

9.1 Appendix A: Employee BC Information Kit

ZIMMERMAN

Zimmerman Hurricane Preparedness

EMERGENCY HOTLINE 888-855-ZADV (9238)

<https://zstation.zadv.com/Business-Continuity>

This document is designed to assist you, our most valuable resource, to be better prepared for a disaster. Every day, there are disasters throughout the world – fires, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, hazardous materials, etc. It is naive to think that we will never be a victim of disaster, especially in Florida where hurricanes frequently threaten each year.

Zimmerman is committed to ensuring the protection of our associates and The Company's property. This is especially true during times of emergencies such as hurricanes. With each new season, we are given the opportunity to develop new action plans and make improvements that not only benefit The Company but our associates.

At Zimmerman, the business continuity/emergency action plan awaits implementation at the first sign of a tropical storm. In the event of a hurricane threat to Southeast Florida, associates will be released from work once notice is received from Building Management or a decision by Senior Management.

This evacuation notice will be communicated to associates by the following means:

- Email Advisory
- zStation
- Teams Message System
- Emergency Hotline Number

Following the storm, **associates should check the Business Continuity website (<https://zstation.zadv.com/Business-Continuity>) and/or the emergency phone number (888-855-9238)** and monitor radio and television stations for information regarding when to “return to work.”

In addition, you will be relieved to know contingency plans are in place to provide uninterrupted payroll disbursement to your bank should business resumption become delayed due to extensive storm damage.

This document contains valuable information to help you prepare for this year's hurricane season (June 1st - November 30th). Preparation and knowledge are the keys to surviving when disaster strikes.

Why Are Hurricanes So Dangerous?

No storm combines duration, size, and wind speed more destructively than a hurricane. With sustained winds of 74 mph or greater, hurricanes can flatten homes, topple trees, and turn loose objects into deadly projectiles. A hurricane’s driving winds and torrential rains can cause massive and dangerous flooding in low-lying and poor drainage areas.

Additionally, **storm surge**, the dome of seawater pushed forward by the oncoming storm, is among the hurricane’s most hazardous features. In a major hurricane, storm surge could reach more than 30 feet. Aided by the hammering effect of the breaking waves, the surge acts like a giant bulldozer, sweeping away everything in its path.

Coastal Storm Terms

Hurricane Season – June 1st to November 30th

Tropical Depression – A disturbance with a clearly defined low pressure area: highest wind speed is thirty- eight miles per hour.

Tropical Storm – A tropical cyclone with sustained winds of 39-73 mph.

Hurricane – A tropical cyclone with sustained winds of 74 mph or greater.

Hurricane Watch – Issued for a coastal area when there is a threat of hurricane conditions within 24-36 hours.

Hurricane Warning – Issued when hurricane conditions are expected in a specified coastal area in 24 hours or less. Hurricane conditions include winds of 74 mph or higher and/or dangerously high tides or waves.

How is Hurricane Strength Measured?

The Saffir – Simpson Hurricane Scale is a 1 to 5 rating based on the hurricane’s intensity. The scale estimates potential property damage. Hurricanes or typhoons reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for loss of life and damage. Category 1 and 2 storms are still very dangerous and warrant preventative measures.

How to read Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Category 1 hurricane | Some damage | Wind speed: 33–42 m/s (74–95 mph, 119–153 km/h) | Hurricanes damages the roof of frame houses and their structural elements, break tree branches and uproots trees with shallow roots, and damages power lines |
| Category 2 hurricane | Extensive damage | Wind speed: 43–49 m/s (96–110 mph, 154–177 km/h) | Hurricanes significantly damages frame buildings, uproot bigger trees over much larger areas and destroy power grids |
| Category 3 hurricane (major) | Devastating damage | Wind speed: 50–58 m/s (111–129 mph, 178–208 km/h) | Hurricanes tear off the roofs of frame houses and cause other structural damage to buildings, uproot trees and block roads, and damage or destroy power lines |
| Category 4 hurricane (major) | Catastrophic damage | Wind speed: 58–70 m/s (130–156 mph, 209–251 km/h) | Hurricanes severely damage frame houses, including the loss of much of the structure (roof, walls), rip out trees with their roots in the area, brings down power poles |
| Category 5 hurricane (major) | Catastrophic damage | Wind speed: 70 m/s+ (157 mph+, 252 km/h+) | Hurricanes destroy large numbers of frame houses entirely, break and moves trees, and cause a complete lack of electricity and problems restoring it |

Source: National Hurricane Center (NHC) of the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Color chart — Windy.app



Once a decision is made by Senior Management to close Zimmerman HQ, associates should prepare their office before they leave. Please note, Zimmerman is not responsible for personal items left behind. If it is YOURS, take it with you.

