

Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region Regional Behavioral Analysis

Prepared by

EARL J. BAKER

HAZARDS MANAGEMENT GROUP, INC.



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.



CREDITS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Funding was authorized by the Florida Legislature through House Bill 7121, as a result of the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons. Provisions of this bill require the Division of Emergency Management to update all Regional Evacuation Studies in the State and inexorably tied the Evacuation Studies and Growth Management. As a result, this study addresses both Emergency Management and Growth Management data needs. Funds were also provided by the Federal Emergency

Management Agency (FEMA) with all money administered through the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd., Tallahassee, 32399. (www.floridadisaster.org)

Local match was provided by Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor and Union Counties. The Council acknowledges and extends its appreciation to the following agencies and people for assistance in the development of this study:

Dr. Earl J. Baker, Ph.D., Hazards Management Group for the analysis of the behavioral survey data and development of the regional behavioral assumptions, which is a critical component to the Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program.

Florida Division of Emergency Management

David Halstead, Director
Sandy Meyer, Hurricane Program Manager
Richard Butgereit, GIS Manager



Northeast Florida Regional Council

Jeffrey Alexander, Statewide Program Manager

Florida Emergency Preparedness Association

For their support in this statewide effort



County Emergency Management Agencies

David Donnelly, Alachua County
Brian Johns, Bradford County
Ronnie McCardle and Shayne Morgan, Columbia County
Tim Alexander and Scott Garner, Dixie County
Ron Mills, Gilchrist County
Henry Land, Hamilton County
Alton Scott, Lafayette County
Tom Cisco, Madison County
Kimberly Thomas, Suwannee County
Jeffery Manning and Dustin Hinkel, Taylor County
Doug York, Union County



Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Methods	2
Data Collection and Sample Sizes	2
Questionnaire	3
Use of Survey Findings	3
Planning Assumptions for Residents	6
Organization of Tables	6
Working Data Tables	7
Evacuation Rates	8
Out-of-County Trips	9
Type of Refuge	10
Percent of Available Vehicles	10
Evacuation Timing	11
Planning Assumptions for Vacationers	14

List of Appendixes

Appendix A Planning Assumptions

- Appendix A-1 Planning Assumptions for Alachua County
- Appendix A-2 Planning Assumptions for Bradford County
- Appendix A-3 Planning Assumptions for Columbia County
- Appendix A-4 Planning Assumptions for Dixie County
- Appendix A-5 Planning Assumptions for Gilchrist County
- Appendix A-6 Planning Assumptions for Hamilton County
- Appendix A-7 Planning Assumptions for Lafayette County
- Appendix A-8 Planning Assumptions for Madison County
- Appendix A-9 Planning Assumptions for Suwannee County
- Appendix A-10 Planning Assumptions for Taylor County
- Appendix A-11 Planning Assumptions for Union County

Appendix B Working Data Tables

- Appendix B-1 Dixie County Working Data Tables
- Appendix B-2 Taylor County Working Data Tables
- Appendix B-3 Non-coastal County Working Data Tables
- Appendix B-4 North Central Region Working Data Tables

Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Behavioral Analysis

North Central Florida Region

I. Introduction

A study was conducted to provide guidance in selecting behavioral assumptions to be used in evacuation transportation modeling and shelter planning. For residents the process included telephone interviews with residents of the region and analysis of that and other data to derive indications of how the population would respond in the event of certain threats, most notably hurricanes. The SRES survey data was used in conjunction with data from previous evacuation surveys to derive probable behaviors to be used as planning assumptions. For tourists planning assumptions were based on generalizations about tourist behavior in hurricane evacuations derived from previous studies. SRES transportation and shelter analyses might employ behavioral assumptions that differ from those found in this document.

Planning assumptions were developed for five evacuation behaviors:

- **Evacuation rate** – the percentage of people who will leave their home (residents) or accommodation (vacationers) to go someplace safer in response to a hurricane threat
- **Out-of-county trips** – Percent of evacuating households (residents) or parties (vacationers) who will travel to destinations out of their county of residence (residents) or accommodation (vacationers)
- **Type of refuge** – Percent of evacuating households (residents) or parties (vacationers) who will seek refuge in public shelters, the homes of friends and relatives, hotels and motels, and other locations such as churches and workplaces. For vacationers their own residence constituted an additional type of refuge.
- **Percent of available vehicles** – Vehicles that will be used by evacuating households (residents) or parties (vacationers) as a percentage of the total number of vehicles available in the household that could be used
- **Evacuation timing** – Percent of total evacuating households (residents) or parties (vacationers) who will leave their homes (residents) or accommodations

(vacationers) at various times, with respect to when an evacuation notice is issued by public officials.

II. Methods

A. Data Collection and Sample Sizes

To support the behavioral analysis for residents, telephone interviews were conducted by Kerr & Downs Research with 2150 residents of the North Central Florida region – 400 in each coastal county and 150 in each non-coastal county. More interviews were done in coastal counties so that distinctions could be made among hurricane evacuation zones within the coastal counties. The 400 interviews in coastal counties were allocated among evacuation zones after consultation with county emergency management officials in each county. Sample sizes, also broken down according to whether the respondent lived in a site-built home or a mobile home (including manufactured homes), are shown in Table 1. The total in Table 1 excludes respondents whose residence could not be identified as site-built or mobile home.

Table 1. Sample sizes in North Central Florida counties

	Site-built Homes	Mobile Homes	SB + MH
Dixie Cat 1-2	116	80	196
Dixie Cat 3-5	42	54	96
Dixie Non-surge	52	46	98
Taylor Cat 1-2	124	71	195
Taylor Cat 3-5	55	43	98
Taylor Non-surge	86	14	100
Alachua (Non-coastal)	133	16	149
Bradford (Non-coastal)	115	34	149
Columbia (Non-coastal)	115	35	150
Gilchrist (Non-coastal)	76	71	147
Hamilton (Non-coastal)	103	47	150
Lafayette (Non-coastal)	104	42	146
Madison (Non-coastal)	112	36	148
Suwannee (Non-coastal)	89	61	150
Union (Non-coastal)	106	44	150
TOTAL	1428	694	2122

Some questions in the survey were asked of only a portion of the sample. For example, only respondents who were living in the region in 2004 were asked about their response in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne. Only those who left their homes to go someplace safer in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne were asked where they went when

they left their homes. Therefore, for certain questions, sample sizes were smaller than the figures shown in Table 1.

Other surveys with the public have been conducted with respect to hurricane evacuation. At least some of the North Central Florida counties were included in surveys conducted following Charley, Frances, and Jeanne, but the 2007 survey included questions about those storms with a larger sample.

B. Questionnaire

Questions used in the telephone interviews were developed for use statewide as part of the Statewide Regional Evacuation Study. They were supplemented by questions submitted by the Regional Planning Council on behalf of counties in the region. Most questions in the survey dealt with hurricane evacuation:

- Information sources
- Perceived vulnerability
- Evacuation intentions
- Obstacles to evacuation
- Evacuation behavior in past hurricane threats
- Demographics

In addition to the hurricane questions, a portion of respondents in each county were asked questions about evacuation in freshwater flooding, hazardous material accidents, wildfires, and nuclear power plant accidents.

Responses to all questions in the survey are reported in the *Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program: North Central Florida Region Behavioral Survey Report*, prepared by Kerr & Downs Research, including a copy of the questionnaire.

C. Use of Survey Findings

Responses to individual survey questions alone are not usually good indicators of how residents will respond in actual threats. A mix of the following indicators was used in deriving behavioral assumptions to use in planning:

- Intended responses
- Responses in past threats
- Responses in past threats in other locations
- Factors usually correlated with actual response

1. Intended Responses

Some of the survey questions asked respondents what they would do in certain situations – whether they would evacuate, where they would go, and so forth. Answers to those questions constitute intended responses and they provide a very straightforward indicator of behavior. Unfortunately, intended responses often do not match actual responses. That is, people often don't do what they said they would do. In some cases there are statistical adjustments to intended responses that result in much closer matches to actual behavior. For example, in most locations actual use of public shelters is only about half the level indicated by intended response surveys.

2. Actual Responses

A number of survey questions asked interviewees how they responded in past hurricane threats. North Central Florida survey participants were asked about their evacuation behavior in Hurricanes Charley, Frances, and Jeanne. Responses in past threats can be good predictors of future response, but only if the past threats are similar to future threats. In at least some counties of the North Central Florida Region threats from Hurricanes Charley, Frances, and Jeanne were not as serious as threats that could be posed by future storms. Therefore, the evacuation participation rates observed in those storms are not necessarily good indicators of what it is reasonable to plan for in future threats. For other behaviors such as type of refuge and destination, past responses can be compared for consistency from one evacuation to another and can be used as a comparison with intended responses.

3. Past Response in Other Locations

Although all places are different, responses and patterns observed in one set of locations are often good indicators of what can occur elsewhere, when conditions are similar. This is particularly useful when planning for threats for which there is no reliable response data for similar threats for the region. As part of the SRES, twelve different hurricane threats were asked about in one county or another. In addition, public response has been documented in many other hurricane threats both in and out of Florida, some of which are relevant to planning in the North Central Florida region. For example, in the great majority of evacuations fewer than 15% of evacuees leave on their own, prior to an evacuation notice being issued by public officials. Due to the consistency of that finding, it is reasonable to apply it to the North Central Florida counties.

4. Statistical Predictors

Data from other hurricane evacuation surveys like those described above have been analyzed statistically to identify factors that have been correlated with evacuation behavior. Certain variables have been found to predict actual response better than

others. For example, perceived vulnerability, actual vulnerability (e.g., evacuation zone), housing type, and hearing evacuation orders are all good predictors of whether residents will evacuate. The SRES survey measured perceived vulnerability, evacuation zone, housing type, and expectation of being told to evacuate, and those factors were combined to provide an indication of whether interviewees would evacuate in certain storm threats, from certain locations, and from certain types of housing. Other variables were used to provide an indication of other evacuation behaviors.

5. Combining Information

There is no simple one-rule-fits-all technique for using the above information in deriving behavioral assumptions for planning. The best solution is to employ the best available mix of indicators, relying most heavily on the best information available for each behavior and scenario in question, for a particular county and storm threat. When good, reliable actual response information was available for a certain storm threat scenario, it was relied on more than other types of information. When actual response information was lacking, a combination of intended response, trends from other locations, and application of predictor variables was used.

