

Hurricane Preparation Guide

Marco Island

Civic Association





United States Department of Commerce
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 National Weather Service

StormReady Community
 presented to **City of Marco Island**

For improving the timeliness and effectiveness of hazardous weather warnings through a diligent and proactive approach of increased communication and preparedness, this community is recognized as StormReady.

June 2, 2014
 Date

Dr. Pablo Santos
 Meteorologist-in-Charge
 National Weather Service Forecast Office
 Miami, FL

The National Weather Service recognizes communities that develop a local hazardous weather plan and promote the importance of public readiness to its community members. Marco Island has been recognized as a community that has met these criteria.

The City of Marco Island is prepared for the upcoming hurricane season. The Marco Island Civic Association has prepared this Hurricane Guide so that all of our citizens will also be ready.

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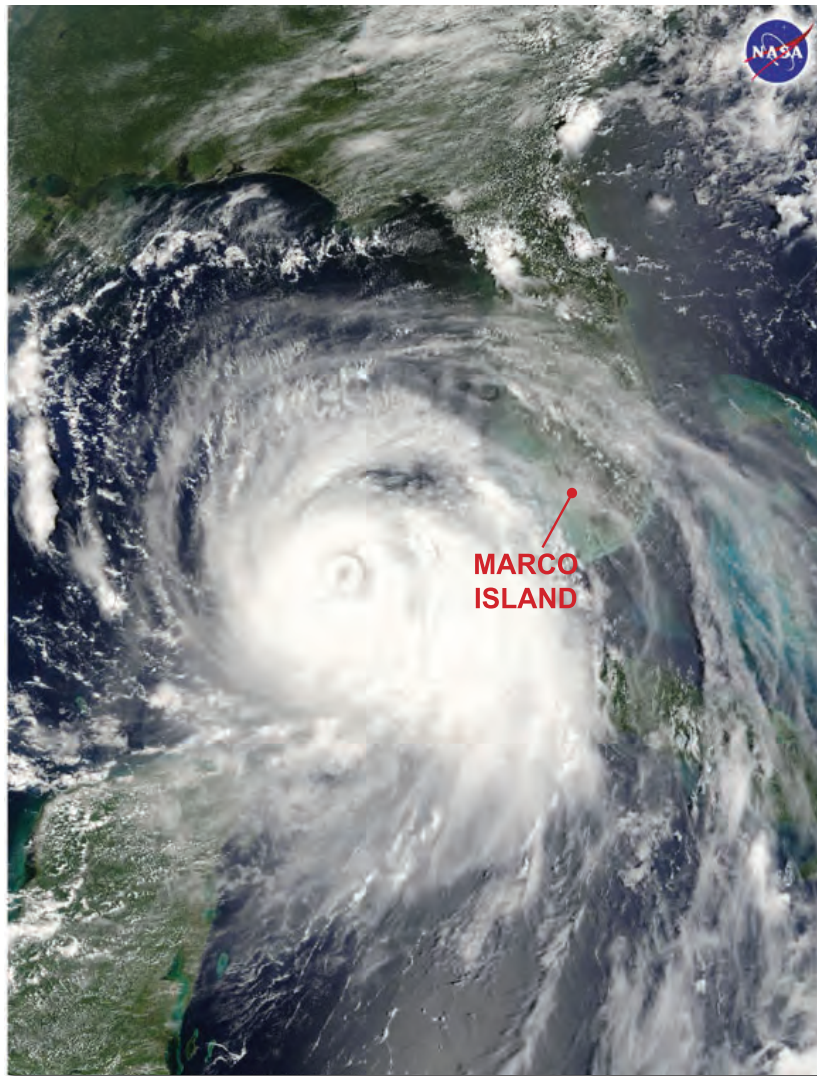
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Introduction

Hurricanes have only been officially tracked in the United States since 1851 and only started having names going back to the 1950's. In the short 160+ years that hurricanes have been recorded with any accuracy by the National Weather Service, more than 74 tropical storms and hurricanes have passed within 75 nautical miles of Marco Island – that's one every 2.2 years. During the 2004 and 2005 seasons alone there were 8 hurricanes that passed close enough to Marco Island to cause mandatory evacuations, with Hurricane Wilma passing directly over the island as a major category 3 hurricane on October 24, 2005.

However, not since September 10, 1960, when Hurricane Donna struck Marco Island with an 11-foot storm surge and winds in excess of 130 mph has a truly damaging hurricane visited the island. The major difference between then and now is the fact that Marco Island was virtually undeveloped in 1960, with less than 50 full-time residents and few homes and businesses. Today the situation is very different.

Man cannot stop the wind or flooding waters of a hurricane – but, by taking the time to individually prepare ahead of time and encouraging our local governments to support community public safety initiatives, injury and loss of life can be largely avoided and property damage can be minimized.



Hurricane Katrina, August 28, 2005

In the 1990's the Marco Island Civic Association (MICA) developed a comprehensive Preparedness Manual for Marco Island, entitled *Hurricanes... Are you Ready?* Since then much has changed, including cityhood for Marco Island. This new MICA Hurricane Preparedness Guide has been developed to supplement other local, state and national guides with specific information pertinent to residents, visitors and businesses on Marco Island. It is recommended that this guide be used in conjunction with the Collier County *All Hazards Guide*, which provides very important and detailed local information and is available online at collierem.org and at city government buildings island-wide. Additionally, the State of Florida has extensive Florida specific information available at floridadisaster.org/family/ and the National Hurricane Center at nhc.noaa.gov.

When Should You Prepare for a Hurricane?

The answer to that is really year 'round.