PREPARE YOUR OFFICE BEFORE YOU LEAVE

Managers are responsible for preparing any absent or open work stations.

- Shut down your computer as usual. Unplug all electrical cords from the wall outlets.
- Take home everything you need to do your job (i.e. laptop, charger, adapters, etc.)
- Clear desks as much as possible.
- Place all essential miscellaneous items into a plastic bag or in a filing cabinet, if applicable.
- Ensure that you have access to important phone numbers including clients, business partners, vendors, etc.
- Utilize your cell phone as a Hot Spot. Most mobile phones have this functionality, and the service cost will be approved for reimbursement.
- Please test Box access and performance levels.
- Please keep in mind that there may be limited to no internet bandwidth during a storm and its aftermath. It is recommended that you copy (not move) all work related files to your computer so you can work locally if need be. It is also important that all vital data is copied to a protected location.
- Close all office doors.
- Car chargers will not be provided and should be purchased by associates ahead of time.

ACTIONS TO TAKE BEFORE A HURRICANE

Develop A Hurricane Plan:

- Hold a family meeting – Discuss hazards of hurricanes. Start a written list of things you will need to take care of before hurricane season.
- Discuss whether you will need to evacuate – Discuss whether you live in an evacuation zone and, if so, where will you go if an evacuation order is give.
- Ensure your assets are protected – Inventory your home possessions and videotape, record or photograph items of value.
- Assess your home for vulnerable areas – Do a walk-through of your home and property to evaluate your roof, windows, garage door, landscaping, etc. and determine what actions you will take.
- Make a plan to protect your vehicles – Decide where you will store or park your vehicle, boat or RV.
- Secure your home – Decide what actions you will need to protect your home and property (Trim your trees, check all doors, shutter your windows, protect your pool), and to keep as comfortable as possible during recovery.
- Determine whether anyone in your home has special needs – Make arrangements in advance to accommodate any special needs.
- Make a plan for your pets – Determine how you will address your pet's needs and make a plan in case you have to evacuate.
- Gather your supplies – Assemble your hurricane kit according to your family's needs.
- Notify others of your plan – Let family or friends know what your hurricane plan is so they can check on you in the aftermath of the storm.

GAS

Never let your vehicle gas tank be less than half-full during hurricane season; fill up as soon as a hurricane watch is posted. Remember: when there is no electricity, gas pumps won't work until generators are up and running.

FOOD & WATER

Turn your refrigerator and freezer to coldest settings, opening only when absolutely necessary. Freeze water per person, per day. Additionally, sterilize the bathtub, jugs, bottles, cooking utensils, and other containers. Scrub thoroughly, sponge and swab with unscented bleach, then rinse. Let the tub and other containers dry, then fill them with water. This water can be used for sanitary purposes.

PROPERTY

Begin latching your shutters or installing pre-cut plywood over your windows, sliding, or French doors. Taping windows will not prevent shattering, but may reduce flying glass. Unplug your television before taking down your satellite dish or outdoor antenna. You should check with your local satellite dealer for best advice on taking down a larger dish. If you have a CB antenna, take it down and lower it away from any power lines. Be careful not to make contact with a power line.

Do not drain your swimming pool completely. Turn off electricity to your pool equipment and cover pool pump if it is exposed. Add extra chlorine to your pool to prevent contamination. Take in lawn furniture, outdoor decorations or ornaments, trashcans, hanging plants and anything else that can be picked up by the wind and

become a missile of destruction. Anchor objects that cannot be brought inside but that could be wind-tossed. Remove outdoor antennas, if possible.

Prepare your vehicle. Fill your fuel tank early. Gasoline may not be available for days after a hurricane due to power outages.

