

SOC SOUTH Emergency Management

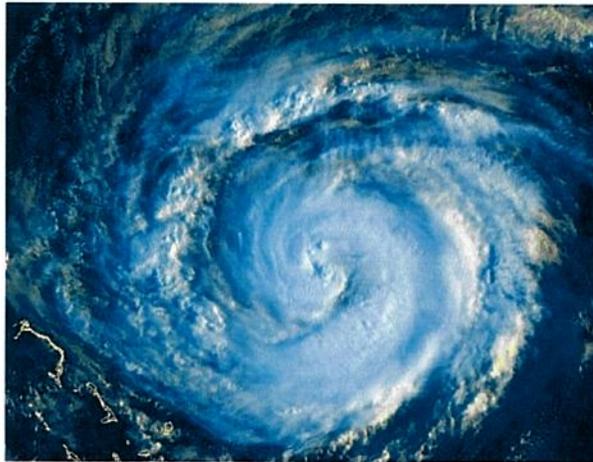
SOC SOUTH

Homestead ARB, FL

May 2016

HURRICANES

“it’s about that time”



Seasonal Guidance for SOCSO Personnel

“Prevent, Prepare, Respond, Recover”

POC: 1SG Wiley MacCormack (786) 415-2036

Hurricane Season: June – Nov. 2016

What Is A Hurricane?

A hurricane is a tropical storm, which generally forms in the tropics and is accompanied by thunderstorms and a counterclockwise circulation of winds.

Hurricanes are classified as follows:

TROPICAL DEPRESSION

An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds* of 38 mph or less

TROPICAL STORM

An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39-73 mph

HURRICANE

An intense tropical weather system of strong thunderstorms with a well-defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph or higher



HURCON 5: Hurricane season June - November



HURCON 4: 72 hours prior to predicted arrival of 50 knot (58 mph) winds



HURCON 3: 48 hours prior to predicted arrival of 50 knot (58 mph) winds



HURCON 2: 24 hours prior to predicted arrival of 50 knot (58 mph) winds



HURCON 1: 12 hours prior to predicted arrival of 50 knot (58 mph) winds



HURCON 0: After the storm hits and before the "All Clear" order is given

What Are The Hurricane Hazards:

STORM SURGE - is water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm. This advancing surge combines with the normal tides to create the hurricane storm tide, which can increase the mean water level 15 feet or more.

INLAND FLOODING - In the last 30 years, inland flooding has been responsible for more than half the deaths associated with tropical storms in the United States.

HIGH WINDS - Hurricane-force winds can destroy poorly constructed buildings and mobile homes. Debris such as signs, roofing material, and small items left outside become flying missiles in hurricanes.

TORNADOES - Hurricanes can produce tornadoes that add to the storm's destructive power. Tornadoes are most likely to occur in the right-front quadrant of the hurricane.

What Should I Do:

When a **HURRICANE WATCH** is issued for your part of the coast this indicates the possibility that you could experience hurricane conditions within 36 hours. This watch should trigger your family's disaster plan, and proactive measures should be initiated especially those actions that require extra time such as securing a boat, leaving a barrier island, etc.

When a **HURRICANE WARNING** is issued for your part of the coast this indicates that sustained winds of at least 74 mph are expected within 24 hours. Once this warning has been issued, your family should be in the process of completing proactive actions and deciding the safest location to be during the storm.

HURRICANE HAZARDS & EVACUATION PLAN:

Wind speeds and storm surges by category:

	<u>Wind speed</u>	<u>General Storm Surge</u>
•Tropical Depression	<39 MPH	Low pressure little damage
•Tropical Storm	39-73 MPH	TS w/ some flooding
•CAT 1	74-95 MPH	4-5 FT
•CAT 2	96-110 MPH	6-8 FT
•CAT 3	111-130 MPH	9-12 FT
•CAT 4	131-155 MPH	13-18 FT
•CAT 5	156+ MPH	19+ FT

Hazards associated with hurricanes:

- Flooding
- Tornadoes
- High wind speeds
- Storm surges

Evacuation Plan:

- Identify if you live in an evacuation zone
- Identify evacuation destination (check if pet friendly)
- Have a kit to support family & pets for 3 at least days
- Leave immediately when notified to evacuate.