The official hurricane season in this part of the world is June 1st through November 30th each year, but actually hurricanes and tropical storms have occurred in every month of the year. In the past they have called them “no-name” storms when they happen outside the official “hurricane season.” Being prepared for an emergency year 'round is just a good idea these days, plus it leaves less to do before June.

Storm History of Collier County is available at www.collierem.org

December to February

If you want to install hurricane windows or shutters, start planning and shopping now. Talk to your insurance agent to make sure you understand your coverage (Home, Wind, Flood). Make sure you have fresh batteries. If you have a generator, service it.

March to May

Rotate your food and water (3–5 days minimum). Check expiration dates. If you have hurricane shutters, make sure you have all of them and that they are in good repair. Practice tying down your boat (to make sure you know how to do it and that you have everything).

June 1

Hold a family meeting and make sure everyone knows what to do, how to do it and where to go. Have a plan! floridadisaster.org/family/

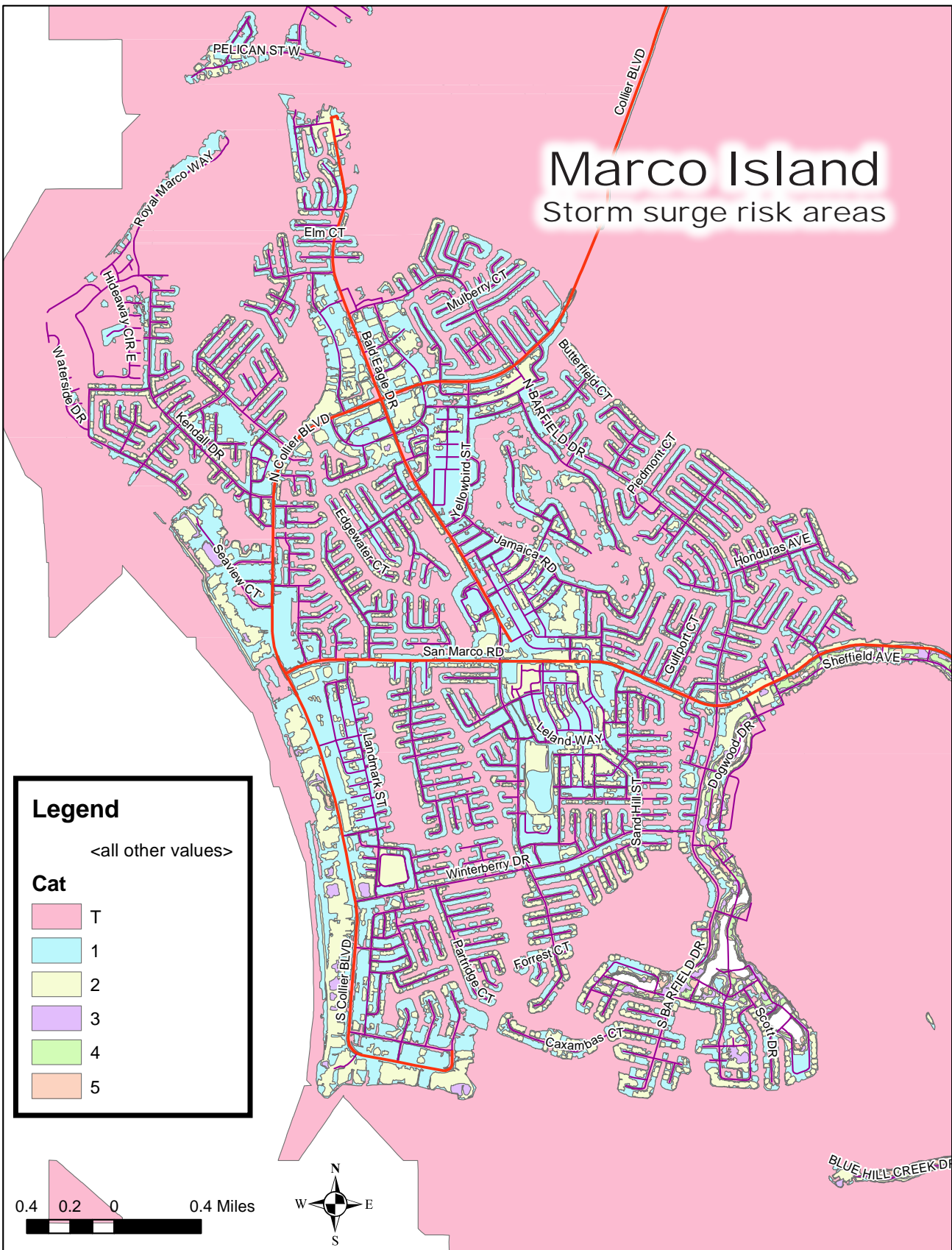


An old fashioned telephone that plugs into the wall (not a “wireless” that requires power) is a good thing to keep with your hurricane supplies, because they will work off of the low-voltage power system even when the power is out if you are a phone company customer.



Marco Island

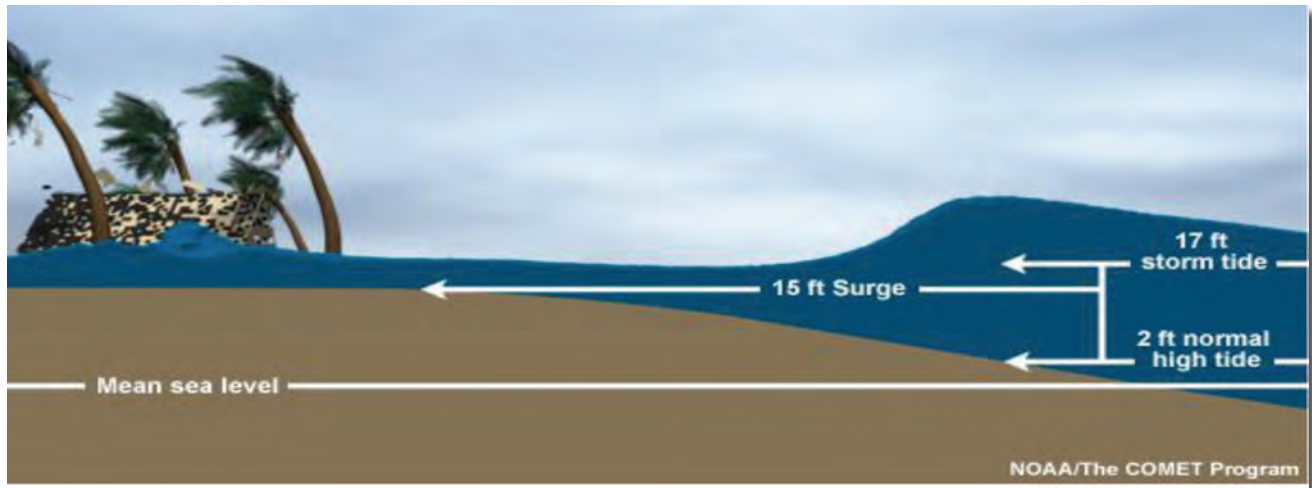
Storm surge risk areas



Why is Storm Surge Such a Big Deal?

Storm Surge vs. Storm Tide

Storm surge is an abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tides. Storm surge should not be confused with storm tide, which is defined as the water



level rise due to the combination of storm surge and the astronomical tide. This rise in water level can cause extreme flooding in coastal areas particularly when storm surge coincides with normal high tide, resulting in storm tides reaching up to 20 feet or more in some cases.



Factors Impacting Storm Surge

Storm surge is produced by water being pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds moving cyclonically around the storm. The impact on surge of the low pressure associated with intense storms is minimal in comparison to the water being forced toward the shore by the wind.

The maximum potential storm surge for a particular location depends on a number of different factors. Storm surge is a very complex phenomenon because it is sensitive to the slightest changes in storm intensity, forward speed, size, angle of approach to the coast, central pressure and the shape and characteristics of coastal features such as bays and estuaries.

Other factors which can impact storm surge are the width and slope of the continental shelf. A shallow slope will potentially produce a greater storm surge than a steep shelf. For example, a Category 4 storm hitting the Gulf of Mexico coastline, which has a very wide and shallow continental

shelf, may produce a 20-foot storm surge, while the same hurricane in a place like Miami Beach, Florida, where the continental shelf drops off very quickly, might see an 8 or 9 foot surge.

**More information regarding storm surge impacts and their associated characteristics can be found at: www.nhc.noaa.gov/surge*

Storm Surge *(continued)*

Adding to the destructive power of surge, battering waves may increase damage to buildings directly along the coast. Water weighs approximately 1,700 pounds per cubic yard; extended pounding by frequent waves can demolish any structure not specifically designed to withstand such forces. The two elements work together to increase the impact on land because the surge makes it possible for waves to extend inland.

Additionally, currents created by tides combine with the waves to severely erode beaches and coastal highways. Buildings that survive hurricane winds can be damaged if their foundations are undermined and weakened by erosion.

Advisories

Advisories warn us of impending danger from severe weather. Become familiar with the various warning stages so that you can prepare appropriately.

Tropical Storm Watch:

Wind speeds of 39-73 mph are expected within 36 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning:

Wind speeds of 39-73 mph are expected within 24 hours.

Hurricane Watch:

Wind speeds of 74 mph or higher are expected within 36 hours.

Hurricane Warning:

Wind speeds of 74 mph or higher are expected within 24 hours.

| Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale | |
|--|----------------|
| Category | Winds (mph) |
| Depression | <39 |
| Tropical Storm | 39-73 |
| Hurricane Cat. 1 | 74-95 |
| Hurricane Cat. 2 | 96-110 |
| Hurricane Cat. 3 | 111-129 |
| Hurricane Cat. 4 | 130-156 |
| Hurricane Cat. 5 | > 156 |

For some perspective, read [The Caxambas Kid](#) by P. Stone; it depicts several accounts of severe hurricane surge flooding on Marco Island.



Trees blowing in downtown Miami during Hurricane Sandy on October 26, 2012. At this point during the course of the storm, Sandy was a Category 1 hurricane with winds of 80 mph.

Photo by Meunierd

Evacuation

Coastal areas and islands are particularly susceptible to storm surge, which is essentially a flood in the middle of the storm event. Recent hurricanes have caused significant damage to Marco Island in the past. In 1960 Hurricane Donna pushed eleven to fourteen feet of water over the coastal areas of Collier (11 feet recorded on Marco Island) and Lee counties – you don't hear much about that though, mostly because many places like Marco Island were undeveloped at the time, with few residents (most of whom evacuated). Prior to that, there are numerous stories from the old-timers about the hurricanes in 1910, 1924 and 1948 which caused severe flooding on the island.



