EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

2016

This Emergency Operations Plan is a comprehensive action plan, initiated by your association's Board of Directors, to prepare the facilities and grounds for an impending emergency.

Introduction

This Emergency Operations Plan is a comprehensive action plan, initiated by your association's Board of Directors, to prepare the facilities and grounds for an impending emergency. The Plan is designed to assist owners and residents in protecting personal property and lives. This Plan is based on the full cooperation of the owners, residents, maintenance and housekeeping personnel, as well as the property management staff. Knowledge of potential risks and awareness of what to do in the event of an emergency situation will promote the ability of the community to deal with a hurricane, natural or man-made disaster.

In the event of a natural or man-made disaster, view local broadcast television, check internet links and/or tune your battery-operated radio to a local station to obtain as much information as possible.

DISCLAIMER: Although the Association has attempted in good faith to provide owners and other residents with information to assist you in understanding some of the steps involved in planning for and reacting to an emergency situation, this Plan is not intended as advice as to what any individuals should do in preparation for, or in response to, a major storm or other emergency. There is considerable information available from other sources, and you need to consult your own financial, legal and other advisors to determine what actions you should take. The Association disclaims any responsibility for the actions which you may take in reliance on the information provided in this Plan, and advises you not to rely upon this Plan in connection with these important life-safety decisions.

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Hurricane Awareness

All residents, whether they are owners or guests, need to be aware of the hurricane season and what to do in the case of a hurricane.

Hurricane season is from June 1 through November 30. A hurricane is an intense low-pressure system, which rotates counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and generates winds in excess of 74 miles per hour.

- Category 1: 74-95 mph winds
- **Category 2**: 96-110 mph winds
- **Category 3**: 111-130 mph winds
- Category 4: 131- 155 mph winds
- Category 5: over 155 mph winds

Warnings and Advisories

- **Tropical Depression:** A disturbance with a clearly defined low-pressure area; highest wind speed is 38 mph.
- **Tropical Storm:** A distinct low-pressure area defined by a counterclockwise rotating circulation; winds of 39 73 mph.
- **Tropical Storm Watch:** An alert for a specific area that a tropical storm may pose a threat within the next 36 hours.
- **Tropical Storm Warning:** An alert that tropical storm conditions, including sustained winds of 39 -73 mph, are expected in specific areas within 24 hours.
- **Hurricane:** Once a tropical storm's wind speed reaches 74 mph or greater, it is classified as a hurricane.
- **Hurricane Watch:** An alert for specific areas that hurricane conditions pose a threat to an area within the next 36 hours.
- **Hurricane Warning:** An alert that hurricane conditions are expected in a specific coastal area within 24 hours. All precautions should be completed immediately.
- Evacuation Order: Issued by local Emergency Operations Management, this order instructs residents in various predetermined evacuation levels to vacate the area.

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Hurricane Awareness (continued)

The storm surge that accompanies a hurricane is a huge wall of water pushed inland by a hurricane and this is generally what causes the most destruction. The storm surge is blamed for an average of nine out of every 10 hurricane related fatalities. According to the hurricane center, the ocean surface under the storm's center is drawn upward like water in a giant straw forming a mound a foot higher than the ocean. As this mound nears the coast it can grow to become a storm surge 50 miles wide and 20 feet high.

Ten-foot high hurricane-generated waves on top of the storm surge can crash into coastal areas, which are less than 10 feet above sea level along most of the Gulf and Atlantic States. Water weighs about 1,700 pounds per cubic yard, so the storm surge and waves can demolish a building designed to withstand wind but not water.

Tornadoes spawned from a hurricane often touch down where the eye of the storm crosses the coast, or directly to the east, licking the land with deadly winds exceeding hurricane force. High winds and heavy rains can be expected about 50 miles to the east and 75 miles to the west of where a hurricane eye passes.

The eye of the hurricane is its center, a "hole in the clouds", and it is created by air being forced down in the middle by the low pressure and up around the eye-wall by the heat of the storm. Storm experts say that when the eye of the hurricane passes directly over an area, there could be minutes or even hours of calm and partly sunny skies before the wind and rain come again. There is danger for people who leave their homes when the eye passes over because the returning wind can be even stronger.

A hurricane rapidly loses its strength when it leaves the ocean's heat and meets friction over land but it can carry torrential rain and wind for several days. With this knowledge, residents should determine their course of action BEFORE the storm is imminent.