D. Sample Size Considerations

SRES survey statistics were derived from the sample described previously (section I.A. above). The sample provides an estimate of values for the population of people from which the sample was drawn. For example, a sample of Taylor County residents was interviewed for the purpose of estimating how the larger population of Taylor County residents would respond to the same questions.

The sampling plan used in the SRES survey was designed to provide statistically useful county-level data, given budgetary constraints. However, sample estimates become less reliable statistically when the responses are disaggregated, as they were in the analyses conducted as part of the SRES. When responses are broken down by evacuation zone within a county and then by housing type, population-level differences among zones and between housing types are not always as large as they might appear in the sample. This is because sampling error increases when sample size decreases. Therefore, differences in the sample might not be large enough to support a conclusion that similar differences exist in the population from which the sample was selected, due to sampling error.

Aggregating results across counties helps overcome zonal and housing disaggregation problems. However, county variations – if they exist – are masked when results are aggregated at the regional level. The analysis looked at survey results at both the county and regional levels, relying on county-level data to the extent that sample sizes justified that level of analysis, but relying more on regional data when county-level sample sizes were too small.

This is especially true for actual response data. Many SRES respondents were not living in their current county when past storm threats occurred, so they were not asked about their response in those storms. If a resident was living in the area at the time but didn't evacuate, that person couldn't be asked where he or she went (e.g., public shelter, out-of-county). Therefore, for certain actual response questions, regional statistics were more meaningful than county statistics.

III. Planning Assumptions for Residents

A. Organization of Tables

Planning assumptions for residents are shown in Appendix A. Appearing below each table there is a brief description of the content of the table. At the beginning of the appendices there is an explanation of how to read the tables.

1. Coastal Counties

For each coastal county there are 14 tables:

1. Evacuation rate for site-built homes
2. Out-of-county trip rates for site-built homes
3. Percent of available vehicles to be used by site-built homes
4. Public shelter use rates for site-built homes
5. Friend and relative use rates for site-built homes
6. Hotel and motel use rates for site-built homes
7. Other refuge use rates for site-built homes
8. Evacuation rate for site-built homes
9. Out-of-county trip rates for mobile and manufactured homes
10. Percent of available vehicles to be used by mobile and manufactured homes
11. Public shelter use rates for mobile and manufactured homes
12. Friend and relative use rates for mobile and manufactured homes
13. Hotel and motel use rates for mobile and manufactured homes
14. Other refuge use rates for mobile and manufactured homes

In each table for coastal counties there are planning assumptions for six evacuation zones:

1. Areas needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from category 1 hurricanes
2. Areas needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from category 2 hurricanes

3. Areas needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from category 3 hurricanes
4. Areas needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from category 4 hurricanes
5. Areas needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from category 5 hurricanes
6. Areas not needing to evacuate due to storm surge flooding from hurricanes

Zones were defined relative to zones currently used by each county. In instances where counties currently aggregate zones the planning assumptions were interpolated for intermediate zones. For example, if a county used zones 1-2, 3, and 4-5, trends across those zones were used to specify assumptions for zones 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

2. Non-coastal Counties

For each non-coastal county there are seven tables. Data for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes are shown in the same tables for non-coastal counties because there are no surge-related evacuation zones. The tables for non-coastal counties are:

1. Evacuation rate for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes
2. Out-of-county trip rates for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes
3. Percent of available vehicles to be used by site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes
4. Public shelter use rates for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes
5. Friend and relative use rates for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes
6. Hotel and motel use rates for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes
7. Other refuge use rates for site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Within each table planning assumptions are provided for category 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 hurricanes.

B. Working Data Tables

Responses for all survey questions are included in the Survey Data Report prepared by Kerr & Downs Research. In deriving planning assumptions, responses to certain questions are more important than others, and they are used more effectively if organized differently than as they appear in the Survey Data Report. The most salient

variables from the survey were put into working data tables for use in supporting the derivation of planning assumptions, and the tabulations appear as Appendix B. There is an appendix for each of the coastal counties, a combined appendix for the non-coastal counties, and an appendix for the region.

The tabulations include responses to questions about perceived vulnerability, intended response, and actual response in past hurricane threats. The tables are arrayed to facilitate inspection of responses most relevant to derivation of specific planning assumptions (evacuation rate, destinations, refuge, vehicles). If there were too few responses to a question for the data to be statistically useful, cells in tables were left blank (with a hyphen in the cell). The tables in the working data table appendices are not intended to be replacements for the more complete description of the survey data included in the Survey Data Report. Readers should refer to the Survey Data Report for a more thorough understanding of the questions used to generate the background data tables.

The regional aggregation of background data is more reliable statistically due to the larger sample size, particularly for actual response data and when looking at responses separately by zone or housing type. County data was used to differentiate planning assumptions among counties when differences were large enough to warrant differentiation.

C. Evacuation Rates

Evacuation rates refer to the percentage of people who will leave their homes to go someplace safer during a hurricane threat. This is a critical variable for planning because it drives the number of vehicles on the roadways during an evacuation. Responses will vary even for hurricanes of the same intensity, depending on how great the threat appears to be to one's specific location, as well as other factors. Evacuation rates on the periphery of warning areas tend to be lower than in areas closest to the projected path of a threatening storm. A strong category 4 hurricane which has maintained its intensity for a day or more prior to landfall will elicit greater response than one which intensifies from a 2 to a 4 just six hours prior to landfall or one which weakens from a 4 to a 2 twelve hours prior to landfall. Both media attention and actions by public officials will vary from one strong category 4 hurricane to another due to similar considerations. A large category 4 storm will receive greater attention from media and officials than a small category 4 storm (e.g., Floyd, "Andrew's Big Brother"). Actions by public officials have a great impact on evacuation rate. People are much more likely to evacuate, especially in strong storms, when they believe they have been ordered to evacuate than when they believe they have received a recommendation to evacuate or haven't been told at all whether they should evacuate. A problem is that many people (often 30% in category 1 evacuation zones) fail to hear, comprehend, or believe that evacuation orders apply to them. The methods and aggressiveness used to disseminate evacuation notices affect evacuation rates.

The planning assumptions for evacuation rates are the *maximum probable rates*. They assume that a threatening storm of a given category poses its greatest threat to each county. That is,

1. The storm's forecast track is over the county early and throughout at least a full day of the threat.
2. The storm has been at the specified intensity for at least a day of the threat and remains at that intensity until landfall.
3. The storm makes landfall in the county.

These conditions aren't met very often, and recent threats in the North Central Florida region have not generated evacuation rates as high as some of those in the planning assumptions. In fact in the 12 storms asked about in one county or another as part of the SRES the highest evacuation rates observed for site-built homes in the category 1 evacuation zone in any county was 80% (Santa Rosa in Ivan and Nassau in Floyd). But evacuation rates over 90% have been documented in other threats (e.g., Escambia in Frederic, parts of Pinellas in Elena, most of coastal Georgia and southern South Carolina in Floyd, and Galveston, Texas in Rita).

Applying the county planning assumptions to the entire region overstates evacuation rate for the region, because not every county in the region will meet the conditions. However, one doesn't know in advance the county to which they will apply, if any.

The planning assumptions assume that officials issue mandatory evacuation orders for surge-related evacuation zones for hurricanes of corresponding intensities (e.g., everyone in the category 1 evacuation zone is ordered to evacuate in a category 1 hurricane). It also assumes that all mobile homes and residents of manufactured housing are ordered to evacuate for hurricanes of all intensities.

The planning assumptions include shadow evacuation – people leaving from areas and structures not ordered by officials to evacuate. These assumptions can add substantially to the total number of people evacuating and generating shelter demand, but the phenomenon exists, particularly when conditions such as those enumerated above apply (storm is forecast for an extended period to strike the county, maintains its intensity, and makes landfall in the county). One reason that shadow evacuation occurs is that many people have misconceptions about their vulnerability (see Appendix B).

D. Out-of-County Trips

Many evacuees go farther than necessary to reach safety, and the planning assumptions indicate the percentage of evacuees who will go to destinations outside their own county. The Survey Data Report lists the actual destination (i.e., city) where intended evacuees said they would go and where actual evacuees have gone in the

past, if they said they would go or went beyond their own neighborhoods. Going out-of-county can increase evacuation clearance times but has occurred in the past and will in the future until officials are more successful at dissuading evacuees from doing so. Very few out-of-county evacuees seek refuge in public shelters. The great majority go to the homes of friends and relatives or to hotels and motels.

E. Type of Refuge

There are separate tables for the percentage of evacuees who will go to public shelters, the homes of friends and relatives, hotels and motels, and other types of refuge (such as churches, workplaces, and second homes). Survey respondents tend to overstate their likelihood of using public shelters and understate their likelihood of going to the homes of friends and relatives. Actual refuge use is the best indicator, but in the North Central Florida region there have been too few evacuees in past hurricane threats included in the survey to provide statistically reliable estimates for future planning. Planning assumptions for the counties reflect a reduced value of the intended public shelter use figures unless actual response values were consistent with the intended behavior. The ability of evacuees to actually go to their intended refuge or to the places they have gone in the past will depend of the availability of those refuges in future threats.

F. Percent of Available Vehicles

Many evacuating households tend to take only a portion of the vehicles available to them, mainly to avoid separating the family more than necessary. The planning assumptions indicate the percentage of vehicles available to households that will be used in an evacuation. The Survey Data Report includes the number of vehicles available to evacuating households and the number they would take. The percent-of-available figures are derived from those data. Although planners could use the number of vehicles per household from the SRES survey and reported in the Survey Data Report, census data should provide better statistical estimates of the number of vehicles available to households, to which the percent-of-available multipliers can be applied. The SRES survey asked only about intended vehicle use, but a large number of post-storm surveys have asked about actual vehicle use, and the intended use figures tend to match the actual use figures well.

G. Evacuation Timing

Not all evacuees leave at the same time. Some leave before public officials issue evacuation notices, some leave very soon following issuance of evacuation notices, and some wait until shortly before they expect the threatening storm to arrive.

1. Evidence from Past Evacuations

Many surveys documenting response following hurricane evacuations have asked evacuees to indicate the time and date when they departed their homes. The responses have been graphed to depict cumulative evacuation curves. The curves show how the evacuation (on the y-axis) grew over time (on the x-axis), typically with a few people leaving early and then increasing to the point at which 100% of the evacuees had eventually departed. The curves indicate when vehicles enter the evacuation network as evacuating vehicles, not when they reached their destinations or when they made other trips in the network prior to evacuating.

In general a graph of when evacuees depart often looks like the letter "S." In some evacuations the "S" is compressed laterally (i.e., over time) to appear thin and upright. Those curves occur when all departures occur in a relatively short period of time. They usually happen when evacuation notices were not issued early enough due to an unexpected change in a storm's track, forward speed, or intensity. By the time evacuation notices are issued, little time remains before anticipated landfall, so evacuees leave with a sense of urgency corresponding to the threat. This would be referred to as a relatively "fast" or "quick" response.

In other evacuations the "S" is stretched laterally and covers more of the length of the line on which it appears, with departures being distributed over a longer length of time. It looks "flatter." In those cases evacuation notices were issued well in advance of anticipated landfall of the storm, and residents were aware that they had the luxury of waiting longer before departing if they choose to do so. Some evacuees do wait longer before leaving, but not all do. Departures are distributed over a longer period of time than in the first example. This might be referred to as a "slow" response.

There are also evacuation timing curves that fall between those two, resulting in an "S" that is less compressed than the first, but less stretched than the second. This sort of evacuation results when evacuation notices are issued earlier than in the first example, but not as early as in the second case.

In all three scenarios evacuees collectively take as much time as they believe is available to them. Perceptions about the urgency of the evacuation account for variations in whether the evacuation is "quick," "slow," or in between ("normal").

2. Curves for Planning

The three evacuation timing scenarios described above are depicted graphically in Figure 1, reflecting the three versions of the letter “S.” The slowest of the three curves assumes that evacuation notices were issued at least 24 hours before landfall. The fastest of the three assumes that evacuation notices were issued just 12 hours prior to the anticipated onset of hurricane conditions.

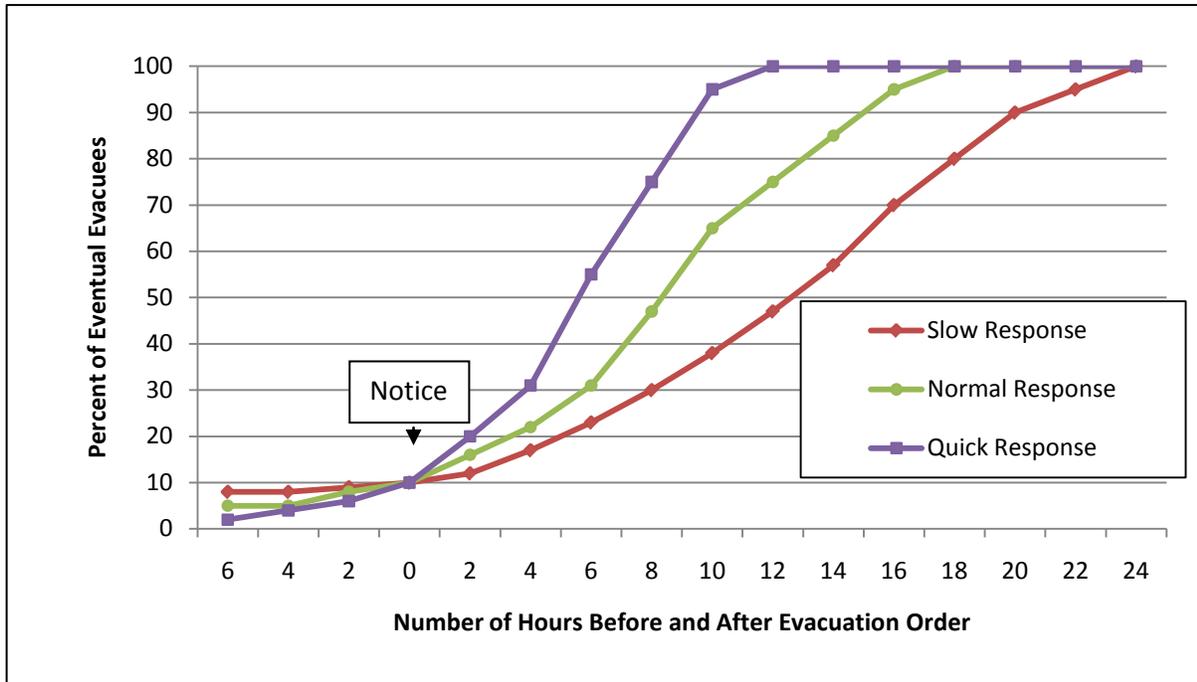


Figure 1. Evacuation timing curves for planning

3. Variations in the Curves

The haste in which evacuees depart is mainly a function of the perceived urgency of leaving sooner rather than later. Variations from storm to storm are usually a function of forecasts. If a forecast changes to indicate that landfall will occur sooner than previously anticipated, more people will started leaving. If intensity of a storm increases, indicating that additional areas of a community need to evacuate, departures from those areas will increase. These changes influence public response primarily through evacuation notices and instructions provided by local officials. Officials can significantly affect the distribution of departures by when they issue evacuation notices and how they word the notices and related announcements.

In each threat scenario occupants of less vulnerable areas (e.g., inland) will tend to wait longer to evacuate than those living in more hazardous locations (e.g., beaches). Variation in the curves is a function of variation in the perceived urgency of evacuating promptly, not demographics.

People prefer not to evacuate at night but will do so if necessary. Examples are Eloise, Elena, and Opal. Relatively few people leave prior to the issuance of evacuation notices by officials. People are willing to leave before watches and warnings are posted by the National Hurricane Center if asked to do so by local officials.

4. Examples of Actual Response Curves

Respondents to the SRES survey were not asked when they departed in past evacuations because too much time had passed between the evacuations and the interviews to trust the accuracy of recollections. The questions would also have made the interviews unacceptably lengthy. There are ample actual response curves that have been documented in other surveys.

Two-day Evacuations

If officials issue evacuation notices more than 24 hours prior to anticipated landfall, evacuation departures will be distributed over a period longer than 24 hours. Some evacuees will leave shortly after the evacuation notice during daylight hours, then departures will essentially stop on the evening of the first day, and then resume on the morning of the second day.

Most of the recent evacuations in Florida and elsewhere have taken place over a period of more than 24 hours. This has been the result of evacuation notices having been issued more than 24 hours prior to arrival of the storms. Curves were constructed for 11 different coastal regions in Floyd, for example, including four regions in Florida, and all 11 curves were distributed over more than a 24-hour period. All four of the 2004 major hurricanes in Florida (Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne) had evacuations that covered more than 24 hours, including in non-coastal counties. Evacuation departures in Katrina in Mississippi and Louisiana and in Rita in Texas in 2005 occurred over a period of two days or more. The same was true of Bertha and Fran in South Carolina in 1996, Georges in Florida in 1998, Lili in Texas and Louisiana in 2002, and Isabel in Virginia and Maryland in 2003.

One-day Evacuations

The prevalence of two-evacuations stems from good forecasts and a precautionary approach by public safety officials, particularly in stronger storms. If the National Hurricane Center goes forward with plans to extend the lead times for Hurricane

Watches and Warnings by 12 hours, early issuance of evacuation notices will probably continue.

However, good early forecasts won't always be the case, or for other reasons evacuations notices won't be issued early enough to afford the luxury of having two days in which to evacuate. In those instances evacuations in certain areas will need to be rushed to completion following issuance of evacuation notices, and the duration of evacuations will be less than two days. If the goal of clearance time calculations is to estimate the minimum amount of time necessary to complete an evacuation safely, response curves of shorter duration than two days should be assumed.

The quickest of the one-day curves assumes that all evacuees depart within 12 hours of an evacuation notice being issued, with just 10% having left prior to the evacuation notice. Examples of approximately 12-hour response curves are Broward and Miami-Dade Counties in Andrew in 1992, Pinellas County in Elena in 1985, and Escambia County in Frederic in 1979. Storms in which evacuation departures were distributed over a 12 to 18 hour period include David in Miami-Dade in 1979 and Opal in northwest Florida in 1995. Eloise in northwest Florida in 1975 is a rare example of evacuation departures occurring over a period of just six hours, but in some locations as little as 45% of the public evacuated.

IV. Planning Assumptions for Vacationers

Compared to residents, there is relatively little data documenting how vacationers respond to hurricane threats, and no SRES survey was conducted with vacationers to ascertain their intentions. Recommendations for behavioral assumptions for tourists are derived from intended-response survey findings with visitors to other locations and from existing data on how vacationers have responded in other locations, including the Carolinas.

A. Evacuation Rates

There is no evidence that vacationers are reluctant to evacuate when a hurricane interrupts their visit to a coastal community. Based on observations of vacationer behavior in other locations and surveys in other locations concerning intended responses, it is reasonable to assume that 90% to 95% of vacationers will evacuate their accommodations *if evacuation orders are issued*.

B. Type of Refuge

Officials sometimes report a large number of vacationers in public shelters, but they represent a very small percentage of the total visitor population. Fewer than 5% of the evacuating vacationers will go to public shelters. Between 25% and 50% will seek inland hotels and motels. The remainder will return home or stay with friends and relatives in Florida, although the number returning home will depend on the distances

traveled by tourists from home. Those most likely to return home live within a one-day drive of where they vacation.

C. Destinations

Up to 5% of tourist evacuees will stay within the county where their vacation accommodations were located or go to a nearby county to use a public shelter. At least half will go elsewhere in Florida to continue their vacation or wait out the storm. Up to half will return home, if they live within a one-day drive.

D. Vehicle Use

The great majority of tourists have a vehicle available to them when on vacation, often their own. Virtually all of the vehicles will be used in evacuating, either to other tourist destinations, home, or airports.

E. Evacuation Timing

Tourists leave at least as early as residents. The same curves used for residents should be used for tourists, unless officials order vacationers to evacuate earlier.

This page intentionally left blank.



**STATEWIDE
REGIONAL
EVACUATION
STUDY PROGRAM**

Volume 2-3

**North Central Florida Region
Regional Behavioral Analysis**

APPENDIX 1

Planning Assumptions



Reading the Planning Assumption Tables

Columns

Columns in tables represent threats posed by category 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 hurricanes.

Rows

Rows in tables represent evacuation zones based on anticipated storm surge inundation: i.e., areas for which officials would issue evacuation notices due to the threat of storm surge and waves generated by category 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 hurricanes. The sixth row in tables represents areas inland of the reach of storm surge inundation. Evacuation notices in inland areas (sixth rows of tables) would apply only to mobile homes and manufactured housing.

Cells

Cells in tables represent the evacuation behavior of residents living in the respective evacuation zone when faced with each of the five hurricane threats, e.g., response in a category 3 hurricane by residents living in a category 1 surge evacuation zone. All figures are percentages -- either percent of residents in the zone, percent of evacuees from the zone, or percent of available vehicles.

This page is intentionally left blank.



**STATEWIDE
REGIONAL
EVACUATION**
STUDY PROGRAM

Volume 2-3

**North Central Florida Region
Regional Behavioral Analysis**

APPENDIX A-1

Alachua County Planning Assumptions



This page is intentionally left blank.

Table 1. Alachua County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Alachua Evacuation Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	5	10	20	25	30
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	60	65	75	85	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer in each storm threat scenario. Figures assume that evacuation will be recommended for mobile and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 2. Alachua County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Alachua Out-of-county Trip Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	50	50	55	60	60
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	40	40	45	45	45

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 3. Alachua County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Alachua Vehicle Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	70	70	70	70	70
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Alachua County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Alachua Public Shelter Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Alachua County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Alachua Friend/Relative Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	60	60	60	60	60
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	60	60	60	60	60

Friend/relative use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge at the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Alachua County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

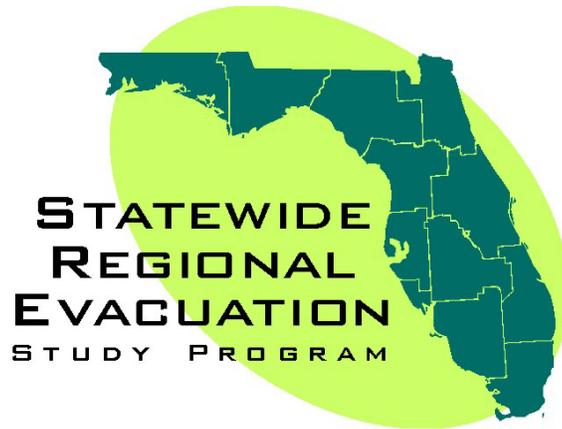
Alachua Hotel/Motel Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Hotel/motel use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Alachua County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Alachua Other Refuge Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	10	10	10	10	10
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX A-2

Bradford County Planning Assumptions



This page is intentionally left blank.

Table 1. Bradford County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Bradford Evacuation Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	5	10	15	25	30
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	50	50	70	85	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer in each storm threat scenario. Figures assume that evacuation will be recommended for mobile and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 2. Bradford County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Bradford Out-of-county Trip Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	65	65	65	65	65
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	50	50	50	55	55

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 3. Bradford County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Bradford Vehicle Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	75	75	75	75	75
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	85	85	85	85	85

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Bradford County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Bradford Public Shelter Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	10	10	10	10	10
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	12	12	12	12	12

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Bradford County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Bradford Friend/Relative Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	65	65	65	65	65
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	70	70	70	70	70

Friend/relative use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge at the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Bradford County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

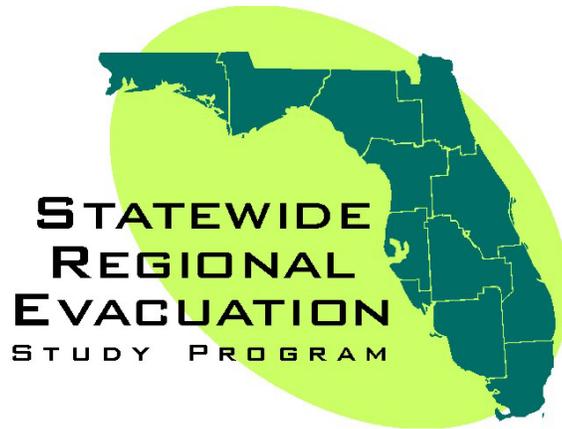
Bradford Hotel/Motel Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Hotel/motel use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Bradford County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Bradford Other Refuge Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	10	10	10	10	10
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	8	8	8	8	8

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX A-3

Columbia County Planning Assumptions



This page is intentionally left blank.

Table 1. Columbia County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Columbia Evacuation Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	5	10	20	25	30
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	60	65	80	90	95

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer in each storm threat scenario. Figures assume that evacuation will be recommended for mobile and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 2. Columbia County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Columbia Out-of-county Trip Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	65	65	65	65	65
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	50	50	50	55	55

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 3. Columbia County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Columbia Vehicle Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	70	70	70	70	70
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	80	80	80	80	80

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Columbia County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Columbia Public Shelter Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	10	10	10	10	10
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Columbia County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Columbia Friend/Relative Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	60	60	60	60	60
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	60	60	60	60	60

Friend/relative use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge at the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Columbia County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

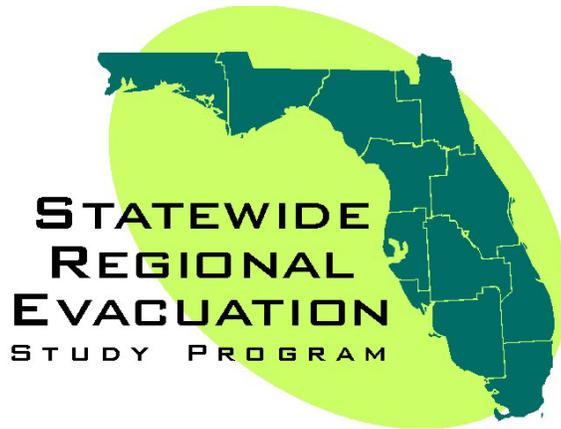
Columbia Hotel/Motel Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Hotel/motel use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Columbia County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Columbia Other Refuge Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.



Volume 2-3
North Central Florida Region
Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX A-4

Dixie County Planning Assumptions



Table 1. Dixie County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes

Dixie Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	70	85	90	95
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	45	65	80	85	90
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	30	65	80	90
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	25	80	85
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	25	50	70
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	15	25	40

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer from each zone in each storm threat scenario. Figures are based on the assumption that officials order evacuation for surge evacuation zones corresponding to storm category, plus all mobile homes and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated. Shaded cells indicate shadow evacuation – evacuation from areas not included in evacuation notices.

Table 2. Dixie County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes

Dixie Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	65	65	65	65	65

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who travel to destinations out of their own county of residence in each storm threat scenario.

Table 3. Dixie County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Dixie Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	70	70	70	70	70

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household from each zone that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Dixie County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Dixie Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	10	10	10

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Dixie County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Dixie Friend/Relative Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	70	70	70	70
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	70	70	70	70	70

Friend/relative rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Dixie County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Dixie Hotel/Motel Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	10	10	10

Hotel/motel rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Dixie County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Dixie Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	10	10	10

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 8. Dixie County evacuation rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Dixie Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	80	85	95	100
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	80	85	95	100
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	70	80	85	95
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	70	80	85	95
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	70	75	80	95
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	65	70	80	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer from each zone in each storm threat scenario. Figures are based on the assumption that officials order evacuation for surge evacuation zones corresponding to storm category, plus all mobile homes and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 9. Dixie County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Dixie Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	70	70
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	70	70
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	60	65	65	70

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence for each threat scenario.

Table 10. Dixie County vehicle use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Dixie Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	80	80	80	80	80

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household from each zone that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 11. Dixie County public shelter use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Dixie Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	12	12
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	12	12	12	12	12
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	12	12	12	12	12

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 12. Dixie County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Dixie Friend/Relative Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	60	60
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	60	60
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	60	60
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	60	60
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	60	60	60	60
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	60	60	60	60

Friend/relative rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 13. Dixie County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

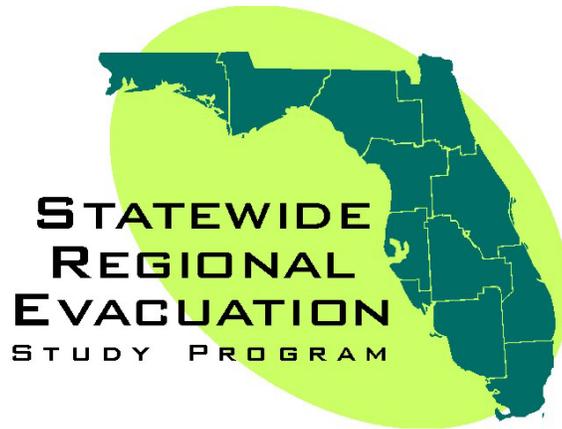
Dixie Hotel/Motel Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	10	10	10

Hotel/motel rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 14. Dixie County other refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Dixie Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Mobile and Manufactured Homes					
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	18	18	18	18	18
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	18	18	18	18	18
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	18	18	18	18	18

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX A-5

Gilchrist County Planning Assumptions



Table 1. Gilchrist County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Gilchrist Evacuation Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	5	10	15	20	25
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	55	60	75	85	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer in each storm threat scenario. Figures assume that evacuation will be recommended for mobile and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 2. Gilchrist County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Gilchrist Out-of-county Trip Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	65	65	65	65	65
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	50	50	50	55	55

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 3. Gilchrist County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Gilchrist Vehicle Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	75	75	75	75	75
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	80	80	80	80	80

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Gilchrist County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Gilchrist Public Shelter Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	10	10	10	10	10
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Gilchrist County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Gilchrist Friend/Relative Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	60	60	60	60	60
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	60	60	60	60	60

Friend/relative use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge at the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Gilchrist County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

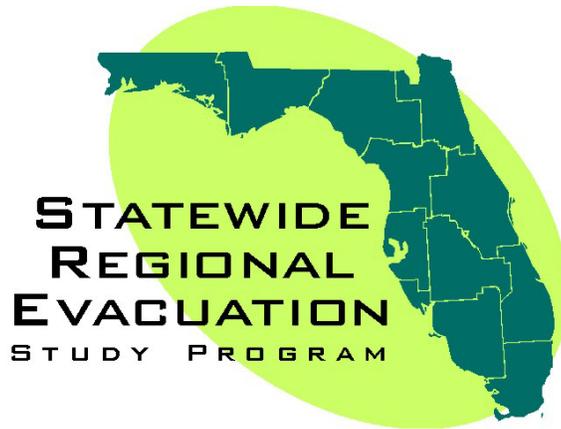
Gilchrist Hotel/Motel Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Hotel/motel use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Gilchrist County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Gilchrist Other Refuge Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	20	20	20	20	20

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX A-6

Hamilton County Planning Assumptions



Table 1. Hamilton County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Hamilton Evacuation Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	10	15	20	25	30
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	55	60	75	85	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer in each storm threat scenario. Figures assume that evacuation will be recommended for mobile and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 2. Hamilton County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Hamilton Out-of-county Trip Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	65	65	65	65	65
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	55	55	60	60	60

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 3. Hamilton County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Hamilton Vehicle Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	70	70	70	70	70
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	80	80	80	80	80

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Hamilton County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Hamilton Public Shelter Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Hamilton County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Hamilton Friend/Relative Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	50	50	50	50	50
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	55	55	55	55	55

Friend/relative use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge at the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Hamilton County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

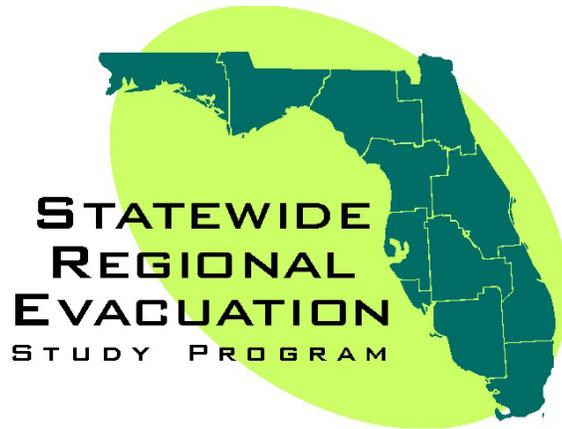
Hamilton Hotel/Motel Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Hotel/motel use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Hamilton County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Hamilton Other Refuge Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	20	20	20	20	20
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX A-7

Lafayette County Planning Assumptions



Table 1. Lafayette County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Lafayette Evacuation Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	10	10	15	25	30
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	55	60	80	85	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer in each storm threat scenario. Figures assume that evacuation will be recommended for mobile and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 2. Lafayette County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Lafayette Out-of-county Trip Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	50	50	55	55	55
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	50	50	50	50	50

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 3. Lafayette County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Lafayette Vehicle Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	75	75	75	75	75
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	80	80	80	80	80

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Lafayette County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Lafayette Public Shelter Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Lafayette County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Lafayette Friend/Relative Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	55	55	55	55	55
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	60	60	60	60	60

Friend/relative use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge at the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Lafayette County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

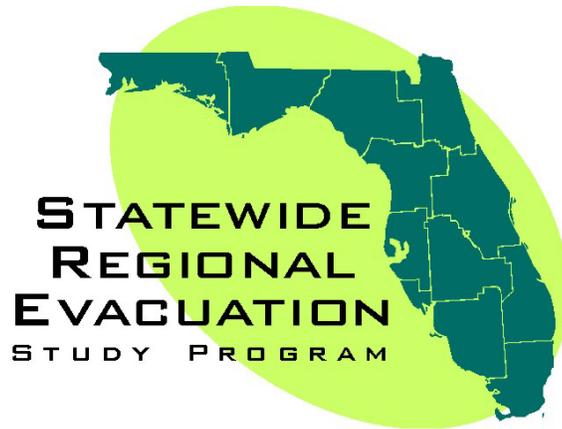
Lafayette Hotel/Motel Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Hotel/motel use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Lafayette County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Lafayette Other Refuge Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX A-8

Madison County Planning Assumptions



Table 1. Madison County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Madison Evacuation Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	10	15	20	25	30
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	55	60	70	75	85

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer in each storm threat scenario. Figures assume that evacuation will be recommended for mobile and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 2. Madison County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Madison Out-of-county Trip Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	55	55	55	55	55
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	55	55	55	55	55

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 3. Madison County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Madison Vehicle Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	70	70	70	70	70
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Madison County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Madison Public Shelter Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	12	12	12	12	12
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Madison County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Madison Friend/Relative Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	60	60	60	60	60
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	50	50	50	50	50

Friend/relative use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge at the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Madison County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

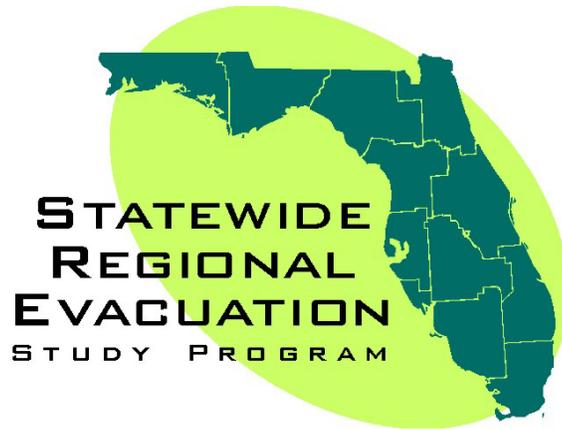
Madison Hotel/Motel Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Hotel/motel use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Madison County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Madison Other Refuge Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	13	13	13	13	13
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	20	20	20	20	20

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX A-9

Suwannee County Planning Assumptions



Table 1. Suwannee County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Suwannee Evacuation Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	5	10	12	20	25
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	55	60	75	80	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer in each storm threat scenario. Figures assume that evacuation will be recommended for mobile and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 2. Suwannee County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Suwannee Out-of-county Trip Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	55	55	55	55	55
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	50	50	50	50	50

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 3. Suwannee County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Suwannee Vehicle Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	70	70	70	70	70
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Suwannee County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Suwannee Public Shelter Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	12	12	12	12	12
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Suwannee County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Suwannee Friend/Relative Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	60	60	60	60	60
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	55	55	55	55	55

Friend/relative use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge at the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Suwannee County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

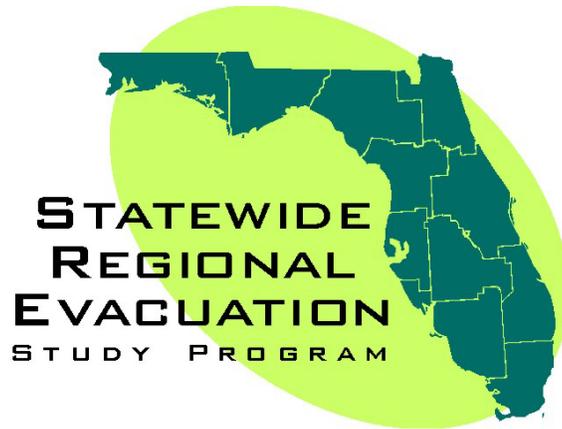
Suwannee Hotel/Motel Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Hotel/motel use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Suwannee County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Suwannee Other Refuge Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	18	18	18	18	18
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX A-10

Taylor County Planning Assumptions



Table 1. Taylor County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes

Taylor Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	60	70	85	90	95
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	45	65	80	85	90
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	35	75	80	90
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	30	80	85
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	25	50	70
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	20	30	40

Evacuation rate indicates the percentage of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer from each zone in each storm threat scenario. Figures are based on the assumption that officials order evacuation for surge evacuation zones corresponding to storm category, plus all mobile homes and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated. Shaded cells indicate shadow evacuation – evacuation from areas not included in evacuation notices.

Table 2. Taylor County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes

Taylor Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	55	55	55	55	55

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who travel to destinations out of their own county of residence in each storm threat scenario.

Table 3. Taylor County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Taylor Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	75	75	75	75	75
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household from each zone that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Taylor County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Taylor Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	5	5	5	5	5
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	12	12	12	12	12

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Taylor County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Taylor Friend/Relative Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	65	65	65	65
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	65	65	65	65	65

Friend/relative rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Taylor County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Taylor Hotel/Motel Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	10	10	10	10	10

Hotel/motel rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Taylor County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes

Taylor Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Site-built Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	13	13	13	13	13

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 8. Taylor County evacuation rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Taylor Evacuation Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	80	85	95	100
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	70	80	85	95	100
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	70	80	85	95
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	70	80	85	95
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	65	70	75	80	95
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	60	65	70	80	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer from each zone in each storm threat scenario. Figures are based on the assumption that officials order evacuation for surge evacuation zones corresponding to storm category, plus all mobile homes and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 9. Taylor County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Taylor Out-of-county Trip Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	60	60
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	60	60
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	50
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	50
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	50	50	50	50	50
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	30	30	30	30	30

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 10. Taylor County vehicle use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Taylor Vehicle Use Rate (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	80	80	80	80	80
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	75	75	75	75	75

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household from each zone that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 11. Taylor County public shelter use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Taylor Public Shelter Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	10	10	10	10	10
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 12. Taylor County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Taylor Friend/Relative Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	55	55	55	55	55
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	55	55	55	55	55

Friend/relative rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 13. Taylor County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

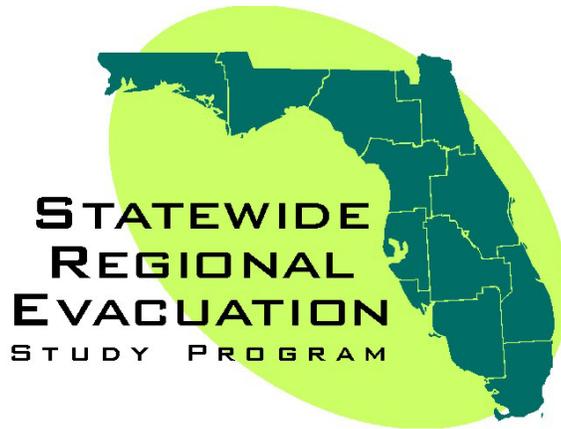
Taylor Hotel/Motel Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Hotel/motel rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 14. Taylor County other refuge use rates for residents living in mobile and manufactured homes

Taylor Other Refuge Use Rates (%)	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Mobile and Manufactured Homes	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4
Cat 1 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 2 Surge Evacuation Zone	20	20	20	20	20
Cat 3 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 4 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Cat 5 Surge Evacuation Zone	15	15	15	15	15
Inland of Surge Evacuation Zones	15	15	15	15	15

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.



Volume 2-3
North Central Florida Region
Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX A-11

Union County Planning Assumptions



Table 1. Union County evacuation rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Union Evacuation Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	5	10	15	20	25
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	60	65	75	80	90

Evacuation rate indicates the percent of residents who will leave their homes to go someplace safer in each storm threat scenario. Figures assume that evacuation will be recommended for mobile and manufactured homes. Figures also assume that the actual storm track passes very close to the area being evacuated.

Table 2. Union County out-of-county trip rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Union Out-of-county Trip Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	55	55	55	55	55
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	40	40	40	50	50

Out-of-county trip rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge outside their own county of residence.

Table 3. Union County vehicle use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Union Vehicle Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	75	75	75	75	75
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	85	85	85	85	85

Vehicle use rate indicates of percentage of vehicles available to the evacuating household that will be used in evacuation in each storm threat scenario.

Table 4. Union County public shelter use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Union Public Shelter Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Public shelter use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in public shelters, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 5. Union County friend/relative refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Union Friend/Relative Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	55	55	55	55	55
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	65	65	65	65	65

Friend/relative use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge at the homes of friends and relatives, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 6. Union County hotel/motel refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

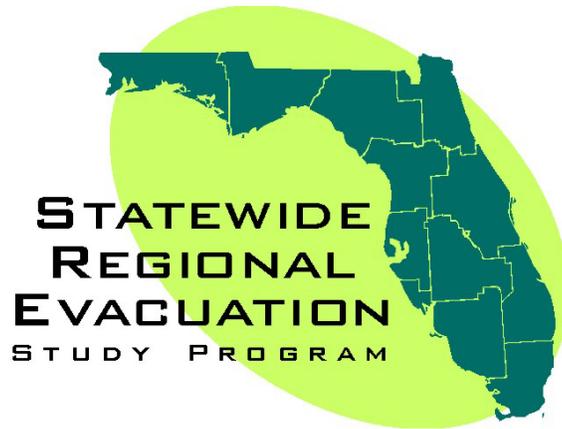
Union Hotel/Motel Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	10	10	10	10	10

Hotel/motel use rate indicates the percent of evacuees who will seek refuge in hotels and motels, in each storm threat scenario.

Table 7. Union County other refuge use rates for residents living in site-built homes and mobile or manufactured homes

Union Other Refuge Use Rates	Storm Threat Scenario				
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Site Built Homes	15	15	15	15	15
Mobile and Manufactured Homes	15	15	15	15	15

Other refuge rate indicates the percent of evacuees from each zone who will seek refuge in locations such as churches, second homes, and workplaces, in each storm threat scenario.



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

APPENDIX B

Working Data Tables

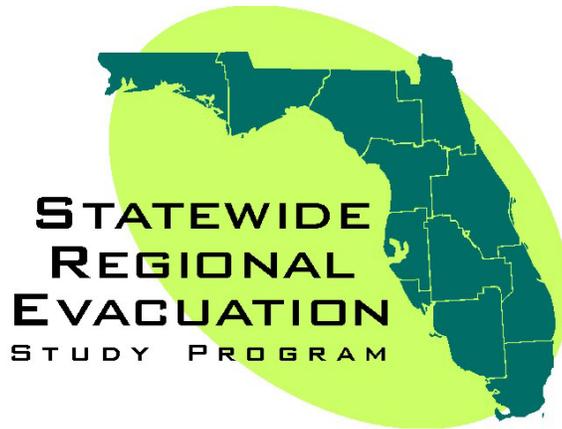


Role of the Working Data Tables

Working data tables display data from the SRES Survey Data Report in a condensed, abbreviated format. **They are not intended to replace the Survey Data Report, which contains more complete descriptions of question wording and sample size information, and should not be used without being familiar with the information in the Survey Data Report.** The working data tables were prepared to facilitate in the use of the SRES survey data in deriving behavioral assumptions for planning. This was accomplished by organizing the survey data most relevant to particular behaviors together and placing as much of it as feasible on the same page to permit at-a-glance perusal of the most relevant information. As a consequence, variable names have been shortened to compress the space needed to display all of the pertinent data, and certain conventions have been applied to serve as reminders about caveats applicable in some instances.

One such caveat involves sample size constraints. If the number of respondents to a question was lower than 10, a dash appears in the respective cell, indicating that the sample size was too small to make useful inferences. If sample sizes were between 10 and 20 respondents, the sample size is shown in parentheses (e.g., n-15). In Tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 the variable "Would Evac in Cat 4-5" has an asterisk and data entries are italicized to indicate that the sample size for that variable is smaller than for others in the same table. In Tables 10 and 12 responses for the variable "Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel" are reported for the county as a whole because there were generally too few respondents to the question within a particular evacuation zone at the county level. The SRES Survey Data Report contains information about actual numbers of responses.

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 as applied to site-built homes, Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8 as applied to mobile homes, and Table 9 contain information relevant to whether respondents will evacuate (i.e., leave their homes to go someplace safer). Tables 10, 11, and 12 summarize data used in projecting the type of refuge evacuees will employ. Tables 13, 14, and 15 pertain to whether evacuees will leave their own county. Table 16 is relevant for predicting the percentage of available vehicles that will be used by evacuating households.



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

Appendix B-1

Dixie County Working Data Tables



Dixie County

Table 1. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 2	35	7	19
Unsafe in Cat 2	41	31	27
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	74	36	48
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	46	39
Would Comply in Cat 2	78	62	65

Table 2. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 3	72	14	29
Unsafe in Cat 3	74	43	50
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	88	67	67
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	64 (n=11)	61 (n=18)
Would Comply in Cat 3	90	69	79

Table 3. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 4-5	81	27	35
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	89	68	69
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	95	81	81
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	91 (n=11)	89 (n=18)
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	95	91	85

Table 4. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Evacuated in Charley	26	4	6
Heard Must	10	4	6
Heard Should	13	11	15
Heard Neither	77	85	79
Evacuated in Frances	20	4	18
Heard Must	8	4	6
Heard Should	10	4	15
Heard Neither	82	92	79
Evacuated in Jeanne	18	0	17
Heard Must	6	4	7
Heard Should	10	8	10
Heard Neither	85	88	83

Dixie County

Table 5. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 2	28	13	13
Unsafe in Cat 2	68	52	54
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	76	63	57
Would Evac in Cat 2	-	78 (n=18)	67 (n=12)
Would Comply in Cat 2	74	78	78

Table 6. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 3	76	17	28
Unsafe in Cat 3	85	63	70
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	98	80	89
Would Evac in Cat 3	-	78 (n=18)	67 (n=12)
Would Comply in Cat 3	91	89	91

Table 7. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 4-5	85	37	44
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	93	80	76
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	98	93	100
Would Evac in Cat 4-5	-	83 (n=18)	92 (n=12)
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	96	96	98

Table 8. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Evacuated in Charley	27	32	17
Heard Must	10	4	6
Heard Should	13	11	15
Heard Neither	77	85	79
Evacuated in Frances	23	24	16
Heard Must	8	4	6
Heard Should	10	4	15
Heard Neither	82	92	79
Evacuated in Jeanne	23	17	16
Heard Must	6	4	7
Heard Should	10	8	10
Heard Neither	85	88	83

Dixie County

Table 9. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne, Depending on Type of Evacuation Notice Heard

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Charley IF		
Heard Must	83 (n=12)	92 (n=12)
Heard Should	35 (n=20)	53 (n=19)
Heard Neither	8	13
Evacuated in Frances IF		
Heard Must	70 (n=10)	-
Heard Should	47 (n=15)	43
Heard Neither	9	10
Evacuated in Jeanne IF		
Heard Must	-	-
Heard Should	23 (n=13)	65 (n=17)
Heard Neither	9	9

Dixie County

Table 10. Intended Use of Public Shelters, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Public Shelter in Cat 2	9	26	15
Public Shelter in Cat 3	10	19	15
Public Shelter in Cat-45	8	24	15
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	50 (n=12)	42 (n=12)	50 (n=10)
Public Shelter in Charley	4	-	-
Public Shelter in Frances	6	-	-
Public Shelter in Jeanne	13 (n=15)	-	-

Table 11. Type of Refuge Used in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Public Shelters		
Charley	7	27
Frances	12	25
Jeanne	15 (n=20)	20
Friends/Relatives		
Charley	74	61
Frances	64	57
Jeanne	75	56
Hotels/Motels		
Charley	4	9
Frances	12	4
Jeanne	10 (n=20)	8
Other		
Charley	11	3
Frances	12	11
Jeanne	0 (n=20)	12

Table 12. Intended Use of Public Shelter, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Public Shelter in Cat 2	23	37	22
Public Shelter in Cat 3	21	32	20
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	19	28	15
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	41 (n=18)	75 (n=20)	27 (n=11)
Public Shelter in Charley	13 (n=16)	50 (n=12)	-
Public Shelter in Frances	20 (n=15)	-	-
Public Shelter in Jeanne	7 (n=14)	-	-

Dixie County

Table 13. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Out of County in Cat 2	67	60	63
Out of County in Cat 3	67	71	69
Out of County in Cat 4-5	73	67	71
Out of County in Charley	74	-	-
Out of County in Frances	77 (n=17)	-	-
Out of County in Jeanne	71 (n=14)	-	-

Table 14. Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Region Total	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Out of County		
Charley	69	33
Frances	63	36
Jeanne	58 (n=19)	36

Table 15. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Out of County In Cat 2	67	60	63
Out of County in Cat 3	67	71	69
Out of County in Cat 4-5	73	67	71
Out of County in Charley	74	-	-
Out of County in Frances	77 (n=17)	-	-
Out of County in Jeanne	71 (n=14)	-	-

Table 16. Percent of Vehicles Available to Household Evacuees Intend to Use in Evacuation

Vehicle Use	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Site Built Homes	72		72
Mobile Homes	77		87



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

Appendix B-2

Taylor County Working Data Tables



Ilor County

Working Data Table 1. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 2	26	7	9
Unsafe in Cat 2	41	38	22
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	65	51	47
Would Evac in Cat 2*	<i>N/A</i>	<i>71 (n=14)</i>	<i>58</i>
Would Comply in Cat 2	70	71	74

Working Data Table 2. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 3	40	22	15
Unsafe in Cat 3	72	58	45
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	79	75	64
Would Evac in Cat 3*	<i>N/A</i>	<i>86 (n=14)</i>	<i>77</i>
Would Comply in Cat 3	83	82	87

Working Data Table 3. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 4-5	53	29	30
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	76	76	72
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	93	89	93
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	<i>N/A</i>	<i>86 (n=14)</i>	<i>81</i>
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	90	93	93

Working Data Table 4. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Evacuated in Charley	23	2	9
Heard Must	6	2	3
Heard Should	21	7	5
Heard Neither	73	91	92
Evacuated in Frances	15	8	7
Heard Must	5	5	3
Heard Should	16	8	4
Heard Neither	79	87	93
Evacuated in Jeanne	12	2	4
Heard Must	1	0	3
Heard Should	16	2	5
Heard Neither	83	98	92

Taylor County

Working Data Table 5. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 2	28	9	14 (n=14)
Unsafe in Cat 2	63	54	57 (n=14)
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	70	54	57 (n=14)
Would Evac in Cat 2	N/A	75 (n=16)	-
Would Comply in Cat 2	83	81	79 (n=14)

Working Data Table 6. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 3	38	23	36 (n=14)
Unsafe in Cat 3	78	70	71 (n=14)
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	87	84	71 (n=14)
Would Evac in Cat 3	N/A	88 (n=16)	-
Would Comply in Cat 3	90	86	100 (n=14)

Working Data Table 7. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Flood in Cat 4-5	51	42	50 (n=14)
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	89	81	79 (n=14)
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	99	98	86 (n=14)
Would Evac in Cat 4-5	N/A	88 (n=16)	-
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	94	98	100 (n=14)

Working Data Table 8. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Evacuated in Charley	15	17	25 (n=12)
Heard Must	11	7	0
Heard Should	20	14	0
Heard Neither	69	79	100
Evacuated in Frances	9	7	25 (n=12)
Heard Must	6	3	0
Heard Should	20	7	8
Heard Neither	74	90	92
Evacuated in Jeanne	7	7	15 (n=13)
Heard Must	7	0	0
Heard Should	19	4	0
Heard Neither	74	96	100

Taylor County

Working Data Table 9. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne, Depending on Type of Evacuation Notice Heard

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Charley IF		
Heard Must	-	-
Heard Should	30	20 (n=15)
Heard Neither	9	11
Evacuated in Frances IF		
Heard Must	-	-
Heard Should	33	14 (n=14)
Heard Neither	6	8
Evacuated in Jeanne IF		
Heard Must	-	-
Heard Should	42 (n=19)	0 (n=11)
Heard Neither	3	8

Taylor County

Working Data Table 10. Intended Use of Public Shelters, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Public Shelter in Cat 2	10	11	22
Public Shelter in Cat 3	8	16	24
Public Shelter in Cat-45	9	13	23
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	50 (n=12)	60 (n=10)	57
Public Shelter in Charley	14	-	-
Public Shelter in Frances	14 (n=14)	-	-
Public Shelter in Jeanne	0 (n=11)	-	-

Working Data Table 11. Type of Refuge Used in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Public Shelters		
Charley	21	19 (n=16)
Frances	23	20 (n=10)
Jeanne	13 (n=15)	-
Friends/Relatives		
Charley	59	50 (n=16)
Frances	64	50 (n=10)
Jeanne	73 (n=15)	-
Hotels/Motels		
Charley	7	31 (n=16)
Frances	5	20 (n=10)
Jeanne	0 (n=15)	-
Other		
Charley	10	0 (n=16)
Frances	5	10 (n=10)
Jeanne	7 (n=15)	-

Working Data Table 12. Intended Use of Public Shelter, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Public Shelter in Cat 2	11	16	29 (n=14)
Public Shelter in Cat 3	10	21	29 (n=14)
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	11	16	36 (n=14)
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	-	50 (n=10)	-
Public Shelter in Charley	-	-	-
Public Shelter in Frances	-	-	-
Public Shelter in Jeanne	-	-	-

Taylor County

Working Data Table 13. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Out of County in Cat 2	60	62	56
Out of County in Cat 3	63	60	54
Out of County in Cat 4-5	68	71	63
Out of County in Charley	52	-	-
Out of County in Frances	31	-	-
Out of County in Jeanne	40 (n=10)	-	-

Working Data Table 14. Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

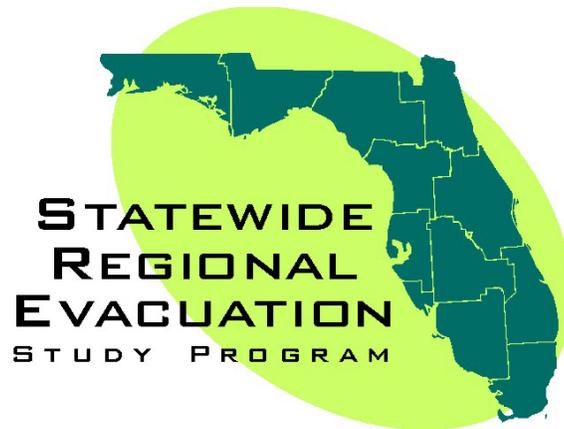
Region Total	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Out of County		
Charley	39	20 (n=15)
Frances	24	20 (n=10)
Jeanne	29 (n=19)	-

Working Data Table 15. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Out of County In Cat 2	54	50	30 (n=10)
Out of County in Cat 3	55	47	27 (n=11)
Out of County in Cat 4-5	59	53	27 (n=11)
Out of County in Charley	-	-	-
Out of County in Frances	-	-	-
Out of County in Jeanne	-	-	-

Working Data Table 16. Percent of Vehicles Available to Household Evacuees Intend to Use in Evacuation

Vehicle Use	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge
Site Built Homes	75		74
Mobile Homes	80		74



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region Regional Behavioral Analysis

Appendix B-3

Non-coastal County Working Data Tables



Non-coastal Counties

Table 1. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Flood in Cat 2	10	10	6	9	12	6	7	7	12
Unsafe in Cat 2	20	20	21	19	24	27	30	11	21
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	28	34	41	36	45	36	39	22	44
Would Evac in Cat 2*	43	50	52	53 (n=15)	61 (n=18)	55	41	50 (n=18)	48
Would Comply in Cat 2	73	69	70	61	82	64	76	76	63

Table 2. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Flood in Cat 3	16	16	12	9	18	12	20	16	18
Unsafe in Cat 3	48	33	44	32	46	45	56	32	48
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	53	55	69	59	61	67	66	59	62
Would Evac in Cat 3*	50	58	78	73 (n=15)	78 (n=18)	68	50	72 (n=18)	57
Would Comply in Cat 3	82	80	82	73	85	75	87	81	78

Table 3. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Flood in Cat 4-5	22	26	25	29	27	24	27	24	28
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	65	66	72	55	69	78	71	71	71
Expect Notice in Cat 4-5	79	86	89	74	84	85	87	81	82
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	82	85	83	80 (n=15)	89 (n=15)	77	59	94 (n=18)	87
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	89	91	91	90	91	91	95	94	89

Table 4. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Site Built Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Evacuated in Charley	4	3	6	8	6	7	7	2	11
Heard Must	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	7
Heard Should	4	4	7	21	16	10	7	3	20
Heard Neither	96	91	93	79	84	90	92	96	73
Evacuated in Frances	2	2	4	0	6	4	8	3	11
Heard Must	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	2
Heard Should	4	4	5	11	7	9	6	4	23
Heard Neither	96	96	95	87	93	91	93	93	75
Evacuated in Jeanne	1	1	3	2	2	2	4	0	4
Heard Must	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Heard Should	2	5	1	14	1	4	5	3	19
Heard Neither	98	95	99	86	99	96	95	96	77

North Central Non-coastal Counties

Table 5. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Flood in Cat 2	25 (n=16)	12	14	8	11	10	8	10	21
Unsafe in Cat 2	75 (n=16)	47	71	50	47	52	50	49	61
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	63 (n=16)	47	57	66	68	69	72	53	68
Would Evac in Cat 2*	-	-	-	69 (n=13)	58 (n=12)	-	-	67 (n=12)	-
Would Comply in Cat 2	94 (n=16)	77	97	77	81	93	83	80	73

Table 6. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Flood in Cat 3	38 (n=16)	21	20	14	17	19	17	16	27
Unsafe in Cat 3	69 (n=16)	71	80	72	77	83	61	71	77
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	88 (n=16)	77	77	86	79	86	81	75	86
Would Evac in Cat 3*	-	-	-	69 (n=13)	75 (n=12)	-	-	100(n=12)	-
Would Comply in Cat 3	94 (n=16)	88	94	78	85	100	89	92	91

Table 7. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Flood in Cat 4-5	55 (n=11)	27	29	30	36	36	33	34	34
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	75 (n=16)	85	91	84	83	83	72	84	84
Expect Notice in Cat 4-5	100(n=16)	88	94	95	87	95	92	90	100
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	-	-	-	85 (n=13)	83 (n=12)	-	-	100 (n=12)	-
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	100 (16)	94	97	91	94	100	92	98	96

Table 8. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Mobile Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Evacuated in Charley	55 (n=11)	20	24	34	28	35	37	8	35
Heard Must	9 (n=11)	4	4	2	3	3	7	0	11
Heard Should	27 (n=11)	16	12	15	19	27	11	8	14
Heard Neither	64 (n=11)	18	84	83	78	71	82	92	76
Evacuated in Frances	50 (n=12)	24	0	22	21	39	19	6	17
Heard Must	8 (n=12)	4	4	7	3	3	0	2	6
Heard Should	17 (n=12)	16	15	11	15	16	12	9	11
Heard Neither	75 (n=12)	80	81	82	82	81	89	89	83
Evacuated in Jeanne	-	20	8	28	28	17	8	8	17
Heard Must	-	4	0	4	9	0	4	0	3
Heard Should	-	8	0	13	9	13	8	6	11
Heard Neither	-	88	100	83	81	87	88	94	86

North Central Non-coastal Counties

Table 9. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne, Depending on Type of Evacuation Notice Heard

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Charley IF		
Heard Must	45 (n=11)	92 (n=12)
Heard Should	6	56
Heard Neither	5	20
Evacuated in Frances IF		
Heard Must	-	64 (n=11)
Heard Should	16	36
Heard Neither	3	15
Evacuated in Jeanne IF		
Heard Must	-	-
Heard Should	5	60
Heard Neither	2	12

North Central Non-coastal Counties

Table 10. Intended Use of Public Shelter, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Site Built Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Public Shelter in Cat 2	23	15	13	17	22	24	17	19	20
Public Shelter in Cat 3	23	15	13	16	24	22	17	19	19
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	22	16	15	16	27	22	14	17	17
Could Stay with Friends	50 (n=16)	-	-	-	61 (n=12)	62 (n=10)	-	-	48 (n=12)
Public Shelter in Charley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Shelter in Frances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Shelter in Jeanne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11. Intended Use of Public Shelters, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne
Type of Refuge Used in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Public Shelters		
Charley	19	17
Frances	9	11
Jeanne	13	14
Friends/Relatives		
Charley	65	65
Frances	57	73
Jeanne	73	74
Hotels/Motels		
Charley	7	11
Frances	9	9
Jeanne	7	10
Other		
Charley	7	4
Frances	14	6
Jeanne	7 (n=15)	0

Table 12. Intended Use of Public Shelter, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Site Built Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Public Shelter in Cat 2	25 (n=16)	21	29	17	21	21	19	23	11
Public Shelter in Cat 3	25 (n=16)	18	29	17	23	24	19	23	11
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	38 (n=16)	18	31	17	19	21	28	20	11
Could Stay with Friends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Shelter in Charley	-	-	-	13 (n=16)	-	33 (n=12)	20 (n=10)	-	23 (n=13)
Public Shelter in Frances	-	-	-	20 (n=10)	-	8 (n=12)	-	-	-
Public Shelter in Jeanne	-	-	-	15 (n=13)	-	-	-	-	-

North Central Non-coastal Counties

Table 13. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Site Built Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Out of County in Cat 2	52	64	69	68	64	48	55	59	54
Out of County in Cat 3	55	67	69	68	65	53	56	65	57
Out of County in Cat 4-5	60	66	65	66	63	55	60	70	62
Out of County in Charley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out of County in Frances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out of County in Jeanne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14. Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Region Total	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Out of County		
Charley	40	37
Frances	53	37
Jeanne	27	40

Table 15. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Mobile Homes	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Out of County in Cat 2	40 (n=15)	46	48	49	56	53	61	49	50
Out of County in Cat 3	43 (n=14)	52	48	49	59	50	61	46	48
Out of County in Cat 4-5	43 (n=14)	56	57	56	66	55	58	61	30
Out of County in Charley	-	-	-	44 (n=16)	-	33 (n=12)	30 (n=10)	-	31 (n=13)
Out of County in Frances	-	-	-	30 (n=10)	-	46 (n=11)	-	-	-
Out of County in Jeanne	-	-	-	42 (n=12)	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Percent of Vehicles Available to Household Evacuees Intend to Use in Evacuation

Intended Vehicle Use	Alachua	Bradford	Columbia	Gilchrist	Hamilton	Lafayette	Madison	Suwannee	Union
Site Built Homes	71	75	70	75	72	75	71	71	74
Mobile Homes	75	92	82	82	84	82	78	76	85



Volume 2-3

North Central Florida Region

Regional Behavioral Analysis

Appendix B-4

North Central Florida Region Working Data Tables



North Central Region

Table 1. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Flood in Cat 2	30	7	13	9
Unsafe in Cat 2	41	35	24	22
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	70	44	47	37
Would Evac in Cat 2*	N/A	60	50	50
Would Comply in Cat 2	74	67	71	71

Table 2. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Flood in Cat 3	55	19	20	15
Unsafe in Cat 3	73	52	47	43
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	83	71	65	61
Would Evac in Cat 3*	N/A	76	71	64
Would Comply in Cat 3	86	76	84	81

Table 3. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Flood in Cat 4-5	67	29	32	26
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	82	72	71	69
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	94	86	88	83
Would Evac in Cat 4-5*	N/A	88	84	82
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	92	92	90	91

Table 4. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Evacuated in Charley	25	3	8	6
Heard Must	8	3	4	2
Heard Should	17	9	9	9
Heard Neither	75	88	87	89
Evacuated in Frances	17	6	10	5
Heard Must	7	5	4	1
Heard Should	13	6	7	8
Heard Neither	80	89	89	91
Evacuated in Jeanne	15	2	8	2
Heard Must	3	2	4	1
Heard Should	13	5	7	6
Heard Neither	84	94	89	94

North Central Regional

Table 5. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 100 MPH Category 2 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Flood in Cat 2	28	11	13	12
Unsafe in Cat 2	66	53	55	54
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 2	74	59	57	63
Would Evac in Cat 2	N/A	77	56 (n=16)	72
Would Comply in Cat 2	78	79	78	82

Table 6. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 125 MPH Category 3 Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Flood in Cat 3	58	20	30	12
Unsafe in Cat 3	82	66	70	54
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 3	93	81	85	63
Would Evac in Cat 3	N/A	82	69 (n=16)	72
Would Comply in Cat 3	91	88	93	82

Table 7. Perceived Vulnerability, Expectation of Receiving an Evacuation Notice from Officials, and Evacuation Intentions in a 155 MPH Category 4 (nearly 5) Hurricane

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Flood in Cat 4-5	69	39	45	33
Unsafe in Cat 4-5	91	80	77	83
Expect Evac Notice in Cat 4-5	98	95	97	93
Would Evac in Cat 4-5	N/A	85	94	90
Would Comply in Cat 4-5	96	97	98	95

Table 8. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne and Type of Evacuation Notice Heard, if any

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Evacuated in Charley	21	26	19	28
Heard Must	12	7	2	4
Heard Should	18	20	2	15
Heard Neither	70	73	96	80
Evacuated in Frances	17	16	19	20
Heard Must	7	5	4	4
Heard Should	18	14	12	13
Heard Neither	75	81	84	83
Evacuated in Jeanne	16	13	16	18
Heard Must	7	0	2	3
Heard Should	16	10	7	9
Heard Neither	77	90	91	88

North Central Regional

Table 9. Evacuation in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne, Depending on Type of Evacuation Notice Heard

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Evacuated in Charley IF		
Heard Must	63	84
Heard Should	16	48
Heard Neither	6	17
Evacuated in Frances IF		
Heard Must	56	75
Heard Should	25	35
Heard Neither	5	13
Evacuated in Jeanne IF		
Heard Must	63 (n=16)	71 (n=17)
Heard Should	18	49
Heard Neither	3	10

North Central Regional

Table 10. Intended Use of Public Shelters, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Public Shelter in Cat 2	9	18	20	19
Public Shelter in Cat 3	9	18	21	19
Public Shelter in Cat-45	8	18	20	19
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	50	41	46	43
Public Shelter in Charley	9	-	-	19
Public Shelter in Frances	9	-	46 (n=11)	9
Public Shelter in Jeanne	8	-	-	13 (n=15)

Table 11. Type of Refuge Used in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Public Shelters		
Charley	17	20
Frances	13	16
Jeanne	14	14
Friends/Relatives		
Charley	65	62
Frances	62	66
Jeanne	75	69
Hotels/Motels		
Charley	6	13
Frances	8	8
Jeanne	6	11
Other		
Charley	9	4
Frances	11	8
Jeanne	4	4

Table 12. Intended Use of Public Shelter, Having Friends with Whom Respondent Intending to Go to Public Shelter Could Stay, and Actual Public Shelter Use in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Public Shelter in Cat 2	17	28	23	20
Public Shelter in Cat 3	16	27	22	21
Public Shelter in Cat 4-5	15	23	20	21
Could Stay w/ Friend/Rel	48	67	31 (n=16)	53
Public Shelter in Charley	17	41 (n=17)	-	17
Public Shelter in Frances	20	40 (n=10)	-	11
Public Shelter in Jeanne	6 (n=18)	-	-	14

North Central Regional

Table 13. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Site Built Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Out of County in Cat 2	64	61	58	59
Out of County in Cat 3	65	65	59	62
Out of County in Cat 4-5	70	69	66	63
Out of County in Charley	64	-	-	40
Out of County in Frances	57	-	9 (n=11)	53
Out of County in Jeanne	58	-	-	27 (n=15)

Table 14. Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Region Total	Site-Built Homes	Mobile Homes
Out of County		
Charley	48	34
Frances	48	35
Jeanne	41	38

Table 15. Intention to Evacuate to Out-of-County Destination, Percent of Evacuees in Charley, Frances, and Jeanne Evacuating Out-of-County

Mobile Homes	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Out of County In Cat 2	53	43	44	51
Out of County in Cat 3	54	46	45	51
Out of County in Cat 4-5	59	51	50	58
Out of County in Charley	39	24 (n=17)	-	37
Out of County in Frances	37 (n=19)	-	-	37
Out of County in Jeanne	47 (n=17)	-	-	40

Table 16. Percent of Vehicles Available to Household Evacuees Intend to Use in Evacuation

Vehicle Use	Cat 1-2	Cat 3-5	Non-surge	Inland
Site Built Homes	77	65	75	72
Mobile Homes	77	80	83	82



Funding was provided by the Florida Legislature with funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through the Florida Division of Emergency Management. Local match was provided by North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and Dixie, Taylor, Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee and Union Counties.

Florida Division of Emergency Management
David Halstead, Director
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399
Web site: www.floridadisaster.org



Prepared and published by
North Central Florida Regional Council, 2009 NW 67 Place, Gainesville, Florida 32653
Tel: (352) 955-2200, Fax: (352) 955-2209 E-mail: mundy@ncfrpc.org, Web site: www.ncfrpc.org
Study Manager: Dwayne Mundy, Public Safety and Regulatory Compliance Program Director
Statewide Program Manager: Jeffrey Alexander, Northeast Florida Regional Council