Local governments are charged with providing for the safety of the lives and property of its citizens – this is not something that they can guarantee on the island during a hurricane. Emergency services like police, fire and ambulances may not be available and utilities like water and power may be interrupted for extended periods of time after a storm. The National Hurricane Center together with other federal, state and local weather experts provide storm surge predictions for our coastal area. This data drives the local evacuation decision and it should be taken seriously by all residents. Unfortunately, an accurate knowledge of the actual amount of surge flooding a storm will produce is not known until just a few hours before landfall, which is far too late to make a decision to evacuate. **In order to avoid many problems associated with evacuation — LEAVE EARLY!**

Precautionary (or “Voluntary Precautionary”) Evacuations

Sometimes these are issued prior to a Mandatory Evacuation to get visitors and persons with special needs – and for situations that are dangerous but below the threshold for a mandatory evacuation. These should be considered a big hint...

What is a mandatory evacuation?

Technically it is a legally enforceable order (Section 252.46(2), F.S.) put in place by the Collier County Commission in consultation with the City officials, in the form of a Local State of Emergency. However, don't expect a knock on your door by someone attempting to make you leave. Public safety officials don't have the time or resources to force residents to leave – their main focus is to make sure everyone is notified of the emergency and to assist those who need some help to evacuate.

Where to go & what to do?

Essentially you have three choices:

1. Evacuate to a hotel outside the evacuation area. If you take this option you should evacuate outside the area that will be affected by the storm – going to exit 101 on I-75 will get you out of the evacuation zone, but you're still going to experience a hurricane there. It's best to go to a location like Orlando if the storm is passing west to east, or to the Miami area if the storm is tracking up the west coast.

Evacuation *(continued)*

2. Stay with friends outside the evacuation area. If you chose this option, make sure your friends can accommodate the extra people, that the location is far enough away from the storm and you're confident that the structure is safe from non-coastal flooding and wind. You'll want to bring plenty of supplies, including prescriptions, money and important documents. If you have pets, make sure they are welcome.
3. Evacuate to a Public Shelter. The Collier County government will always open public shelters when an evacuation is mandated. There are no storm shelters on Marco Island. Generally, storm shelters are public schools that are outside the area which will be threatened by the storm surge and have been evaluated for their structural soundness and ability to shelter a large number of people in an emergency. Check for which shelters will be opened – locations change depending on each particular storm. These facilities do not have a lot of frills – they are meant to provide a safe shelter from the hazards of a hurricane. You will have to bring everything you may need for the time you will be there. There are no guns, alcohol or illegal drugs allowed. Also there are no pets allowed, other than documented Service Animals. *(See pg 6 of the Collier County All Hazards Guide for details and full set of rules.)*

Evacuation and Sheltering of Persons with Special Needs (PSN):

The Collier County Health Department in coordination with the Collier County Emergency Management Department manages the PSN evacuation and sheltering requirements for the entire county (including the cities). Persons requiring assistance due to medical or physical limitations may register with the county and receive transportation and sheltering assistance in the event of an evacuation or other emergency such as a prolonged power outage. Persons who are dependent on electricity for their well-being, the elderly, persons who can't drive themselves to evacuate and persons with other types of disabilities may qualify for this program. To register, contact the Collier County Emergency Management Department at (239) 252-3600, or you can pick up an application at City Hall, the Fire Department or by going online to www.collierem.org.



Pets

For most people, pets are members of the family; but remember that Collier County public hurricane shelters don't allow them. So when doing your planning, your best bet may be a hotel that allows pets or to stay with a friend who likes pets. Also, don't forget shot records, food, water and medicine for your pet. The Collier County Domestic Animal Services will shelter a limited number of pets if you register ahead of time. They can be contacted at (239) 252-7387 or at colliergov.net/pets.

Staying on Marco Island during a mandatory evacuation is a bad idea.

Is your life or the safety of your family worth the risk? You are endangering yourselves and the first responders by staying. Emergency Services such as ambulances, fire and police services, as well as electric power, water, sewer and phone service will likely be unavailable. Even if you are above the storm surge flooding you could become injured and stranded. In 2005 during Hurricane Katrina, more than 800 people were killed in coastal Mississippi when they ignored a mandatory evacuation where they lived and took a chance that they would be okay – they weren't.



Evacuation Checklist

Prepare an evacuation plan and purchase supplies ahead of time (now)

- Make photographs of your property to take with you
- Identify where you will go (at least two alternatives)
- Plan on how you will get there
- Think about your pets (public shelters don't allow pets)
- Monitor local media for information and weather updates
- Secure your home inside and out
- Check your shutters for parts and fit
- If you have a boat, make sure you know how to secure it
- Bring in outdoor furniture and loose items
- Turn off unneeded utilities (water, electric & gas) and consider emptying refrigerator
- Fill your car with fuel, check tire pressure and fluids (very important!)
- Get some cash from the bank or ATM before a storm (ATMs will not work without power!)
- Bring your disaster supply kit (see the Collier County *All Hazards Guide*, page 4)
- 3-day supply of food and water and a manual can-opener
- Battery operated radio
- Flashlights
- Extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Sleeping bags
- Medications (copies of your prescriptions)
- Personal hygiene supplies
- Cell phone/computer chargers (AA-battery powered cell phone chargers are available at Radio Shack and Amazon.com, to charge your cell phone if there is no power)
- Toys, books or games for the kids
- Identification for re-entry to your neighborhood
 - Picture ID, or
 - Utility bill, homeowners or business insurance document, or tax bill
 - (It's important to have the address you are returning to on your identification)*
- Insurance Information for Home, Flood and Auto
 - Policy numbers
 - Contact information
 - Information on coverage - bring the declarations page for each policy
- Personal phone book (in case your cell phone goes dead)
- Other valuable documents
- Last, notify friends and family of your destination.**

For additional information go to: collierem.org, floridadisaster.org, or colliersheriff.org

*A manual (non-electric) can opener is an often overlooked item for your hurricane kit

Electrical Power

Lee County Electric Co-operative (LCEC) is the electric power provider to the City of Marco Island. LCEC has a vested interest in keeping the power on at all times, hurricanes are very disruptive to the electrical grid and residents should always plan to be without power for an extended period of time as a result of tropical weather. LCEC does not ever “turn off” the power in anticipation of a storm, in fact their system is designed to attempt to keep the power on at all times. However, the system will also protect itself from further damage once it detects an outage that should not be “reset” and will stay off until it can be safely restored.