When a "hurricane watch" is issued, it does not mean that a hurricane will strike the area. It means that residents should prepare as there is a good chance the area will be hit with hurricane-force winds and rain within the next 24 to 36 hours. A hurricane watch is intended to provide people living on barrier islands and low-lying areas with enough time to seek safety.

Coastal residents should decide, before an actual hurricane watch is issued, what they will do in the event a severe storm threatens their area. By the time weather officials can predict the actual strike-path of the storm, it could be too late for procrastinating coastal residents to flee from danger.

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Residents Choice of Action before a Hurricane Strikes

There are three primary choices of action when a hurricane threatens:

- 1. Stay in your unit (a mandatory evacuation may be ordered).
- 2. Move inland to stay with a friend or relative.
- 3. Go to a public shelter.

You should decide which of the above courses of action you will take BEFORE a hurricane threatens and inform family members.

The decision by local officials to order an evacuation is a touchy situation because meteorologists cannot accurately predict where a hurricane will strike until about 12 hours before landfall. Evacuation of West Central Florida coastal residents to safer inland areas could take more than 30 hours in a very serious storm situation.

Post-storm conditions should also be considered when deciding what course of action to take. Utilities will likely be interrupted for days after a hurricane strike. More than likely, there will be no telephones, electricity, water or sewer services. Other local services, such as fire and emergency medical services, will be overwhelmed and hampered by access problems. Elevators may not be operational.

What to do if you stay in your unit

If a Mandatory Evacuation is Not Ordered

- 1. Stay indoors.
- 2. Stay on the side of the unit AWAY from the wind. As the wind direction changes, move accordingly. The utility room or bathrooms may be the safest rooms during the storm.
- 3. Stay away from windows and glass doors.
- 4. Don't go outside during the calm that accompanies the "eye" as it passes.
- 5. Listen to the radio for information from official government sources.
- 6. Use the telephone ONLY for emergencies.
- 7. Conserve battery power.
- 8. Stay inside until an "All Clear" signal is issued by local officials.

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What to do if you stay in your unit (continued)

Some Items to Have On Hand if You Stay

- 1. Flashlights with extra batteries and bulbs
- 2. A battery-operated weather radio
- 3. Bottled beverages
- 4. Water
- 5. Canned food
- 6. A manual can opener
- 7. First-aid supplies
- 8. Medication(s)

Some Preparations for Your Unit if You Stay

- 1. Clean the bath-tub with bleach, rinse and fill it with water for drinking.
- 2. Turn the refrigerator and freezer to the coldest settings.
- 3. Deploy storm shutters and install extra supports and/or braces as needed.
- 4. Make sure your automobile has a full tank of gasoline.
- 5. Store all patio furniture, plants and outdoor items inside the unit. When caught in the wind, loose items can become lethal projectiles

What to do if you choose to evacuate

- 1. Turn your refrigerator and freezer to the coldest settings 24 hours BEFORE leaving. Remove perishable items and take them with you.
- 2. Shut off the main breaker in your electrical panel.
- 3. Shut off your water supply.
- 4. Store all patio furniture, plants and outdoor items inside.
- 5. Make sure your automobile has a full tank of gasoline.
- 6. Lock your doors and leave a spare key with someone you trust.
- 7. It is recommended that you make a photographic record of your property and personal belongings and keep it in a safe place for insurance purposes.

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Evacuation Checklist

It is recommended for families to have a minimum of 5 days' worth of supplies in a hurricane survival kit, as well as other items for use at a shelter and/or upon return to your home. These are some recommended steps:

Step 1: Ensure your vehicle has a full tank of gasoline. Check tire pressure and inspect fluid levels.

Step 2: Obtain cash rolls of quarters and small bills for use in vending machines. Remember that most vendors will not accept checks or credit cards after a hurricane.