What Actions Should I Take To Be Prepared:

-  Ensure that you and your families information is updated in ADPASS.
-  Discuss the type of hazards that could affect your family.
-  Know your home's vulnerability to storm surge, flooding and wind.
-  Locate a safe room or the safest areas in your home for each hurricane hazard. In certain circumstances the safest areas may not be your home but within your community.
-  Determine escape routes from your home and places to meet (Rally Points); including a child's school, a neighbor or a public place.
-  Have an out-of-state friend or family member as a family contact, so all your family members have a single point of contact. Have at least 2 ways of contact; e-mail, phone, etc.
-  Make a plan now for what to do with your pets if you need to evacuate.
-  Post emergency telephone numbers by your phones and make sure your children know how and when to call 911.
-  Check your insurance coverage - flood damage is not usually covered by homeowners insurance.
-  Stock non-perishable emergency supplies and a Disaster Supply Kit.
-  Use a NOAA weather radio. Remember to replace its battery every 6 months, as you do with your smoke detectors.
-  Take First Aid, CPR and disaster preparedness classes.

Disaster Supply Kit (Bring kit with you to shelter):

Water - at least 1 gallon daily per person for 3 to 7 days

Food - at least enough for 3 to 7 days

non-perishable packaged or canned food / juices

foods for infants or the elderly

snack foods

non-electric can opener

cooking tools / fuel

paper plates / plastic utensils

Blankets / Pillows, etc.

Clothing - seasonal / rain gear/ sturdy shoes

First Aid Kit / Medicines / Prescription Drugs

Special Items - for babies and the elderly

Toiletries - hygiene items

Moisture wipes

Flashlight / Batteries

Radio - Battery operated and NOAA weather radio

Cash - Banks and ATMs may not be open or available for extended periods.

Keys

Toys, Books and Games

Important documents - in a waterproof container

insurance, medical records, bank account numbers,
Social Security card, etc.

document all valuables with videotape if possible

Tools - keep a set with you during the storm

Vehicle fuel tanks filled

Pet care items - proper identification / immunization records

ample supply of food and water

a carrier or cage

medications

muzzle and leash

On Base Shelters:

Information Contact: SOCSOUTH HQs at (786) 415-2030

- Shelters are facilities capable of withstanding hurricane strength winds and are located out of a flood area.
- Military personnel, dependents of military personnel, and DoD civilian refugees cannot seek shelter at Homestead ARB due to the lack facilities and logistical support.
- **If a mandatory evacuation is declared then all residents, unless on a ride-out team, must leave the SOCSOUTH area.**

Off-base special needs shelters

2016 EVACUATION CENTERS

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 (TDD (305) 468-5402) to find out which centers are open when an evacuation order is announced. People who require special assistance in evacuating can dial 3-1-1 to get information about specialized evacuation centers.

The schools listed below are accessible for people with disabilities.

Facility Name	Address	City/Neighborhood	Zip Code
Northeast Miami-Dade County			
Dr. Michael M. Krop Senior	1410 NE 215 th Street	North Miami-Dade	33179
North Miami Senior	13110 NE 8 th Avenue	North Miami	33161
North Miami Beach Senior	1247 NE 167 th Street	North Miami Beach	33162
Highland Oaks Middle	2375 NE 203 rd Street	North Miami-Dade	33180
Miami Central Senior	1781 NW 95 th Street	Miami	33147
Northwest Miami-Dade County			
Lawton Chiles Middle	8190 NW 197 th Street	Northwest Miami-Dade	33015
Hialeah Gardens Senior	11700 Hialeah Gardens Blvd.	Hialeah Gardens	33018
Barbara Goleman Senior	14100 NW 89 th Avenue	Miami Lakes	33018
Country Club Middle	18305 NW 75 th Place	Northwest Miami-Dade	33015
Miami Carol City Senior	3301 Miami Gardens Drive	Miami Gardens	33056
Central Miami-Dade County			
Booker T. Washington Senior	1200 NW 6 th Avenue	City of Miami	33136
Ronald Reagan Senior	8600 NW 107 th Avenue	Doral	33178
Charles Drew Middle	1801 NW 60 th Street	City of Miami	33142
Miami Coral Park Senior	8865 SW 16 th Street	Westchester	33165
W.R. Thomas Middle	13001 SW 26 th Street	West Miami-Dade	33175
Southern Miami-Dade County			
Robert Morgan Senior	18180 SW 122 nd Avenue	Miami	33177
Terra Environmental Senior	11005 SW 84 th Street	Miami	33173
Jorge Mas Canosa Middle	15735 SW 144 th Street	Miami	33196
South Miami Senior	6856 SW 53 rd Street	South Miami	33155
Felix Varela Senior	15255 SW 96 th Street	West Kendall	33196

Pet Shelters:

Miami-Dade County has established two pet-friendly hurricane shelters. Space is limited; **you MUST register in advance** by calling the County hotline 3-1-1 (when a storm is approaching, registrations will cease.) For a registration packet, please call 786-331-5354. You must provide proof of residency within an evacuation zone, and present medical and current vaccination records for each pet.