Things to do prior to a storm

- Sign up for **CODE RED** on the City of Marco Island website at cityofmarcoisland.com.
- Check your insurance to understand what is covered and what your deductibles are
- Trim your trees, especially of things that could become projectiles like coconuts
- Think about back-up power supplies and Uninterrupted Power Supplies (UPS)
- Check your supply of batteries
- Provide surge protection to sensitive electronic equipment and appliances
- Back-up your computer (if you evacuate take your back-up with you)
- Turn your refrigerator to its coldest setting (make extra ice – fill a cooler)
- Charge electronic devices like phones and other devices you may need
- If you are medically dependent on electricity, plan to relocate to a safe location
- Purchase a battery operated AM/FM & NOAA weather radio
- Keep an “old style” telephone that does not require power (standard phone service)
- Consider purchasing a back-up generator for use after the storm (check fuel supply)

When you evacuate

- Consider turning off all of the circuits at your main breaker except your refrigerator
- Unplug sensitive electronic equipment and appliances
- Don't return to your home until electrical service is restored
- Let family members know how to reach you

Things to do after the storm

- Safety first – many accidents occur after a storm when the power is out
- Stay clear of downed power lines – don't clear debris near power lines
- Don't turn on electrical equipment that has gotten wet until it can be inspected
- Don't re-freeze thawed food
- Refrain from driving at night, without power many intersections are uncontrolled
- Monitor local news and the City or County websites to determine when it is safe to return

Wait until after the storm is over then report outages to LCEC at (239) 656-2300 or 1-800-599-2356 (call even if you think your outage has been reported by others). Outages can also be reported at www.lcec.net. Make sure LCEC has your correct phone number and e-mail address. **Residents should plan on being without electricity for an extended period of time after a storm.**

Media-Radio/TV Stations

Radio

Primary - FM WFGU/WMKO 90.1 / 91.7 FM Naples/Marco Island

Secondary - FM WSRX 89.5 Naples
WAFZ 92.1/1490 Immokalee (Spanish)
WGBY 98.1 Marco Island/ 88.1 Everglades City
WGUF 98.9 Naples

Primary - AM WAFZ (Spanish) 1490 AM Immokalee

Secondary - AM WINK 1240 AM Ft. Myers
WNOG 1270 AM Naples
WVOI 1480 AM Marco Island

Television

Collier County Government Comcast - 97, Summit Broadband (Marco Cable) 98
Marco Island Government Comcast - 95, Summit Broadband (Marco Cable) 93

| | | CC | MI | DTV | L |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|----------|
| Secondary | WBBH (NBC) | Ch 2 | Ch 2 | Ch 20 | Ch 20 |
| | WZVN (ABC) | Ch 7 | Ch 7 | Ch 26 | Ch 26 |
| | WFTX (FOX) | Ch 4 | Ch 4 | Ch 16 | Ch 36 |
| | WINK (CBS) | Ch 5 | Ch 5 | Ch 10 | Ch 11 |
| | Weather Channel | Ch 47 | Ch 21 | Ch 262 | |
| | Local Gov TV | Ch 97 (Collier) | Ch 98 (Naples) | | |

***NOAA WEATHER RADIO 162.525MHZ MIAMI**
NOAA WEATHER RADIO 162.475 MHz RUSKIN/LEE EOC
FIPS Code: 012021

Public Service Announcements (PSAs)

The City of Marco Island maintains a website and can create specific public service announcements.
www.cityofmarcoisland.com

Code Red

The City has a **Code Red emergency notification system** which may be used in the event of an emergency to notify your home (or phone number of record) of emergency instructions or information. To ensure that the City has your proper information you can go to the City of Marco Island's home web page and click on the **Code Red** hot button to update your record.

cityofmarcoisland.com

Social Media

Facebook: facebook.com/CollierGov @MarcoIslandPD
Twitter: twitter.com/collier/PIO @MarcoIslandFire
Youtube: youtube.com/user/CollierGov @CityofMarcoISL

The Collier County All Hazards Guide is published annually and is available on the Collier County Emergency Management web page www.collierem.org and is available at many public buildings on the island. The County Guide has a comprehensive listing of disaster preparedness information, including links to the National Hurricane Center, federal, state and local agencies for real time weather information.

