keep listening to local news for weather conditions, evacuation routes and nearest shelter locations.
- Make arrangements to leave the area if you choose to do so.
- Ensure there is sufficient bottled water, ice and non-perishable items, such as canned food, packaged food, paper and personal products, and a manual can opener.
- Obtain necessary prescriptions and medications.
- Check flashlights and battery operated radios.
- Make arrangements for cash needs.
- Fill your vehicles' gas tank

TROPICAL STORM WARNING

RESIDENTS

TROPICAL STORM WARNING

- In the event of power failure, turn off all appliances and keep refrigerator door closed. (Food will stay cool for 24 hours.)
- If you decide to stay on property, take refuge in a small interior room during the storm.
- Keep all windows and doors closed through the storm. Do not crack a window or door during the storm. Draw your verticals and drapery materials over the windows to protect from the possibility of shattering glass

HURRICANE WATCH

RESIDENTS

HURRICANE WATCH

- All plants, furniture and other items from your patio must be removed and moved indoors. This is MANDATORY. Any items left on the balcony will be removed by the Association.
- Remain calm and keep listening to local news for weather conditions, evacuation routes and nearest shelter locations. Make arrangements to leave the area should an evacuation be ordered.
- Ensure there is sufficient bottled water, ice and non-perishable items such as canned food, packaged food, paper, personal products and a manual can opener. Check flashlights and battery radios. Obtain necessary prescriptions and medications and keep with you in the event of evacuation.
- Make arrangements for cash needs and fill your vehicles' gas tank

