



ADMIRAL'S COVE MASTER POA

HURRICANE PREPARATION PLANNING

Each season, Hurricanes and Tropical Storms pose a significant threat to our beautiful community. While our homes and possessions represent an enormous emotional and financial investment, the most precious commodity and the only irreplaceable commodities are you - our Owners.

Please don't think you can somehow protect your property if you "ride it out" at home and combat nature's fury. It cannot be done. When advised by an order to evacuate it is the only choice. Adequate preparations and planning will ease this decision if the time to evacuate should come.

It's important to remember coastal and lake front residents are particularly vulnerable to storm surge and flooding because of their proximity to water. For example, in a Category 5 hurricane where winds exceed 155 miles per hour, rainfall can easily exceed 12 inches, storm surge may rise to 25 feet and submerge the area as far as 20 miles inland are vulnerable. This plan will outline some basic approaches to protecting your home and physical property.

First, and of highest priority, this plan will address protection of our Owners.

1. When Hurricane or Tropical Storm Watches first go out:

- Reach out to the POA for assistance early:
 - Make sure you inform the POA of any recent phone number, email or entry key changes.
 - Let us know if the POA can assist you with any exterior or interior preparation activities. Please remember our resources are limited.
 - If you plan to evacuate, please advise the POA where you will be and provide us with the temporary location contact information.

2. Before the Storm:

- Stay tuned to radio, TV and Internet for weather updates, forecasts and evacuation mandates
- Monitor the POA emails for important messages
- Check the readiness of your "hurricane survival kits"
- Charge cell phones
- Charge laptops and extra batteries

- Charge portable TV and or radio and extra batteries
- Refill prescriptions to have a minimum four-week supply on hand
- Fill up the gas tank in your car(s), check oil and tires
- Have sufficient cash on hand (banks and ATMs will not be working)
- Have or have access to a BBQ grill, charcoal and lighters
- Protect important papers in water tight containers and have duplicates available in another location:
 - Driver's licenses
 - Medical information/prescriptions
 - Proof of ownership of your home
 - Insurance policies
 - Pictorial and listed inventory of your property
 - Listing of important contracts
 - Transportable valuables
- Let the POA office, friends, and family know if you plan to evacuate or if you plan to stay if an evacuation order has been given.

3. Personal Preparedness:

Not every potential disaster situation requires evacuation. Whether you have to evacuate or not, it is prudent to prepare for personal needs with a properly stocked "hurricane survival kit".

- Ample Cash and credit cards
- Minimum four weeks supply of medications
- Special nonperishable dietary foods and drinks if needed
- Bottled water 7 gallons minimum per person (1 gallon per person per day) for 7 days
- Pillows, blankets, sleeping bag, or air mattress
- Flashlight and batteries
- Swiss Army Knife
- Battery operated lanterns, Candles and matches
- Portable TV, radio and spare batteries
- Portable generator and ample fuel
- Cell phones
- Camera
- Laptop computer
- Extra clothing and shoes
- Eyeglasses
- Insect repellent

- First aid kit (well provisioned with first-aid supplies and bandages)
- Water purification tablets
- Books, magazines, quiet games, cards
- Toys for children if appropriate
- Groceries, (for at least 7 days for each person) such as:
 - Canned and dried foods
 - Plastic ware
 - Paper plates and cups
 - Paper towels and napkins
 - Plastic trash bags
 - Can opener (manual)
- Small tool box including hammer, pliers, screw drivers, small saw, adjustable wrench, nails, screws, electrical tape, duct tape
- Tarps, plastic sheeting, buckets and towels

4. Staying in Your Home:

If an evacuation is ordered, the earlier you evacuate the better. However, if circumstances dictate and you decide to stay:

- Store water in clean containers and bathtubs. Figure about one gallon per day per person for a minimum of 7 days. Save large plastic bottles in advance for this purpose.
- If you have a large enough freezer put several plastic jugs of water in it to freeze.
- If flooding is anticipated or if electric power is lost, turn off the main circuit breaker and individual breakers as well. This will prevent a power surge that may damage appliances and equipment when power comes back on. However, do not venture outside to turn off the main breaker in the storm.
- If using a generator the directions must be carefully followed. Make sure it is placed in a well ventilated area. Do not run it in an enclosed space or under a porch or patio. Exhaust and carbon monoxide can enter the home and kill or seriously injure everyone inside.
- Have your non-perishable food provisions ready a few days in advance.
- If using a BBQ, be sure it is outside and at least 10' from any building or structure. The same risk of carbon monoxide poisoning exists as with a generator.
- Have materials on hand to protect food, supplies, provisions and documents and to soak up water that may penetrate window and door frames. High winds will drive water in and around window frames and doors. Be prepared to deal with this risk.
- During the storm, stay inside and away from windows. Interior rooms are the safest. Venturing outside to test the wind is foolhardy. Not only can you not

withstand hurricane force winds, but also a roof tile or coconut airborne at more than 100 miles per hour is a lethal missile. Stay inside!

