

SAFFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE WIND SCALE

| CATEGORY | WIND VELOCITY (MPH) |
|------------|---------------------|
| Category 1 | 74 to 95 |
| Category 2 | 96 to 110 |
| Category 3 | 111 to 130 |
| Category 4 | 131 to 155 |
| Category 5 | 156 and over |

LEGEND

Potential Storm Tide Heights (FT)

| Evacuation Levels | Potential Storm Tide Heights (FT) |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Zone A - Evacuate red areas and all manufactured home residents | To 7' |
| Zone B - Evacuate red and orange areas and all manufactured home residents | To 15' |
| Zone C - Evacuate red, orange and yellow areas and all manufactured home residents | To 26' |
| Zone D - Evacuate red, orange, yellow and green areas and all manufactured homes | To 33' |
| Zone E - Evacuate red, orange, yellow, green and purple areas and all manufactured home residents | To 35' |

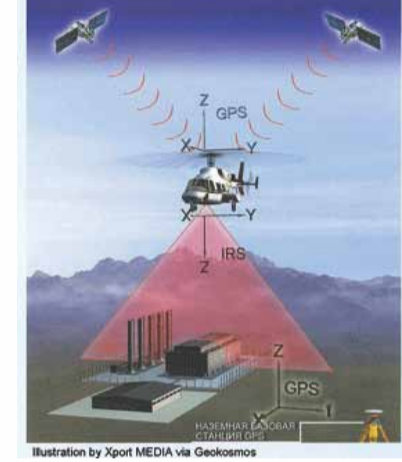
Evacuation Shelters (Blue square icon)
Evacuation Routes (Purple line icon)



Changes in 2011

New Adjustments in Evacuation Zones

A number of changes have been made in the evacuation zone map for the 2011 season. Notably, a significant number of residents will see their evacuation levels change from previous maps. These changes are due to improvements and enhancements of the SLOSH (Sea, Lake Overland Surge from Hurricanes) model. This program, used by the National Hurricane Center, FEMA and local emergency managers, is a valuable tool when determining areas vulnerable to a hurricane's most dangerous threat – storm surge.



In addition to the new changes and assumptions in the SLOSH model, the State of Florida provided a finer level of detail in the ground elevation information collected through LIDAR – flying over land, a laser is used to measure elevation above ground at millions of points along the coast.

We know hurricanes are not always "well-behaved" in their track or "average" in size or forward speed. For example, In 2005 Hurricane Katrina was a Category 3 at landfall, yet broke the record of storm surge set by Category 5 Camille in 1969. In 2008, Hurricane Ike – a large Category 2 storm brought up to 24 feet of surge to Galveston Island and the Bolivar Peninsula in Texas. In 2011, faster computers allowed programmers to consider a greater number of storm scenarios. By simulating more than 13,000 hypothetical storms in SLOSH, more scenarios can be considered when facing a real-life storm headed our way.



Don't let the category of storm lull you into a false security. Storms like Hurricane Ike proved that lower intensity storms can still pack a punch.

Why new colors?

In addition to the changes in evacuation zones themselves, you may notice a different color scheme. This is not accidental. Emergency management officials want to emphasize the danger level within each zone. If you live or work directly on the coast in Evacuation Level A (RED), you are at serious risk from storm surge in a Category 1 Hurricane and you could receive up to 35+ ft. of storm surge in a category 5 Hurricane with violent wave action along the coast. While the surge is reduced as the storm moves inland, remember that an adult cannot stand in 18 inches of moving storm surge.

This improved data represents the latest state-of-the-art forecasting. Please carefully review your evacuation zone information in preparation for the season.



CHARLOTTE COUNTY