

HURRICANE GUIDE

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Introduction

When hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods threaten the Jacksonville area, you can minimize this risk to your family, home and valuables by being ready.

While there is no way to be certain exactly how severe a storm will be until it hits, you can do everything possible to prepare for emergency situations.

The following tips will help you weather the storm...I hope you will never have to use them.

- *Phyllis Staines, RE/MAX Coastal Real Estate*
www.pstaines.com

Terms to Know

Eye: The center portion of the storm around which winds and rain rotate. Winds are calm and skies are clear or partly cloudy when the eye of a storm passes.

Flash flood watch: Means heavy rains may result in flash flooding in the specified area. Be alert and prepared for the possibility of a flood emergency that will require immediate action.

Flash flood warning: Means flash flooding is occurring or is imminent in the specified areas. Move to safe ground immediately.

Hurricane: A tropical cyclone with winds of 74 mph or more.

Hurricane Warning: Hurricane conditions are expected in the warning area, usually within 24 hours. Complete all storm preparations and evacuate if desired by local officials.

Hurricane Watch: Hurricane conditions are possible in the area of the watch, usually within 36 hours. Prepare to take immediate action to protect your family and property in case a hurricane warning is issued.

National Hurricane Center: The National Weather Service offices located in Dade County. It has then responsibility for forecasting tropical storms and hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean east of the International Date Line.

Small Craft Advisory: When a hurricane moves within a few hundred miles of the coast, small craft owners should not venture out into the open ocean.

Storm surge: A large dome of water often 50 to 100 miles wide that sweeps across the coastline near where a hurricane makes landfall. The stronger the hurricane and the shallower the offshore water, the higher the surge will be. Along the coast, storm surge is the greatest threat to life and property.

Storm tide: The combination of the storm surge and the normal astronomical tide.

Tropical storm: A tropical cyclone with 39 to 73 mph winds. These storms are assigned names.

Tropical storm warning: Tropical storm conditions are expected in the warning area, usually within 24 hours.

Tropical storm watch: Tropical storm conditions are possible in the watch area, usually within 36 hours.

Tropical depression: A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds near the surface of less than 39 mph.

Tropical cyclone: The general term for all circulating weather systems (counter clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere) over tropical waters. Tropical cyclones are classified as tropical depressions, tropical storms, and hurricanes.

Tropical disturbance: A moving area of thunderstorms in the tropics.

Emergency Numbers

American Red Cross Information Centers:

Florida - Serving Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, and Bradford Counties
904-358-8091 or 1-888-843-5748

Baker County Emergency Management – 904-259-6111

Bradford County Emergency Management – 904-966-6336

Clay County Emergency Management – 904-284-7703

Columbia County Emergency Management – 386-758-1125

Duval County Emergency Management - 904-630-CITY

Duval County Recorded Hurricane Information – 904-630-INFO

Flagler County Emergency Management – 386-437-7381

Nassau County Emergency Management – 904-491-7525

Putnam County Emergency Management – 386-329-0379

St. Johns County Emergency Management – 904-824-5550

Local radio stations: WJGR 1320 AM, WOKV 690 AM, WQIK 99.1 FM

Hurricane Information Line: 904-630-INFO

JEA: 904-665-6000

What To Do Now

Read this guide carefully. Decide now where you plan to go if you are ordered to evacuate. You may go to a hotel or motel, stay with friends or relatives in a safe location, or go to a Red Cross Shelter.

Put together your survival kit as recommended in this guide. And, register now with your local emergency management agency if you will need assistance during an evacuation.

When The Storm Approaches

- ❑ Listen for weather updates. Hurricanes are unpredictable, so remain informed.
- ❑ Have your car ready to go. Check gas, oil, water and maintenance. Include extra change for tolls and maps.
- ❑ Check your emergency evacuation supplies.
- ❑ Charge your cell phone.
- ❑ Board up or put storm shutters on windows.
- ❑ Plan for pets. Pets are not allowed in public shelters. If you need to make arrangements for your pets, contact your vet, local SPCA, or Humane Society.
- ❑ Clear your yard of loose objects, bicycles, lawn furniture, trash cans, etc.
- ❑ Secure your boat. Remember that most drawbridges and swing bridges will be closed to all boat traffic after the evacuation order is issued.
- ❑ Leave swimming pool filled. Super chlorinate and cover pump and filtration systems and intakes. Sink lawn furniture in your pool.
- ❑ Get cash early. Remember ATM's and gas pumps won't work without electricity.
- ❑ Let family and friends know what you're planning to do.
- ❑ Listen to the advice of local officials and prepare to evacuate when told to do so.