Securing Your Business

In anticipation of the arrival of severe weather or other emergency or potential disaster, certain precautions can and should be taken which will prevent or mitigate damage to equipment or the loss of important data, records and historically important items. The following are some guidelines which should be followed when directed to prepare your office or workplace:

- Photograph office or work area
- Back-up computer files (cloud, disk, portable-drive or remote)
- Consider printing critical data lists (e-mail addresses, phone lists, etc.)
- Coordinate with IT for server back-up
- Coordinate with IT for off-site web hosting
- Ensure Uninterrupted Power Supplies (UPS) are functioning and connected properly
- Check that sensitive equipment is surge-protected
- Safeguard important hard-copy (paper) documents
 - Remove/cover; seal in water proof container; move to non-threatened area; make copies
- Unplug/disconnect electronic devices and label wires for re-connection
- Record a phone/computer out-of-office instruction message
- Relocate electronic equipment away from windows and off of the floor
- Cover equipment and furniture with plastic sheeting or plastic bags
- Protect and elevate sensitive office supplies like paper stock, etc.
- Park vehicles and other equipment on high ground, in a parking garage or evacuate inland
- Close storm shutters, install flood barriers and lock doors and windows
- Remove or secure any loose items in outdoor areas.
- Safeguard sensitive data (i.e. social security numbers, credit card numbers)



Remember:

- Water can come from below (flooding), above (roof leak) and horizontally (window/doors)
- Power outages and power surges damage electronic equipment
- Back-up generators don't power everything

Supplies:

Plastic tarps, plastic garbage bags, packing /duct tape, waterproof containers, bungee cords, portable data storage devices, spare UPS, spare surge protector, cable tags, small tool kit (for connecting and disconnecting equipment), spare batteries, extension cords and manual office equipment and supplies, clean-up supplies, paper towels and dehumidifier. **In order to ensure that key employees or workers have access to your Marco Island property after an evacuation provide them (by name) with a letter on an official letterhead granting them access to you business/property – they will also need a photo ID.**

Securing Your Boat/Dock

The best way to protect your boat or personal watercraft from a hurricane is to take it with you when you evacuate, or move it well out of the path of the storm by relocating it to a safe area. If you are a winter resident, you should secure your boat prior to your seasonal absence or make arrangements with a friend, neighbor or contractor to secure or relocate it in the event of a storm.



- Check your boat insurance coverage to see if there are special requirements
- Remove furniture and other loose items from your dock
- Remove or secure loose items from the deck and exterior of your boat
 - Coolers, bait boxes, ropes and anchors
 - Seat cushions, pillows, furniture and life rings
 - Bimini, sails, covers, flags, etc.
 - Lower and secure antenna and satellite dishes
- If on a lift/elevator raise the boat as high as possible without exceeding the stability limit
 - Secure the boat to the bunkers with straps or ropes
 - Cross-tie the boat to pilings to allow only slight movement
 - Attach boat bumpers to the outside of the boat as necessary
 - Remove drain plug and turn off batteryⁱ, or keep the drain plug in and leave the battery onⁱⁱ
- If moored in the water (dockside)
 - Cross-tie the boat between pilings (if you do this in a canal coordinate with neighbors)
 - Attach boat bumpers to the outside of the boat as necessary
 - Make sure the battery and bilge pump are left on
- If your boat is going to be stored on a boat trailer during the storm
 - Secure loose items as above
 - Consider storing the boat and trailer in your garage
 - Or tie the boat and trailer to the ground using anchors or stakes
- Close all openings and seal areas where water can be forced into the boat
- Cover or seal engine exhaust(s)
- Consider shutting off shore power and the power to your lift to prevent water damage

ⁱ This option prevents the boat from filling up with water and exceeding the weight limit on the boat lift; it also prevents electrical issues like a fire.

ⁱⁱ This option counts on the bilge pump to keep the boat from filling up with water and keeps the drain plug in if the boat should end up in the water.

There is an excellent manual with many more details (Your Boat and Hurricanes) that was prepared by the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 95 (Marco Island) and is available on-line at www.cityofmarcoisland.com.

Securing Your Swimming Pool

Tips to Prepare for hurricane season:

- Trim trees and bushes for minimal debris to end up in the pool and deck.
- Test pool drainage; make sure overflows/discharge pipes are clear.
- Test drainage on pool deck, make sure deck drains are clear and water flows away from the pool and other nearby structures.
- Have deck containers handy for storage of items on pool deck.
- Have storage available for larger patio furniture.

If a hurricane is imminent:

Prior to the storm:

- Leave the water in the pool, do not drain.
- Super chlorinate to raise the chlorine level in the pool water.
- Remove furniture, plants, and/or loose objects from pool deck and store in an enclosed area.
- Commercial pools: leave pumps running.
- Residential pools: turn pumps off, turn breakers off.

After the storm:

- Visually inspect pool area to look for obvious hazards.
- If pool equipment became flooded, let it dry for at least 24 hours.
- Inspect pool equipment for broken and/or cracked plumbing, or damage to pump and filtration.
- Check electrical time clocks, controllers, and breakers for evidence of burn marks or visual damage before starting pool equipment.
- If any part of the electrical system is compromised, call a licensed electrician for evaluation before touching anything.
- Remove large items or debris from pool before starting pool equipment.
- Check chemical levels of pool water before starting pool equipment.
- Rebalance pH levels and filter for longer periods if water is cloudy.



**Want to learn more about tropical weather systems and hurricanes?
Visit www.noaa.gov or www.nasa.gov for excellent resources.**

What to Expect After a Storm

Hurricanes are big disasters– in fact, they can be very big disasters that can take days, weeks and months to recover from. The City of Marco Island will work around the clock with contractors, and county, state and federal agencies to get the city back on its feet.