More detailed information on protecting your home from wind is available in the FEMA publication “Against the Wind: Protecting Your Home from Hurricane Wind Damage”. You will find it on the FEMA website:

<http://www.ready.gov/hurricanes>

STORE VALUABLES & DOCUMENTS

Place valuables and personal papers in waterproof containers and store them in the highest possible spot. Use plastic bags for large items. Make a visual or written record of your assets for insurance purposes. Also, photograph the exterior of your home including landscaping or structures that may not be insurable but impact the value of your property. Take these records with you if you evacuate.

GET CASH

Make sure you have adequate cash, as ATM's and Banks do not operate without electricity and may not be working.

CELL PHONES

Ensure that you keep your cell phone charged before and during the event. Invest in a car charger in case your home loses power.

Household emergency plans should be kept simple. The best emergency plans are those that are easy to remember.

Assemble an Emergency Supply Kit.

Keep enough supplies in your home to survive for at least three days. If possible, keep these materials in an easily accessible, separate container or special cupboard.

Your supply kit should include:

- One gallon of drinking water per person per day for three to five days
- Non-perishable, ready-to-eat canned foods, and a manual can opener
- First-aid kit, medications, and prescriptions
- Flashlight, battery-operated AM/FM radio, and extra batteries
- Whistle
- Iodine tablets or one quart of unscented bleach (for disinfecting water ONLY if directed to do so by health officials) and eyedropper (for adding bleach to water)
- Personal hygiene items: soap, feminine hygiene products, toothbrush, and toothpaste, etc.
- Sturdy shoes, heavy gloves, warm clothes, a Mylar blanket, and lightweight raingear
- Extra fire extinguisher, smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detectors
- Phone that does not rely on electricity
- Child care supplies or other special care items (formula, wipes, diapers)
- Portable cooler with ice
- Plastic garbage bags
- Plywood or other shuttering material for windows
- Other supplies and tools (nails, gloves, hammer, rope, saw, etc.)
- Copies of important papers, including bank accounts, insurance and household inventory records

Post emergency numbers (fire, police, and ambulance) by the phone. Teach children how to call 911 for help.

Teach responsible family members how to turn off the utilities in your home.

Identify family meeting places in case you are separated. Everyone should be clear about this location. Develop an emergency communication plan.

Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the family's contact. Make sure everyone knows the telephone number of this contact.

Evacuate if you are advised to do so.

If Evacuation Is Necessary

Hurricane evacuations are ordered by the County Mayor to protect coastal residents from dangerous storm surge, and mobile home residents from rising water and high winds. The type of evacuation order will be based upon the severity of the storm.

If officials order evacuation, leave as soon as possible. Avoid flooded roads and watch for washed-out bridges.

Be familiar with escape routes in case you need to evacuate your neighborhood. Plan several escape routes for different contingencies.

Your first, best choice if you must evacuate is to stay in the area with family, friends or in a hotel located in a non-evacuation zone. A public shelter is a refuge of a last resort.

If you must evacuate, leave while the weather is still nice. Roadways may be jammed. Avoid routes along the seashore, lakes and canals.

Evacuation Plan A Hurricane Category 1 or 2 Winds from 74-110 miles per hour.

All mobile home residents, residents beside tidal bodies of water and in low-lying areas, and residents east of the Intracoastal Waterway should evacuate.

Evacuation Plan B Hurricane Category 3, 4 or 5 Winds of 111 mile per hour or greater.

In addition to those required to evacuate under Plan A, all residents East of U.S. 1 (Federal Highway) should evacuate.

The hurricane warning system is increasingly effective in providing warnings in time for people to move inland when hurricanes threaten.

However, it is becoming more difficult to evacuate people from densely populated areas. The problem is compounded by the complacency of people who do not understand the awesome power of these storms.

Before you evacuate, take the following precautions:

- Secure your home.
- Pack breakables in boxes and put them on the floor. If time permits, elevate furniture to protect it from flooding or move it to a higher floor.
- Remove mirrors and tape them. Wrap mirrors and lamps in blankets and place them in the bathtub or shower.
- Shut off utilities and disconnect electricity, sewer and water lines. Shut off propane tanks and leave them outside after anchoring them securely.
- Store awnings, folding furniture, trashcans and other loose outdoor objects.
- Take your pre-assembled emergency supplies and warm, protective clothing.

