

ENCORE ROYAL COACHMAN RESORT

STORM PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

REVISED EDITION 2017



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ENCORE ROYAL COACHMAN RESORT STORM PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

The information in this guide has been prepared for the residents of Encore Royal Coachman Resort. Most national disasters do not give much warning before disrupting our everyday lives. Preparation is the key to survival. The more prepared you are for an emergency, the safer you will be during and after a storm. The first step in protecting yourself and your family is to establish a plan. The information in this guide is to help you create a Family Disaster Plan. Most of the information is recommendations and alternatives that can be used for your survival plan. The residents are responsible for monitoring storm situations in the area through public television and radio or purchase a NOAA Weather Radio. Wireless Emergency Alerts are now available in some cell phones. Check with your provider to find out if your phone is WEA capable. The RCR Storm Alert Committee will also be monitoring the storm situations and will alert you on an *as needed* basis. They will only make recommendations and give you alternatives. It will be your responsibility to decide what is best for your family.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO

NOAA Weather Radio continuously broadcasts National Weather Service forecasts, warnings and other crucial weather information. The radios can be programmed to receive information specific to a certain area, using the Specific Area Message Encoder feature, and can sound an alarm to alert users of approaching dangerous weather.

RADIO PROGRAMMING		
County	Transmitter(s)	Frequency MHz
Charlotte	Ft. Myers, Venice	162.475, 162.400
DeSoto	Ft. Myers, Venice	162.475, 162.400
Hardee	Tampa Bay, Venice, Sebring	162.550, 162.400, 162.500
Highlands	Sebring	162.500
Manatee	Tampa Bay, Venice	162.550, 162.400
Sarasota	Venice	162.400

IMPORTANT TERMS TO KNOW

Tropical disturbance: An area of thunderstorms in the tropics that maintains its identity for 24-hours or more.

Tropical depressions: A disturbance with a clearly defined low pressure circulation. Winds can be as strong as 38 miles per hour.

Tropical storm: A distinct low pressure area defined by its counterclockwise circulation in the northern hemisphere and constant wind speed ranges from 39-73 miles per hour.

Hurricane: A tropical storm that has reached a constant wind speed of 74 miles per hour or more.

Tropical Storm Watch: An alert for specific areas that a tropical storm conditions are possible within 48 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning: An alert that tropical conditions with winds of 39-73 miles an hour are expected within 36 hours.

Hurricane Watch: Issued when there is a threat of hurricane conditions within 24-36 hours.

Hurricane Warning: Issued when hurricane conditions are expected within 36 hours or less. Hurricane conditions include winds of 74 miles an hour and/or dangerously high tides and waves. Actions for protection of life and property should begin immediately when the warning is issued.

Flash Flood Watch: This means a flash flood is possible in the area; stay alert.

Flash Flood Warning: This means a flash flooding is in progress; take immediate action.

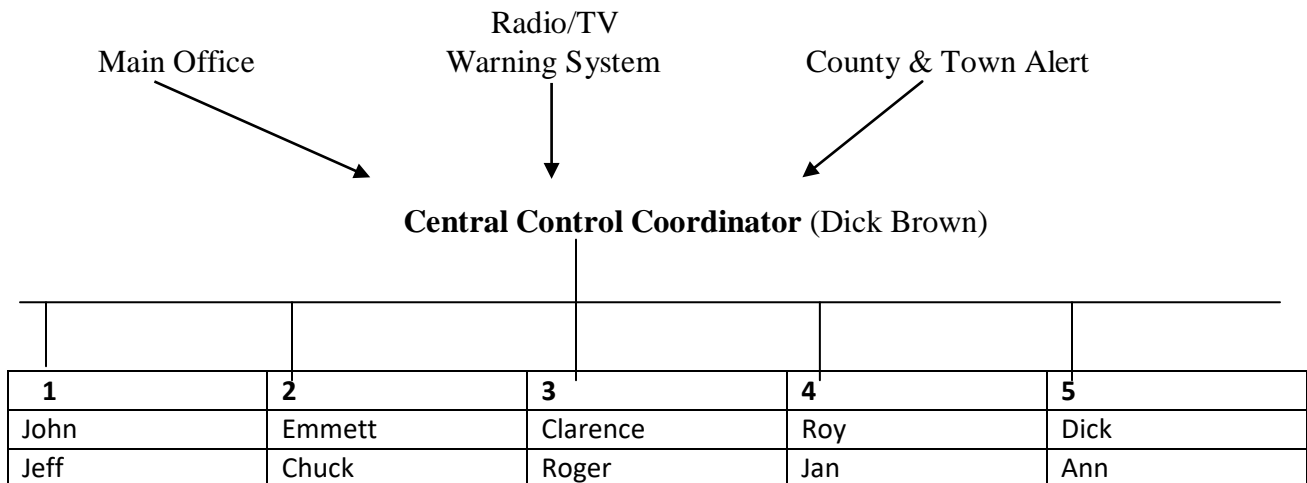
STORM ALERT TEAM

Central Control Person: Dick Brown, Site 552, 941-486-8497

Responsibilities: Monitor storm alert systems.

Notify the following section leaders:

Section No.	Name	Site No.	Phone No.
1	John Baird	7	248-867-3767
	Jeff Lilly	606	814-720-1542
2	Emmett Dinn	252	734-558-3488
	Chuck Genrich	406	417-583-2070
3	Clarence Trachsel	366	314-705-1970
	Roger Goodman	386	941-244-7782
4	Roy and Jan Anderson	537	248-495-4873
5	Dick and Ann Latt	463	716-572-4775



Note: Each Section Alert person spreads the warning via car horns and/or sirens, telephone, or person to person

Tropical Storm Warning: Car horns/sirens

Tornado: Imminent Danger – Car horns/sirens

Hurricane Watch: Telephone, person to person

Hurricane Warning: Car horns/sirens

Recommended Alternatives – Imminent Danger

1. Get in vehicle, fasten seat belts, leave area –get away from trees, leave vehicle running for air bag activation
2. Go to Rec. Hall or Club House (**NOT HURRICANE/TORNADO SAFE**)
3. If in Park Model, get in bathtub – cover yourself with pillows/mattress
4. If outside, get in ditch – cover yourself with pillows, etc
5. Residents’ choice

CREATE A FAMILY DISASTER PLAN

- Designate a Safe Room in your home. Choose an interior room with no outside windows or doors.
- Figure out escape routes from your home to the nearest evacuation route. Be familiar with all the shelters in your county. Come up with several ways to get there since some roads may be blocked because of flooding or debris.
- Decide on a central place to meet in case family members are coming from different locations.
- Designate an out-of-state friend or family member as a contact to coordinate communications with your family after the storm.
- Know ahead of time what to do with the family pets, especially if you have to evacuate to a shelter.
- Check your homeowner's insurance to be sure it's updated and covers problems that may arise in your area, such as flooding.
- Keep your Emergency Survival Kit fully stocked.

BRING WITH YOU

Your identification and valuable papers

Medications in their original containers

Baby supplies

Blankets/sleeping bags, pillows, cots, and folding or lawn chairs

Extra clothing, shoes, eyeglasses, etc.

Personal hygiene items such as toothbrush, toothpaste, deodorant, etc. Books, games, and cards to pass the hours.

Flashlights and a battery operated radio or TV with extra batteries. Cell phones, fully charged.

IF TIME ALLOWS

Before you leave home

Eat a good meal. Meals may not be available during the first 24 hours. Bring snacks, and foods required by special diets.

Turn off electricity, water, and gas.

Lock windows and doors.

Let relatives and neighbors know where you are going.

Check with neighbors to see if they need assistance or a ride.

STORM SURVIVAL KIT

Water – 1 gallon per person, per day for at least 3 – 5 days.