HURRICANE WARNING

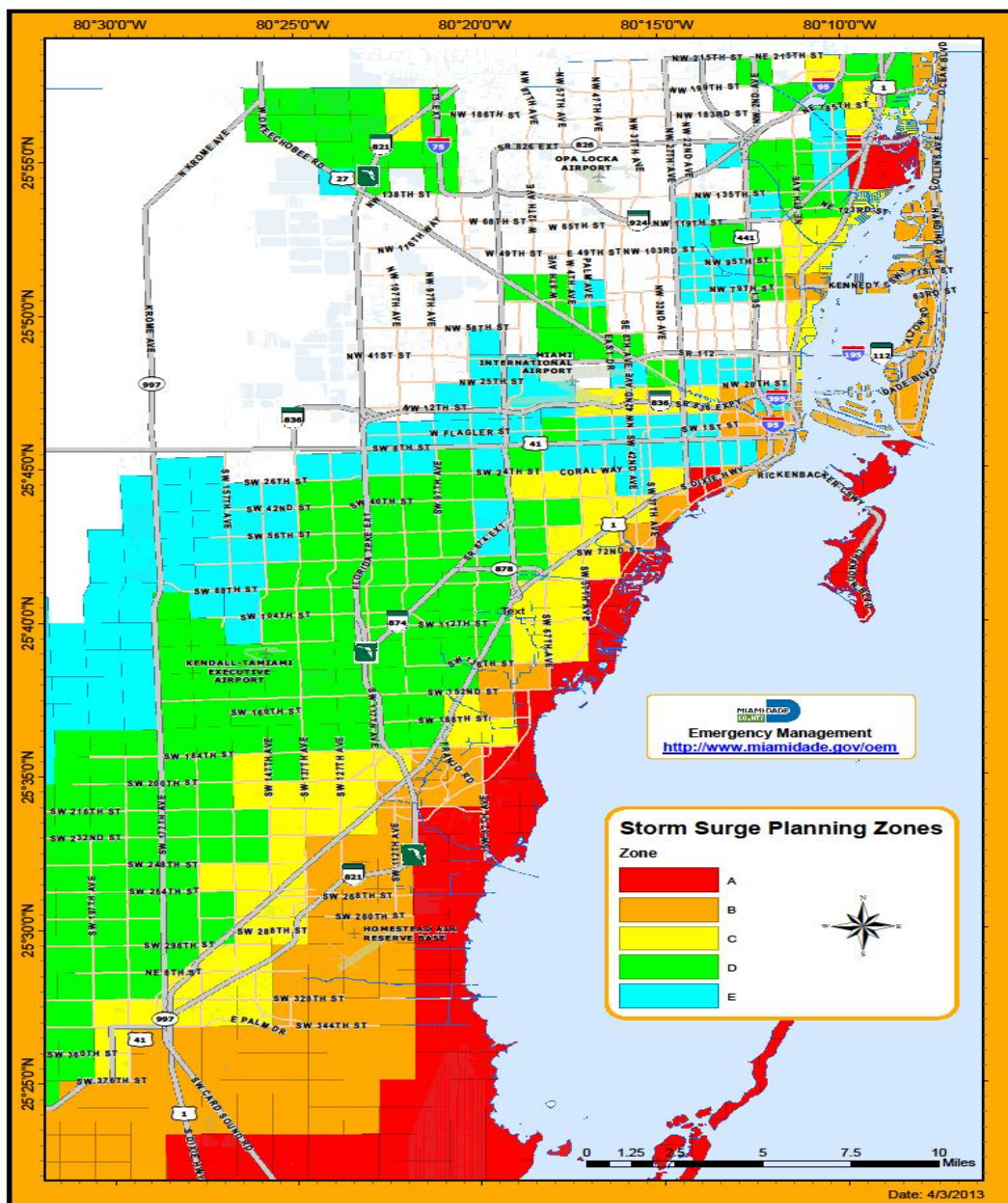
RESIDENTS

HURRICANE WARNING

- Finalize arrangements to leave area if an evacuation has been ordered.
- If you decide to stay on property, be sure to advise the Association. This will assist recovery and emergency crews with checking on your well being after the storm passes.
- Do not leave pets unattended at the property. There are shelters and kennels that will board your pet in case of evacuation.
- In the event of power failure, turn off all appliances and keep refrigerator door closed. (Food will stay cool for 24 hours.)
- If you decide to stay on property, take refuge in a small interior room during the storm.
- Keep all windows and doors closed through the storm. Do not crack a window or door during the storm. Draw your verticals and drapery materials over the windows to protect from the possibility of shattering glass.

The Miami-Dade County storm surge planning zones have been redrawn in relation to updated data which supersedes the previously-used SLOSH model. The newest generation of SLOSH model reflects major improvements, including higher resolution basin and grid data. SLOSH model grids incorporate local physical features such as geographic coastal area, bay and river shapes, water depths, bridges, etc. (Note: SLOSH – administered by NOAA – is an acronym for "Sea Lake and Overland Surge from Hurricanes.") Areas in Miami-Dade along canals and rivers and further inland have been identified as being at risk for storm surge based on this new data.

Please Note: With the new maps, each zone or portions will be evacuated depending on the hurricane’s track and projected storm surge, independent of the hurricane’s category. Upon identification of a threat the EOC or County Mayor will use local media to relay pertinent information, such as evacuations and shelter openings. It is important that you monitor the news for this information. **Remember** that these planning zones deal strictly with storm surge; you still need to determine if your home is safe to remain in during a hurricane.



In the event of an evacuation, Miami Dade County provides free transportation to Hurricane Evacuation Centers from predetermined pickup locations. The County will announce pick up times and schedules on the local news or you can call 311 or 305-468-5900. The pickup locations in Sunny Isles Beach are as follows:

Arlen House Condominiums: 158th Street and Collins Avenue

Winston Towers: 100 & 300 Buildings 250 174th Street

Golden Shores Area: 189th Street and Collins Avenue

Ocean View Apartments: 193rd Street Collins Avenue

RED CROSS HURRICANE EVACUATION CENTERS

When an evacuation order is given, to find out which HECs are open, monitor the local radio or TV station, or call the Red Cross at 305-644-1200. Individuals needing a pet friendly HEC must pre-register by calling Miami Dade County Call Center at 311.

SHELTER RECOMMENDATIONS

A public shelter should be considered your LAST RESORT as a place to ride out a hurricane. The shelters should be left for people with nowhere else to go. Your best choice is the well prepared home of a friend outside of the evacuation zone. If you must go to a shelter, it may be crowded.

Items that should be brought with you:

- Baby Food and Diapers
- Favorite Toy or Blanket
- Battery Operated Radio
- First Aid Kit
- Blankets, Pillows and/or Sleeping Bags
- Identification and Valuable Papers
- Car Keys (Extra Set)
- Medicine
- Card Games and Books
- Non-perishable Food
- Drinking Water
- One Flashlight per Person
- Eating Utensils
- Toiletries
- Extra Batteries
- DO NOT bring pets (unless registered at a “pet friendly” HEC), firearms or alcohol

Locations:

Dr. Michael M. Krop Senior – 1410 NE 215th Street, North Miami FL 33179

North Miami Senior – 13110 NE 8th Avenue, North Miami FL 33161

North Miami Beach Senior – 1247 NE 167th Street, North Miami Beach FL 33162

Highland Oaks Middle – 2375 NE 203rd Street, Miami FL 33147