If You Stay Home

If you decide to stay home:

- ❑ Obtain and mark clean containers for storing water. You should have a minimum of one gallon per person per day for seven days.
- ❑ Obtain a week's supply of non-perishable food.
- ❑ Be a good friend. Offer your home as shelter to friends or relatives who live in vulnerable areas or mobile homes.
- ❑ Stay inside, away from windows. Hurricanes may produce tornadoes.
- ❑ Backup all computer equipment.
- ❑ Wait for official word that the danger is over. Don't be fooled by the storm's calm "eye".
- ❑ If a blackout occurs, turn off or disconnect all motor-driven appliances and fixtures to avoid damage from sudden surges when power is restored.
- ❑ Avoid using candles, as they may result in a fire. Use a flashlight.
- ❑ Fill clean containers, bathtubs, and your washing machine with water. A pail of water poured into the toilet will flush it.
- ❑ Turn the refrigerator and freezer controls to the coldest settings. To keep food from spoiling, open the refrigerator or freezer as seldom as possible. Food will stay frozen up to 48 hours if a freezer is full and tightly packed and the door is kept closed. Food in a partly filled freezer may keep for 24 hours.
- ❑ Fill empty freezer space with reusable ice containers, or fill empty containers about 4/5ths full of water, cap the containers loosely and place in empty space.
- ❑ If the food in your freezer does defrost, use it within one or two days. Never refreeze food that has thawed completely.
- ❑ Be alert for tornadoes. Tornadoes can happen during a hurricane and after it passes over. Remain indoors, in the center of your home, in a closet or bathroom without windows.

Preparing Your Property

Standard 4-by-8 feet sheets of plywood are an inexpensive defense against hurricane force winds. The best product to get is exterior, not interior plywood. A good type is the half-inch thick, CDX grade. It's rough on one side and smooth on the other.

Thicker plywood is available, but the extra weight can be difficult to work with. The half-inch thick plywood can withstand winds up to 150 mph.

Stay away from particle board because it will fall apart quicker than plywood. There are stronger alternatives to nailing plywood to your home – but they cost much more. Unless you live in a one-window dwelling, aluminum shutters will cost in the hundreds and, most likely thousands of dollars. The cost will vary, depending on the number, size of windows and type of shutter chosen.

- ❑ Cover windows with plywood or shutters. Paint the plywood with an exterior paint so rain and moisture won't ruin it.
- ❑ Cut it to fit your window. If possible, overlap at least 4 inches on all sides, because attaching it to window frames won't provide enough support.
- ❑ If your home is wood, place the plywood over the windows and screw it to the dwelling. It is not necessary to predrill the holes. If you use ½ inch CDX plywood, use 1-½ inch wood screws. The same method can be used for mobile homes.
- ❑ If your home is made of brick, pre-drill a hole into the mortar joint (the cement between the bricks or blocks). Drilling into the mortar is easier, and it can be patched up quickly after the storm by filling it with caulk.
- ❑ Drill holes 18 inches apart.
- ❑ Insert a lead anchor into the hole. The anchor is what you will put the screw into. If you use ½ inch plywood, buy 1-inch anchors and 1-½ inch screws.
- ❑ Hold the plywood up to the window and mark the place where the anchor is located. Put the screw through the plywood into the lead anchor. The anchor can remain in the joint for years.
- ❑ Don't forget about sliding glass doors. Often they will need more than one sheet.

- ❑ If your garage door is not reinforced, you may be vulnerable. Most newer doors are reinforced however now is a good time to check. Depending upon the make and model, you may be able to purchase a kit to reinforce the door, or call your local garage door company to inquire about doing this for you. Keep in mind that if your garage door springs are not strong enough to hold the extra weight, this may also need to be replaced.
- ❑ Store painted plywood on edge, not flat, in a dry area.
- ❑ Sink pool furniture in your pool.
- ❑ Keep a full tank of gas in your car.
- ❑ Secure outdoor furniture, ornaments, and bring plants indoors.
- ❑ Check door and window locks.
- ❑ Put area rugs and furniture in a high place, as water could flood your home.
- ❑ Unplug all appliances, and be prepared to turn off the gas, water, and electricity at main(s) in the event you lose power to prevent a surge once power is resumed.

Electrical Tips

- ❑ **Protect your family and home.** Turn off the main circuit breaker BEFORE water enters your home and unplug all appliances.
- ❑ **Observe electrical safety measures.** If your home has been flooded, have an electrician check your electrical system before you turn it back on.
- ❑ **Stay as far away as you can from downed power lines.** You don't have to touch a downed power line to be electrocuted. If the line is touching any object, including the ground, it poses a deadly hazard. Be alert and be careful.
- ❑ **Know what to do if your power is out.** Once the storm is over and restoration efforts begin, stay tuned to radio stations for regular reports about the status electric service restoration. If your home is still without power once electricity has been restored to your neighborhood, call the JEA's Light Call at 904-665-6000. Do not call 911 to report a power outage.
- ❑ **Prepare yourself for post-hurricane survival.** The best thing to do, if at all possible, is to stay away from home until basic services like electricity, sewer, water and telephone are restored. If you do have to return, bring battery-operated flashlights and radios. Camping equipment such as a fuel operated stove and lantern, can be used for cooking and lighting. Have plenty of non-perishable food and drinking water stored. If someone in your household is dependent on electric-powered life-sustaining equipment, remember that you will need an alternate source of power.
- ❑ **Review the hookup requirements if you plan to use a portable generator.** The use of a generator has dramatically increased in our area. While these generators can be helpful during periods of prolonged power outages, they can also damage appliances and threaten the lives of JEA crews trying to restore service. Always ground the generator in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Turn off power at the main circuit breaker at your electrical panel before you connect any appliances to the generator and keep it turned off the entire time the generator is in operation. And never connect the generator to your home's wiring system.