Step 3: Pack the following:

- · Items that require no cooking
- Items that are ready to eat
- Include a can-opener and plastic or disposable utensils
- Include toiletries and enough personal hygiene supplies for two weeks

Step 4: Pack important documents and papers:

- Birth/Marriage Certificates
- Passports/Visas
- Wills and Power Of Attorney
- · Computer Disks with valuable information and/or System Disks
- Video tape of household goods and of the interior/exterior of the house
- Pet vaccination documentation
- Personal phone/address book
- Medications

Step 5: Pack Clothing, Bedding, and Bathing Supplies:

- Pants, Shirts, Underwear, Socks, Etc.
- Pillows, Sheets, and Blankets
- Towels and Face Cloths

Step 6: Inspect the house for loose external items:

- Trash Cans and Receptacles
- Lawn and Patio Tables/Chairs
- Toys (Swing Sets, Riding Toys, Etc.)
- Secure Television Antenna or Satellite Dish
- Unplug Appliances (Televisions, Stereos, Computers, Etc.)
- Turn Off Gas and Electricity to the house

Step 7: Check your pet into a pet friendly hotel/motel, kennel, or veterinarian office.

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Evacuation Routes

Evacuation Route	North/South	East/West
I-75	Primary	
US 19	Primary	
US 41	Primary	
US 301	Primary	
SR 62		Primary
SR 64		Primary
SR 70		Primary
CR 39	Secondary	
CR 683	Secondary	
Buckeye Road		Secondary
Carlton Road	Secondary	
Clay Road		Secondary
Ellenton-Gillette Road	Secondary	
Fort Hamer Road	Secondary	
Old Tampa Road		Secondary
Moccasin Wallow Road		Secondary
University Parkway		Primary
Wauchula Road	Secondary	

Manatee County has contract wrecker services assigned by the local law enforcement agencies and placed on stand-by. If your vehicle becomes disabled try to move it off the evacuation roadway and place a white cloth flag to signal vehicle distress. The wrecker service will assist you in moving your vehicle off the evacuation roadway and in finding transportation to the nearest possible shelter. They may not be able to transport you or your vehicle to a location of your liking.

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MANATEE COUNTY SHELTER INFORMATION

SHELTER NAME	ADDRESS	DOG/CAT SHELTER
Bayshore Elementary School	6120 26th Street West, Bradenton	
Braden River Middle School	6215 River Club Blvd., Bradenton	
Braden River High	6545 SR 70 East, Bradenton	***
Buffalo Creek Middle School	7320 69th Street East, Palmetto	
Daughtrey Elementary	515 63rd Ave east, Bradenton	
Freedom Elementary School	9515 State Road 64 East, Bradenton	
Gullett Elementary School	12125 44th Avenue East, Bradenton	
Haile Middle School	9501 State Road 64 East, Bradenton	
Johnson Middle School	2121 26th Avenue East, Bradenton	
Kinnan Elementary School	3415 Tallevast Road, Sarasota	
Lee Middle School	4000 53rd Avenue West, Bradenton	
Manatee High School	1000 32nd Street West, Bradenton	***
McNeal Elementary School	6325 Lorraine Road, Bradenton	
Miller Elementary School	4201 Manatee Avenue West, Bradenton	
Mills Elementary School	7200 69th Street East, Palmetto	77 74
Myakka City Elementary School	37205 Manatee Ave, Myakka City	
Oneco Elementary School	5214 22nd Street Court east, Bradenton	
Prine Elementary School	3801 Southern parkway, Bradenton	
Rodgers Garden Elementary	515 13th Ave West, Bradenton	
Rowlett Elementary School	3500 9th Street East, Bradenton	
Seabreeze Elementary School	3601 71st Street West, Bradenton	
Tillman Elementary School	1415 29th Street East, Palmetto	
Williams Elementary School	3404 Fort Hamer Road, Parrish	
Willis Elementary School	14705 The Masters Avenue, Bradenton	
Witt Elementary School	200 Rye Road, Bradenton	

Shelter openings vary with each emergency. Shelter openings will differ by size and intensity of a disaster, stay tuned to local media for a listing of shelters, to include the pet-friendly shelters, which will be opened for an event. Do not go to the shelter until local officials announce through the media that the shelter is open.

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All emergencies begin at the local level. When building your Family Emergency Plan it is important to identify your local emergency management contacts. Local emergency management officials will provide information prior to, during, and after a disaster. Your local emergency management agency will provide information on road closures, evacuations, shelter openings, and other local information in a disaster.

Local Emergency Management Contacts for Manatee County

Manatee County Emergency Management

2101 47th Terrace East Bradenton, FL 34206 Phone: (941) 749-3507

Website: http://www.mymanatee.org/home/government/departments/public-safety/emergency-management.html

 $\label{lem:http://www.mymanatee.org/home/government/departments/public-safety/emergency-management/publications.html \\ \text{Evacuation Zones: } \underline{\text{http://www.mymanatee.org/home/government/departments/public-safety/emergency-management/emerg$

resources/evacuation-zones.html

Evacuation Routes: http://www.mymanatee.org/home/government/departments/public-safety/emergency-management/emergency-

resources/evacuation-zones.html



https://www.facebook.com/ManateeCountyEmergencyManagement

Red Cross Contacts for Manatee County

When a disaster threatens or strikes, the Red Cross provides shelter, food, and health/mental health services to address basic human needs. They also feed emergency workers, handle inquiries from concerned family members outside the disaster area and help those affected by disaster to access other available resources. The Red Cross can also provide you with emergency shelter information.



Southwest Chapter

2001 Cantu Court Sarasota, FL

Phone: 941-379-9300

http://maps.redcross.org/website/contacts/Chapters/DS10276.HTM

State Emergency Management Contacts

The Florida Division of Emergency Management plans for and responds to both natural and man-made disasters. The division is the state's liaison with federal and local agencies on emergencies of all kinds. After a disaster, the division conducts damage assessment surveys and advises the Governor on whether to declare an emergency and seek federal relief funds.

Florida Division of Emergency Management

2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100

www.FloridaDisaster.org

Re-Entry Information: http://www.floridadisaster.org/PublicPrivateSector/reentry_information.html

Florida Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center: http://flvbeoc.org

The following telephone numbers are also provided to assist in the recovery.

Florida Emergency Information Line (FEIL) - 1-800-342-3557 Small Business Administration (SBA)- 1-800-659-2955 Florida Department of Financial Services, Office of Insurance Regulation - 1-800-528-7094

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Actions to take after the storm passes

- 1. Listen to the public radio, television, or NOAA weather radio stations.
- 2. Keep abreast of road conditions through the media; wait until an area is declared "safe" before entering.
- 3. Do NOT attempt to drive across flowing water; as little as 6 inches of water may cause you to lose control of your vehicle; water two feet deep will carry away most cars. If you see water flowing across a roadway, TURN AROUND AND GO THE OTHER WAY. Many people have been killed or injured driving through flooded roadways or around barricades; roads are closed for your protection.
- 4. Stay away from moving water.
- 5. Do not allow children, especially under age 13, to play in flooded areas; they often drown or are injured in areas appearing safe.
- 6. If someone needs to be rescued, call professionals with the appropriate equipment to help.
- 7. Many people have been killed or injured trying to rescue others in flooded areas.
- 8. Stay away from standing water. It may be electrically charged due to downed power lines or broken underground cables.
- 9. Have professionals check your gas, water, and electrical lines and appliances for damage.
- 10. Use a flashlight for emergency lighting; never use candles or other open flames indoors.
- 11. Use tap water for drinking and cooking ONLY when local officials have declared it to be safe.
- 12. Use the telephone only for emergency calls.

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Emergency Operations Plan

Under the direction of your association's Board of Directors, the Association Manager shall have full power and authority to implement emergency post-event contracts for:

- Emergency services
- Security from vandalism
- Removal of debris
- Engineering or other professional services needed for emergency recovery.

As soon as access is available and all danger has passed, management and maintenance staff will report to the property to assess damages and take corrective action.

An inspection of the common property shall be conducted, necessary maintenance noted, and common area repairs shall commence by order of the Board in cooperation with management. Photographic documentation of the damage will be taken prior to beginning recovery efforts.

All reasonable efforts should be made to safeguard the association's records, including postevent contact information.

In the event of a natural disaster (hurricane, tornado, etc) or a man-made disaster (war, chemical spill, etc.), tune your radio to a local station.

If an evacuation of the coastal areas of Manatee or the barrier islands is ordered, you may need to use a public shelter. These are listed on the County web site, www.mymanatee.org, or you may call 941-749-9500 a list of currently available shelters is also attached to this Plan. Before going to a shelter, take all steps noted earlier in this Plan. Evacuation routes can be found in the Information Section of the local telephone book or see the attached Evacuation Routes map.

It should be noted that owners are expected to secure their own property. Owners can insure the safety of themselves and their personal property by installing hurricane shutters, hurricane-resistive glass, or other protective devices. Out-of-town owners should make arrangements with local vendors for the installation of these items.

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