Pet Friendly Shelters:

Miami-Dade's pet-friendly shelters accept dogs, cats, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice/rats, rabbits (under 10 pounds, such as California or Dutch breeds), ferrets and birds.

- In southwestern Miami-Dade, the Sunshine Pavilion on the grounds of the Miami-Dade County Fair & Exposition, 10901 SW 24th St., Miami, accept pets.
- In northern Miami-Dade, registered residents and their pets can evacuate to Dr. Michael M. Krop Senior High, 1410 NE 215th St., Aventura.

Pet owners will be responsible for sheltering their pets. Local shelters can be found through the Miami-Dade County Animal Services Department 305-884-1101 or email pets@miamidade.gov for more information

Main shelter information:

Main Shelter

7401 NW 74 Street

Medley, FL 33166

Phone: 305-884-1101

Fax: 305-805-1619

Secondary Effects: Flooding

FLOOD HAZARD: Flooding is the most common natural disaster in this area.

The following information and tips may be of interest to you in the event of an impending hurricane, tropical storm or notification of projected heavy rainfall. During extended periods of heavy rainfall, low lying areas within the county are subject to flooding.

In areas of Okaloosa County, north of the Eglin Air Force Base Reservation, the primary sources of riverine flooding are the Blackwater River, the Yellow River and the Shoal River. Many small streams and tributaries, both in and out of Okaloosa County feed into these three rivers. Flooding from periods of heavy rainfall can occur frequently.

In coastal areas of Okaloosa County, south of the Eglin Reservation, the primary flood hazard is coastal flooding. Tropical Storms and Hurricanes are the best known sources of coastal flooding. But Coastal flooding can occur all year, not just in the tropical hurricane season. Coastal flooding can be intensified by the changing tides. Strong storms can move in from the Gulf of Mexico with strong winds and heavy rain that can quickly create flooding conditions. Waters can back up into the bays and bayous, as well as the many streams feeding these waterways.

Secondary Effects: Flood Safety

FLOOD SAFETY:

- **Do not walk through flowing water.** Drowning is the number one cause of flood 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 ensure that the ground is still there.
- **Do not drive through a flooded area.** More people drown in their cars than anywhere else. Do not drive around road barriers; the road or bridge may be washed out.
- **Stay away from power lines and electrical wires.** The number two flood killer after drowning is electrocution. Electrical current can travel through water. Report downed power lines to the Power Company or City emergency management office.
- **Have your electricity turned off by the Power Company.** Some appliances, such as television sets, keep electrical charges even after they have been unplugged. Don't use appliances or motors that have gotten wet unless they have been taken apart, cleaned, and dried.
- **Look out for animals, especially snakes.** Small animals that have been flooded out of their homes may seek shelter in yours. Use a pole or stick to poke and turn things over and scare away small animals.
- **Look before you step.** After a flood, the ground and floors are covered with debris including broken bottles and nails. Floors and stairs that have been covered with mud can be very slippery.
- **Be alert for gas leaks.** Use a flashlight to inspect for damage. Don't smoke or use candles, lanterns, or open flames unless you know the gas has been turned off and the area has been ventilated.

Local Emergency Numbers

Homestead ARB Readiness and Emergency Management Flight (232 CEX)

Comm: 786-415-7824/7342

Local Emergency Phone Numbers:

Fire Department - 911

Emergency Medical Services - 911

Police/Sheriff Emergencies - 911

Miami-Dade County Animal Services Department

305-884-1101

Miami-Dade Health Department – (305) 575-3800

FEMA - 1-800-525-0321 or 660-8005

FEMA Teleregister for Assistance - 800-462-9029

Red Cross - (305) 644-1200

FL Dept. of Emergency Management - 850-413-9900

Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency

Management - 305-468-5400

Miami-Dade County Lane- 305-468-5900

State of Florida Emergency Information 24-hour hotline (FEIL)- 1-800-342-3557

City of Miami Fire-Rescue Division of

Emergency Management- 305-416-5439

For more information contact the HQs Command Team at (786) 415-2036/2769.