Put Together a Go Bag

Every household should consider assembling a Go Bag – a collection of items you may need in the event of an evacuation. Each household member's Go Bag should be packed in a sturdy, easy-to-carry container such as a backpack or suitcase on wheels.

A Go Bag should include:

- Copies of your important documents in a waterproof and portable container (insurance cards, birth certificates, deeds, photo IDs, proof of address, etc.)
- Extra set of car and house keys
- Credit and ATM cards, and cash, especially in small denominations. We recommend you keep at least \$50-100 on hand.
- Bottled water and non-perishable food such as energy or granola bars
- Flashlight, battery-operated AM/FM radio, and extra batteries. You can also buy wind-up radios that do not require batteries at retail stores.
- Medication for at least one week and other essential personal items. Be sure to change medications before they expire. Keep a list of the medications each member of your household takes and their dosages, or copies of all your prescription slips, and your doctor's name and phone number.
- First-aid kit
- Sturdy, comfortable shoes, lightweight raingear, and a Mylar blanket
- Contact and meeting place information for your household and a small regional map.
- Child care supplies or other special care items

Select an evacuation destination that is nearest to your home, preferably in the same county, or at least minimize the distance over which you must travel in order to reach your intended shelter location.

If a hotel or motel is your final intended destination during an evacuation, make reservations before you leave. Most hotel and motels will fill quickly once evacuations begin. The longer you wait to make reservations, even if an official evacuation order has not been issued for your area or county, the less likely you are to find hotel/motel room vacancies, especially along interstate highways and in major metropolitan areas. If you are unable to stay with friends or family and no hotels/motels rooms are available, then as a last resort go to a shelter. Remember, shelters are not designed for comfort and do not usually accept pets. Bring your disaster supply kit with you to the shelter. Find Pet-Friendly hotels and motels. Make sure that you fill up your car with gas, before you leave.

Insurance

Review your insurance policy with your agent now. Do you have homeowner's and flood insurance? Take advantage of the Federal Flood Insurance Program for flood coverage as your homeowner's or renter's insurance may not cover losses from flooding. Flood insurance is available through an insurance agent or broker.

Pet Owners

You are urged to take your pets with you but keep in mind that pets are not allowed in most Public Shelters. Check in your area for shelters that allow pets. Shelter arrangements at commercial kennels, family, or friends out of the evacuation area, should be made for your pets, now, before a disaster threatens. If left at home, your pets can be killed, injured, diseased, traumatized or lost.

In the event of a hurricane or disaster County Animal Control and Animal Relief Support Agencies encourage pet owners to TAKE THEIR PETS WITH THEM if they are evacuating the area; however again, pets are not allowed in most Public Shelters. It is strongly recommended that prior arrangements be made to shelter your pets with a commercial kennel, family or friends out of the evacuation area. If you have no alternative than to leave your pets at home, here are some guidelines to follow.

- Stock up on dry pet food, medications and supplies
- Put pets in a prepared “safe-area” with furniture for the pets to get on for safety flooding.
- Birds must eat daily – put extra food and water for the pets
- Fill bathtub or other non-spill containers with water for the pets
- Keep dogs and cats separated even if they are friends.

Caution!!! If left outside, fallen power lines, debris, flooding, and displaced wildlife (including snakes, reptiles, insects, etc.) can be a danger to your pet.

All county Animal Shelters will be open (unless ordered evacuated) and will receive pets on an emergency basis. Call the following numbers for information concerning pet shelters during a disaster.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals (305) 825-8826

Humane Society Broward County (954) 989-3977

Humane Society Greater Miami North (305) 696-0800

It is very important to bring current rabies certificates, medications and food.

HURRICANE SEASON SAFETY TIPS



Hurricane season runs from **June 1 to November 30**. We cannot control the weather, but we can control our preparation. Follow the tips below to make sure you and your family keep safe this hurricane season.