- Make sure storm shutters are in place and braced with storm bars where appropriate. Brace garage doors and entry doors.
- Keep tuned to weather advisories on your battery powered radio or TV. Do not venture out until an all clear is given. Remember, if the eye of a hurricane passes directly overhead, the wind may cease and the sun may shine briefly before the hurricane resumes with enormous and renewed intensity.
- Help each other as the good neighbors that we are.
- Contact Security in the event of an emergency situation.

5. Should I Evacuate ???:

Mandatory Evacuation means just that. **If you don't leave, there is a chance that no one may be able to come rescue you.**

- Police, paramedics, fire and POA security personnel are prohibited from going out in storm conditions when the sustained wind is greater than 45 mph.
- When the National Weather Service announces you are in the predicted path of a hurricane Category 3, 4 or 5 consider evacuation mandatory, preferably at least 48 hours before the storm's arrival. Think out well in advance where you would go in case of evacuation. Issues to be considered in making this decision include the following:
- Check evacuation routes and information on the County Emergency Management Web Site - www.pbcgov.com/dem/evacuate.
- Think out well in advance where you would go in case of evacuation. Issues to be considered in making this decision include the following:
 - The earlier one evacuates the better. The roads will become jammed, with traffic at a total halt, when the rush is greatest as the storm arrives.
 - Select a location safe and close to home, inland from the water, are the best locations. Seek out friends or family in such locations to help in the selection of a suitable site. Do not go farther than necessary but get away from the water. Efforts to flee west and north may be impossible with main highways turning into parking lots with jammed traffic.
 - Travel should be in the daylight and well in advance to beat the rush.

6. When evacuating:

- Take "hurricane survival kit" items such as those listed earlier.
- Empty and pack up the perishable refrigerator and freezer contents
- Take important documents and belonging
 - Driver's license
 - Insurance policies

- Medications and prescriptions
- Personal property pictures and inventory
- Proof of property ownership
- Passport
- Transportable valuables
- Lock up tight before departing
- Be sure to take your front door key since the electric garage door opener won't work without power.
- Please advise the POA where you will be and provide us with the temporary location contact information.

7. Re-entry to the community

- Contact the POA prior to returning – some or all of the community may be inaccessible due to storm damage.
- Have your ID and proof of ownership available – entry systems may not be functioning and Security will need these documents to approve your entry.

8. People That Need Special Care:

The Palm Beach County Division of Public Safety maintains a program through its Office of Emergency Management to provide special assistance to disabled/special needs individuals during an evacuation. Information and registration are available by calling **561.712.6400**. Registration on a seasonal basis is required. Registration must be well in advance of hurricane season to ensure a spot at a Special Needs Shelter.

9. Pet Preparations:

Before the season begins:

- Prepare a “pet hurricane disaster kit”. Food, medication, bowls, toys, collar, leash, crate/carrier and bedding.
- Have a resource that lists motels/hotels that allow pets. Books are available through AAA or local bookstores and <http://www.floridapets.net>.
- Make sure all your pets have current vaccinations. Keep their immunization records, medical and special needs lists and current pictures (with you in the pictures) on hand. Store the information in water-resistant containers. Make two sets of the information, one to accompany you and one to fasten to their carriers.
- Make sure that each pet has an appropriately sized carrier. The carrier should be big enough for your pet to stand up and turn around in. Airline-approved carriers tend to work best, as they are more impact-resistant than crates. Most evacuation centers require carriers for all pets.
- Each pet and each carrier should have proper identification. For your pets, microchips, license tags, and separate IDs on the collar should be used.

Barrel IDs are appropriate IDs. A last minute, but very effective, form of ID is to write all pertinent information on a strip of paper, seal the paper strip between two pieces of clear tape, and make a loop of the ID so the collar can slip through it.

- The ID should contain the pet owner’s name, address, and phone number, an out-of-state contact, a list of medications, and list of special needs.

8. A Few Words about Tornadoes:

Hurricanes are the focus of this Disaster Preparedness Plan since they generally affect the widest areas and the most people. Further, there is generally enough advance warning to do something to protect person and property. However, a few words about tornadoes are in order, although these are more local phenomena than hurricanes. A tornado is the most violent of nature’s storms and may produce winds up to 300 miles per hour.

If the National Weather Service issues a tornado watch, it means conditions are right for a tornado. Keep tuned to local radio or television for further bulletins. Move and secure loose objects outdoors. Plan what to do if there is a tornado warning:

A poor place to be in a tornado is in a motor vehicle. Stop your vehicle and seek shelter elsewhere. Do not try to outrun the tornado in your car. A ditch or ground depression may provide some protection if a better shelter is not immediately available.

- Inside your home, go to the innermost hallway on the ground floor or into an interior bathroom where the plumbing will help to hold the structure together.
- Avoid windows.
- Do not open windows in an attempt to “equalize pressure” if a tornado is approaching. If a tornado gets close enough for a pressure drop to occur, the damage has already been done. It is possible opening windows can increase damage in a tornado.
- Note – Tornadoes are also associated with Hurricanes and Tropical Storms and are usually located in the right front quadrant of these storms.