Flood Tips

Before the flood

- ❑ Know the elevation of your property in relation to nearby streams and other waterways.
- ❑ Make advance plans of what you will do and where you will go in a flash flood emergency.
- ❑ If you have French drains on your property or storm drains in your street, make sure they are clear of debris
- ❑ **Most importantly, your homeowner's insurance will not cover your property in the event of a flood or rising water disaster. Only flood insurance will insure you against flood damage.** Even if you are not in a flood zone, flood insurance can be obtained through your insurance agent at a minimal cost. However, flood insurance takes 30 days to become effective, so don't wait until a storm is approaching to order it as it won't be effective until 30 days after you placed your order.

When a flash flood WATCH is issued for your area

- ❑ A flash flood watch means heavy rains may result in flash flooding in the specified area. Be alert and prepared for the possibility of a flood emergency that will require immediate action.
- ❑ Listen to area radio and television stations and NOAA weather radio for possible flash flood warnings and reports of flooding in progress from the National Weather Service and public safety agencies.
- ❑ Be prepared to move out of dangers way at a moments notice.
- ❑ If you are on a road, watch for flooding at highway dips, bridges, and low areas.
- ❑ Watch for signs (thunder, lightning) of distant heavy rainfall.

When a flash flood WARNING is issued for your area

- ❑ A flash flood warning means flash flooding is occurring or is imminent in the specified areas. Move to safe ground immediately.

- ❑ Do not walk through flowing water. Drowning is the number one cause of flood deaths. Most of these drownings occur during flash floods. Six inches of moving water can knock you off your feet.
- ❑ Use a pole or stick to make sure that the ground is still there before you go through an area where the water is not flowing.
- ❑ Act quickly to save yourself and those who depend on you. You may only have seconds.
- ❑ Do not attempt to cross a flooding stream on foot where water is above your knees.
- ❑ If you are driving, don't try to drive through water of unknown depth. If your vehicle stalls, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground. Rapidly rising water may sweep the vehicle and its occupants away.
- ❑ Keep children away from floodwaters near culverts and storm drain.
- ❑ Be especially cautious at night when it is harder to recognize flood danger.
- ❑ When you are out of immediate danger, tune in the area radio and television stations and NOAA weather radio stations for additional information as conditions change and new reports are received.

After the flood

- ❑ Turn off electricity when you return home. Some appliances such as televisions can shock you even after they have been unplugged.
- ❑ Don't use appliances or motors that have gotten wet unless they have been taken apart, cleaned and dried by a service technician.
- ❑ Watch for animals, especially snakes. Small animals that have been flooded out of their homes may seek shelter in yours. Use a pole and turn items over and scare away small animals.
- ❑ Look before you step. After a flood, the ground and floors are covered with debris including broken bottles and nails. Floors and stairs that have been covered with mud can be very slippery.
- ❑ Be alert for gas leaks. Use a flashlight to inspect for damage.
- ❑ Don't smoke or use candles, lanterns or open flames unless you are sure that the gas has been turned off and the area has been aired out.

- ❑ Carbon monoxide exhaust kills. Use a generator or other gasoline-powered machine outdoors. The same goes for camping stoves. Fumes from charcoal are especially deadly. Cook with charcoal only outdoors.
- ❑ Clean everything that got wet. Floodwaters have picked up sewage and chemicals from roads, farms, factories, and storage buildings. Spoiled food and flooded cosmetics and medicines are health hazards. When in doubt, throw them out.
- ❑ Take good care of yourself. Recovering from a flood is a big job. It is tough on both the body and the spirit. And the effects a disaster has on you and your family may last a long time.
- ❑ Make a record of all damage BEFORE you begin cleanup. This will help with your insurance claim.

Boaters Tips

Most recreational skippers never have to face a hurricane at sea, but they do have to worry about their expensive investment being wiped out by surging water.

In some cases, there's little a boater can do. No matter what precautions are chosen, remember this: No matter where the vessel is, you're always safer ashore.

Here are some tips to protect your vessel:

- ❑ The safest action is to trailer your boat well inland, away from the storm surge and the hurricane's strongest winds.
- ❑ If the boat can't be moved inland, some skippers who own smaller open vessels ranging from canoes to 22-foot center console fishing boats recommend "sinking" the vessel – removing all unattached gear and filling the boat with water.
- ