

# IT'S YOUR CAMPUS!

## FACILITY MANAGEMENT NEWSLETTER

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### The Moment You Commit Yourself is the Moment Your Goal is Assured

*The primary role of the facility manager is to keep the school campus safe and secure during school hours while performing daily operational and maintenance routines.*

### 2018 ATLANTIC HURRICANE SEASON

The National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is forecasting a 75% chance that the 2018 hurricane season will be near or above normal. NOAA forecasters predict a 70% likelihood of 10 to 16 named storms (winds of 39 mph or higher), of which 5 to 9 could become hurricanes, including 1 to 4 major hurricanes. An average hurricane season produces 12 named storms of which 6 become hurricanes, including 3 major hurricanes. The possibility of a weak El Nino (a temporary change in climate in the Pacific Ocean) developing, along with the near average sea surface temperatures across the Atlantic and Caribbean Sea, are two of the factors driving this outlook. If El Nino fails to make an appearance, we could see the seasonal activity near the higher-end of the predicted range. Some good news is that during 2017, The National Hurricane Center predictions 72 hours in advance of a storm were more accurate than its predictions during 1990. This helps with preparation and could potentially save lives.

### HURRICANE PEAK PERIOD - SEPTEMBER 10TH!

September 10th is the peak day for hurricane activity along the U.S. Atlantic coast, as a result of many factors such as winds, atmospheric pressure to ocean water temperature. While September 10th is statistically the most likely day to have active hurricanes, that doesn't mean a storm is always in store for the Atlantic coast on this day every year. From one year to the next, there is no guarantee that there will be a hurricane, only that it is likely on that day. Multiple factors affect the risk of a hurricane forming. For instance, around this time of the year the subtropical ridge, a belt of atmospheric high pressure, has migrated north. At the same time, there is little vertical wind shear which takes the oomph out of a building hurricane. With low shear, there is little to stop the buildup of heat and moisture needed to fuel a hurricane. The sun's rays have also warmed the deep tropical waters off the Atlantic during this period, while air temperatures rise as well. The middle levels of the atmosphere is chock-full of moisture, the perfect fuel for wet, gusty hurricanes. These factors are likely to occur on September 10.

### 2018 ATLANTIC HURRICANE NAMES

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Alberto  | 14. Nadine  |
| 2. Beryl    | 15. Oscar   |
| 3. Chris    | 16. Patty   |
| 4. Debby    | 17. Rafael  |
| 5. Ernesto  | 18. Sara    |
| 6. Florence | 19. Tony    |
| 7. Gordon   | 20. Valerie |
| 8. Helene   | 21. William |
| 9. Isaac    |             |
| 10. Joyce   |             |
| 11. Kirk    |             |
| 12. Leslie  |             |
| 13. Michael |             |



## REMINDERS

### GENERATORS

Inspect and test all generators. Ensure fuel tanks are full.

### TAKE PHOTOS

Take photos of trees, marquees, and other structures outdoors that may be damaged during severe weather.

### GUTTERS

Inspect and remove debris from flat roofs. Clean all gutters, downspouts, and catch basins. This should occur bi-weekly during the hurricane season.

### PLAN

Review the District's Hurricane Defense and Recovery Plan that contains detailed instructions on the role of the Facility Manager during a hurricane.

## TIPS OF THE MONTH

- Monitor local news and be aware of changing weather patterns in your area.
- Be prepared to secure items that can be airborne and flying debris at your school.
- Have a plan to remove wind screens, court fences, banners attached to fences, awnings and batting cages.
- Ensure that adequate custodial supplies and equipment are available at shelter schools for use during sheltering.