Non-perishable food – enough for 3 – 7 days

- Canned Food

- Canned juices

- Peanut butter

- Instant coffee/tea

Baby care items

- Instant formula

- Canned baby food Diapers

- Baby wipes

Manual can opener

Money (coins)

Charcoal and lighter fluid

Prescription medications – at least a 2-week supply

Water purification kit

Disposable plates, utensils, cups

First aid kit

Masking tape

Flashlights, lantern

Battery operated radio

Battery operated clock

Mosquito repellent

Chlorinated bleach

Plastic trash bags

Fire extinguisher

Cleaning supplies

Toilet paper and paper towels

Blankets, pillows

Seasonal clothing, rain gear, sturdy shoes

Extra batteries

Important documents – keep these in a waterproof container

- Insurance and medical records

- Bank account numbers and Social Security cards

- Document all of your valuables with videotape or photographs if possible.

Fill car with gas

Basic tool kit

- Hammer

- Nails

- Screwdriver

- Shovel

- Saw

Pet supplies

Booster Cables

Bicycle Helmet

Emergency Information

EMERGENCY

Non-Emergency

Sarasota County Sheriff

Sarasota County Call Center

Storm Alert

Monitor Public Radio: AM 930 / FM 92.1 / Local TV

Weather Radio Frequency: 162.400

Cell phones: Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

Listen for auto horns and/or car alarms

DIAL 911

Dial 211

Dial 941-861-5800 or 941-316-1201

Dial 941-861-5000

SARASOTA COUNTY SHELTER INFORMATION

In the event of a community emergency, Sarasota County has emergency shelters for residents and visitors available as a last resort. Become familiar with the shelter information provided and make sure everyone in your household knows the following shelter facts:

- Shelters are opened on an “*as-needed*” basis, beginning with four shelters.
- Shelter openings may vary with each emergency.
- Pet friendly shelters require current vaccination records for dogs and cats.
- Never go to a shelter unless local officials have announced it is open.
- Current shelter information is available from local radio and television stations and the Sarasota County Call Center at 941.861.5000. More information is available online at the county Web site: www.scgov.net.

Shelters

No. 1 Pine View School
501 Old Venice Road, Osprey

No. 2 Ashton Elementary School
5110 Ashton Road, Sarasota

No. 3 Venice Community Center
326 Nokomis Ave., Venice

No. 4 Taylor Ranch Elementary
2500 Taylor Ranch Trail, Venice

Pet Friendly Centers

No. 1 Pine View School
501 Old Venice Road, Osprey

No. 2 Heron Creek Middle School
6501 W Price Blvd., North Port

No. 3 Brookside Middle School
3636 S. Shade Ave., Sarasota

No. 4 North Port High School
6400 W. Price Blvd., North Port

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HOW DOES A HURRICANE FORM?

The development of a hurricane depends on at least three conditions: warm waters, moisture, and a wind pattern near the ocean surface that spirals air inward. This is when bands of thunderstorms form, letting warm air rise higher into the atmosphere. If the winds at these higher levels are relatively light, this structure can remain intact and allow for additional strengthening. The eye of a hurricane is relatively calm. The most violent activity takes place in the area immediately around the center, called the eye wall.

SAFFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE SCALE

Category	Wind	Surge	Projected Damage
1	74-95 mph	4-5 ft.	No real damage to building structures. Some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage
2	96-110 mph	6-8 ft.	Some roofing material, door, and window damage to buildings. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of center.
3	111 -130 mph	9-12 ft.	Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures. Flooding can occur inland 8 miles or more.
4	131-155 mph	13-18 ft.	More extensive structural damage and the potential for roof failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach. Severe flooding may require massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as 6 miles.
5	Greater than 155 mph	Over 18 ft.	The potential for complete building and roof damage/failure. Some small buildings could be blown over entirely. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5 – 10 miles of the shoreline may be required