Some things – while very important to the city – are not their direct responsibility, such as:

- Food, water and ice
- Electrical Service (Lee County Electric Cooperative – LCEC)
- Cable TV (Comcast, Summit Broadband, or Direct TV)
- Telephone Service (Century Link for land-line/ Comcast for VOI)
- Internet (your provider)
- Cell phone service (your provider)
- Gas Stations



Some important things are the city's responsibility, such as:

- Fire, Police Service and Medical Transport
- Water and Sewer
- Trash pick-up
- Debris pick-up from the storm (from the curb or right-of-way)
- Traffic signals (but the power comes from LCEC)
- City Roads and Bridges

Some things are the responsibility of the county, such as:

- Emergency Medical Service (EMS)
- CR 951 (Collier Blvd., off island)
- The Beaches
- Caxambas Boat Facility, Tigertail Beach and the Marco Island Airport
- Public Schools
- Animal Control
- Mosquito Control



Some things are the responsibility of the state, such as:

- The National Guard
- Emergency Food, Water and Ice
- State Road 92 (off island)

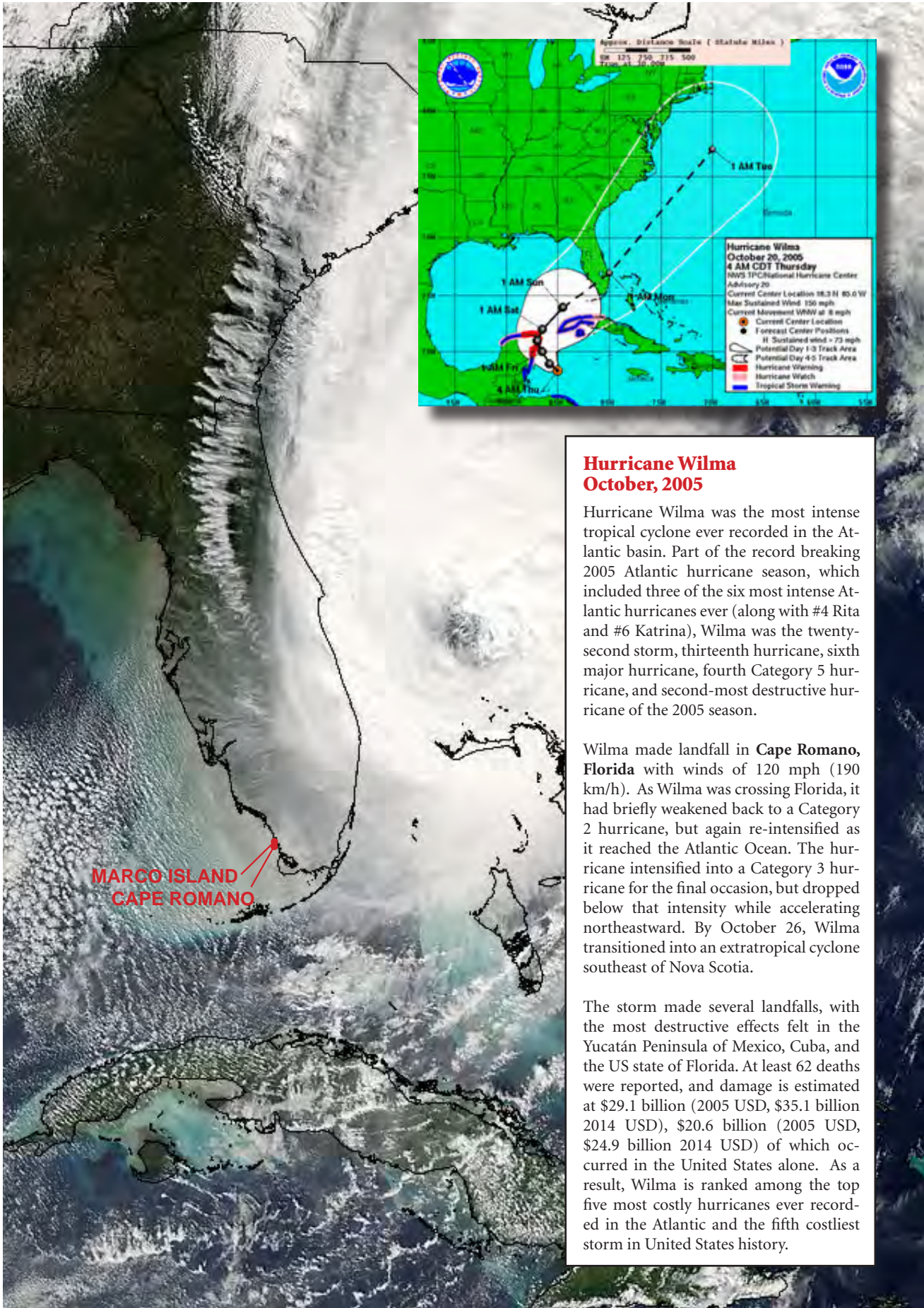
And some things are YOUR responsibility, such as:

- Having 3 to 5 days worth of food, water, medications and supplies
- Following evacuation orders (or what happens if you don't)
- Insurance (damage to your house, car, boat and possessions)
- Debris on your property (you must take it to the curb)

The Federal Government, i.e. FEMA will provide monetary and other requested assistance after a Presidentially Declared Disaster – other types of federal assistance are the Armed Forces, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, Small Business Administration and other agencies.

