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TWO HURRICANE SEASONS

There are two main hurricane seasons in the United States, each covering a different ocean basin and with its own timing: Atlantic Hurricane Season, whose official dates are June 1–November 30. Its specific geographic region of the ocean encompasses the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico. Peak activity for the Atlantic is late summer, especially August–October, with the highest frequency in early September.

The Eastern Pacific Hurricane Season official dates are May 15 – November 30. Its specific geographic region of the ocean is the Eastern Pacific Ocean, west of Mexico and Central America. Peak activity is July–September. Pacific storms are less likely to directly hit the U.S. mainland; they most affect Mexico, Central America, and the far western U.S. coast.

“It’s important to maintain operations during extreme weather events, if possible”



The key difference between the two is the Atlantic has a higher chance of U.S. landfalls. The Pacific is less likely to produce direct hits on the mainland weather. In short, if you’re in Florida or other U.S. coastal areas, you should be prepared for both seasons, but the Atlantic season is the one that poses the greatest direct threat to your region.

An Emergency Action Plan (EAP) reduces risks by preparing people, organizations, and communities to respond quickly, safely, and effectively when an emergency occurs. It works by combining prevention, preparedness, and coordination to minimize loss of life, injury, property damage, and operational disruption.

1. Risk Assessment

2. Written EAP

PREPAREDNESS MATTERS

3. SUPPORT REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND CONTINUITY

A risk assessment to understand potential threats (natural disasters, industrial accidents, public health emergencies, etc.) and the vulnerabilities of the people, facilities, and resources involved. This step ensures that protective actions are tailored to the most likely hazards. This can be the first step toward writing an EAP.

In workplaces, EAPs meet legal requirements (e.g., OSHA standards) and help maintain business continuity by protecting operations and ensuring a safe return to work (Occupational Safety and Health Administration).

In summary, an EAP mitigates risks by anticipating hazards, defining clear actions, coordinating resources, training personnel, and integrating with broader preparedness efforts. This structured approach reduces uncertainty, speeds response, and protects people and assets during unpredictability.

Continue to read my perspectives to learn about emergency response, emergency recovery, continuity of operations, etc.