LISTEN TO WARNINGS

Delays in heeding storm warnings are a contributing factor to casualties. People who linger become trapped. Emergency personnel are then put at risk to save those lives. **Do not wait until the last minute.** When warnings are given to evacuate and seek shelter, take your family and your “to-go” bags and evacuate. **Homes can be rebuilt. Lives cannot.**

PREPARE YOUR FAMILY

It's important to schedule time for yourself and your family to sit down and review your resources and checklists. Give yourself a deadline to have your “to-go” bag, as well as one for each family member, packed and prepared. Then, schedule time together to practice your family's emergency plan.



Know what to do before, during, and after a storm is headed your way. Visit [ready.gov/hurricanes](https://www.ready.gov/hurricanes) to review preparedness tips and more.

DISASTER SUPPLY KIT



- Emergency supply kits:** your “to-go” bags vary depending on your family's needs. Two items to have at the top of your list are water and baby/pet care.
- Water** is the number one item you cannot live without. Have one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days in your home should you lose access to running water. And keep water in your “to-go” bag.
- Baby/pet care:** Don't forget your dependents. Baby care items and food for your pet should be included in your kit.
- Reminder:** Check your supply kit each year for expired food and water and replace when necessary. Also, do not store your batteries in your flashlight or radio to avoid corrosion.

For a list of recommended supplies, visit [ready.gov/kit](https://www.ready.gov/kit)

ACTIONS TO TAKE AFTER A HURRICANE

After Hurricane Wilma, the people of Broward County found themselves under a hot sun without power, water, food or any of the services and businesses we rely on. Again, immediate response may not be possible, so residents must prepare to be self-reliant for several weeks.

Re-entry....be patient

Access to the affected areas will be controlled. You won't be able to return to your home until search and rescue operations are complete and safety hazards, such as downed trees and power lines, are cleared. It may take two to four weeks before utilities are restored. Stay tuned to your local radio station for advice and instructions about emergency medical aid, food, and other forms of assistance.

- Have a valid ID. Security operations will include checkpoints. A valid identification with your current local address will be required
- Avoid driving. Roads will have debris, which will puncture your tires.

When to return to work

Remain indoors until the official "all clear" is given. Continue to monitor television and/or radio on your battery-powered unit. Channel 7 News and 97.3 - The COAST, HOT 105, Easy 93.1, 99 Jamz, WMNF 88.5 FM will be issuing official announcements from the National Hurricane Center and all local officials. If you have evacuated, do not return home until officials announce your area is ready. Be sure to have proof of residency, such as a driver's license or a utility bill.

To find out when it is safe to return to work, check the Business Continuity website at <https://zstation.zadv.com/Business-Continuity> and/or call the Emergency Hotline, **888-855-9238**, for information. If the Emergency Hotline is not working, please contact your immediate supervisor. If you cannot contact your immediate supervisor, please follow the phone tree provided by Zimmerman to locate a member of your immediate team.

Telephone communication

Do not use your telephone unless you have an emergency. Do not call 911 except for life threatening situations. Do not report individual interruptions in electric, gas, water, or telephone service. These companies have plans to restore service as quickly as possible. However, call police or utility companies to report downed power lines, broken gas or water mains. Report individual trouble only after service has been generally restored to your area.

Boil-water order

Water supplies may be contaminated during a hurricane. The Public Health Department will issue a boil-water-order immediately after the hurricane passes. The order will remain in effect for at least 72 hours or longer. Boil water at a rolling boil for one minute to kill infectious organisms. During this time, use only your pre-stored, dry or canned food.

Avoid injuries

Many injuries occur after the storm passes. Enter your home with caution. Open windows and doors to ventilate or dry your home. Use a flashlight to inspect for damage. Careless equipment use causes the greatest number of post-storm injuries. Be careful with open flames. Avoid carbon monoxide injuries, by using hibachis and gas grills outside, never inside your house. When cutting fallen trees, be extremely careful, especially if you are using a chainsaw. Serious injuries can occur when these powerful machines snap back or when the chain breaks.

Portable power generators

Connecting a portable or recreational vehicle (RV) generators to home wiring can injure utility workers and is a fire hazard. Before using an RV or portable generator, it is important to turn off the electricity at your main circuit breaker or fuse box. Disconnect portable generators before turning on power to your home. A portable

generator should be operated OUTSIDE the house (you can then run a heavy duty, properly grounded extension cord to power your electrical appliances).