Emergency Contact Numbers - Always call 911 first in an emergency!

| | |
|---|---|
| American Red Cross..... | (239) 596-6868, or 777-7967 (after hours) |
| Animal Services (County) | (239) 252-7387 |
| Century Link Telephone | (239) 263-6205 |
| City of Marco Island Main Number | (239) 389-5000 |
| City of Marco Island Code Enforcement..... | (239) 389-5060 |
| City of Marco Island Fire & Rescue (non-emergency) | (239)389-5040 |
| City of Marco Island Police Department (non-emergency)..... | (239)389-5050 |
| City of Marco Island Water & Sewer..... | (239) 394-3168 |
| Civil Air Patrol (Marco)..... | (239) 643-2226, or (239) 860-5560 |
| Collier County Emergency Management | (239) 252-3600 or 311 |
| Collier County School District..... | (239) 377-0001 |
| Collier County Sheriff’s Office..... | (239) 774-4434, or 252-9300 |
| Collier County Dist 1 Commissioner (Donna Fiala)..... | (239) 252-8097/8389 |
| Collier County Main Number..... | (239) 252-8383 or 311 |
| Collier County Health Department | (239) 252-8201, or 293-3000 |
| Comcast Cable | (239) 432-1840, or (239) 432-1634 |
| Environmental Protection Agency | (239) 344-5706, or (239) 633-5437 |
| FEMA HQ - Washington D.C..... | (800) 621-3362 |
| FEMA Region IV (Atlanta)..... | (770) 220-5200 #1 |
| Florida Highway Patrol (Ft Myers) | (239) 938-1800 |
| Governor of Florida | (850) 410-0501 |
| Lee County Electric Coop (LCEC)..... | (800) 599-2356, or (239) 656-2164 |
| Marco Island Airport | (239) 642-7878 x23 |
| Naples Community Hospital (NCH)..... | (239) 436-5252 Marco Urgent Care (239) 394-8234 |
| North Collier NCH..... | (239) 513-7580 |
| National Weather Service – Miami | (305) 229-4528/4470 |
| Physicians Regional – Pine Ridge..... | (239) 304-4753 Marco Urgent Care (239) 394-1670 |
| Physicians Regional – Collier Blvd..... | (239) 304-4756 |
| Pollution Control (Collier County) | (239) 252-2502, or 249-4309 |
| Salvation Army | (239) 775-9447 |
| State of Florida Warning Point (24/7) EOC | (850) 413-9900, or (800) 320-0519 |
| South FL Water Management District | (239) 263-7615 x7603 |
| Summit Broadband (Marco Cable) | (239) 394-4895, or (239) 642-4545 |
| TECO Gas..... | (877) 832-6747, or (239) 690-5508 |
| United Way of Collier County..... | (239) 261-7112 |
| U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (Marco)..... | (239) 417-8623, or (239) 641-1179 |
| Waste Management..... | (239) 325-3208 |



**Hurricane Wilma
October, 2005**

Hurricane Wilma was the most intense tropical cyclone ever recorded in the Atlantic basin. Part of the record breaking 2005 Atlantic hurricane season, which included three of the six most intense Atlantic hurricanes ever (along with #4 Rita and #6 Katrina), Wilma was the twenty-second storm, thirteenth hurricane, sixth major hurricane, fourth Category 5 hurricane, and second-most destructive hurricane of the 2005 season.

Wilma made landfall in **Cape Romano, Florida** with winds of 120 mph (190 km/h). As Wilma was crossing Florida, it had briefly weakened back to a Category 2 hurricane, but again re-intensified as it reached the Atlantic Ocean. The hurricane intensified into a Category 3 hurricane for the final occasion, but dropped below that intensity while accelerating northeastward. By October 26, Wilma transitioned into an extratropical cyclone southeast of Nova Scotia.

The storm made several landfalls, with the most destructive effects felt in the Yucatán Peninsula of Mexico, Cuba, and the US state of Florida. At least 62 deaths were reported, and damage is estimated at \$29.1 billion (2005 USD, \$35.1 billion 2014 USD), \$20.6 billion (2005 USD, \$24.9 billion 2014 USD) of which occurred in the United States alone. As a result, Wilma is ranked among the top five most costly hurricanes ever recorded in the Atlantic and the fifth costliest storm in United States history.

A satellite image of Hurricane Andrew over the Florida peninsula. The hurricane is a large, well-defined cyclone with a clear eye and a dense, swirling cloud structure. The Florida peninsula is visible on the right side of the image, with the Gulf of Mexico to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The text is overlaid on the image in a semi-transparent white box.

SIGNIFICANT HURRICANES THAT REACHED MARCO ISLAND SINCE THE YEAR 1910

No Name, October 11, 1910, Category 3 = winds from 111 to 129 miles per hour

No Name, October 14, 1924, Category 3 = winds from 111 to 129 miles per hour

Donna, September 10, 1960, Category 4 = winds from 130 to 156 miles per hour

Andrew*, August 24, 1992, Category 2 = winds from 96 to 100 miles per hour

Wilma, October 24, 2005, Category 3 = winds from 111 to 129 miles per hour

***When Hurricane Andrew crossed over Marco Island, it was a Category 2.**

When it made earlier landfall south of Miami, it was a Category 5.

**THE MARCO ISLAND CIVIC ASSOCIATION WISHES TO THANK
THOSE WHO MADE A CONTRIBUTION TO THIS GUIDE:**

**The City of Marco Island
Marco Island Fire & Rescue Department
Marco Island Police Department
Civil Air Patrol – Marco Island Senior Squadron, SER-FL-376
Collier County Emergency Management Department
Collier County Health Department
Collier County Sheriff's Office
Florida Department of Emergency Management
Florida Emergency Preparedness Association
Lee County Electric Cooperative
National Hurricane Center
National Weather Service – Miami Forecast Office
Stahlman Pool Company
U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary – Flotilla 95, Marco Island**

**Finally, MICA's sincere thanks are extended to Jim von Rinteln
for his invaluable contribution. Jim is a Certified Emergency Manager (CEM); a
Florida Professional Emergency Manager (FPEM) and a Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM).**

**The Marco Island Hurricane Preparation Guide is a publication of the
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This guide has been prepared by the Marco Island Civic Association as a public service for the citizens of Marco Island, Florida. Please enjoy our beautiful island each day, but be prepared in the event of a major storm.



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