Electrical safety after a hurricane

Do not touch fallen or low-hanging wires of any kind under any circumstances. A wire that seems harmless could be crossed with a live wire. Treat every power line you see as deadly. Whether it's on the ground, hanging loose, or attached to an object do not touch it. Stay away from puddles with fallen wires in them. Call FPL immediately to report hazards such as downed power lines. Standing water may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines. Look for electrical system damage inside of your home. If you see sparks or frayed wires, turn off electricity at the main fuse box. If you have to step in water to reach the electric box, call an electrician for advice.

Flooding

Roads may be closed because they have been damaged or are covered by water. If you come upon a barricade or a flooded road, go another way. **If you must walk or drive in areas** that have been affected by the hurricane, stay on firm ground. Moving water only 6 inches deep can sweep you off your feet.

Gas leaks

Check for gas leaks. If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, quickly leave the building and leave the doors open. Call the gas company.

Damages

Take pictures of the damage for insurance claims and contact your service agent.

Generator

Fueled by gas, generators can run appliances and fans. Sizes range from 750 watts, which will run a fan and a light, up to 8000 watts, which will practically run a house (except for the central air conditioner) Refrigerators require 400 – 1000 watts. If you have lost power, don't connect portable generator to building wiring (this could injure or kill neighbors or electrical crews. Plug appliances, etc. directly into the generator; place the generator outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Additional Emergency Numbers for the surrounding areas

Stay tuned to the News for the latest weather bulletin vs. and information concerning shelter, evacuation zones, etc.

Emergency Management Offices

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Palm Beach County | (561) 712-6400 |
| Broward County | (954) 831-3900 |
| Miami-Dade County | (305) 468-5900 |

American Red Cross Answer Center

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|-------------------|----------------|
| Broward County | (954) 797-3800 |
| Palm Beach County | (561) 833-7711 |
| Miami-Dade County | (305) 644-1200 |

Citizen Information Line/211+311

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|-------------------|----------------|
| Palm Beach County | (561) 547-8637 |
| Broward County | (954) 831-4000 |
| Miami-Dade County | (305) 468-5900 |

FPL

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|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| FPL Main Line | (305) 442-8770 |
| FPL Power outages | (800) 4-OUTAGE (1-800-468-8243) |

Hospitals

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Nicklaus Children's Hospital | (305) 666-6511 |
| Boca Raton Regional Hospital | (561) 955-7100 |
| Broward General Medical Center | (954) 355-4400 |
| Memorial Regional Hospital | (954) 987-2000 |
| Memorial Regional Hospital South | (954) 966-4500 |
| Memorial Hospital West | (954) 436-5000 |
| Memorial Hospital Miramar | (954) 538-5000 |
| Memorial Hospital Pembroke | (954) 962-9650 |
| Memorial Manor | (954) 276-6200 |
| Joe DiMaggio Children's Hospital | (954) 265-5324 |

Humane Society

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|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Humane Society Greater Miami North | (305) 696-0800 |
| Humane Society Broward County | (954) 989-3977 |

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals

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| Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals | (305) 825-8826 |
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Department Manager Numbers:

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| <i>Brian Anderson</i> | C (954) 895-4419 | |
| <i>Phil Bannister</i> | C (954) 815-4525 | |
| <i>Bob Bernstein</i> | C (312) 972-2430 | |
| <i>Nicole Brandell</i> | C (503) 915-6222 | |
| <i>Jason Brewster</i> | C (561) 900-5994 | |
| <i>Chris Bristol</i> | C (206) 412-5486 | |
| <i>Terri Burke</i> | C (703) 869-8977 | |
| <i>Oscar Chequer</i> | C (954) 790-1650 | |
| <i>Elizabeth Cybulski</i> | C (305) 450-9189 | |
| <i>Mike Devine</i> | C (305) 495-1961 | |
| <i>Ronnie Haligman</i> | C (561) 859-6959 | |
| <i>Adam Herman</i> | C (913) 549-2637 | |
| <i>David Kissell</i> | C (305) 724-7288 | |
| <i>Mark Latoria</i> | C (954) 494-7588 | |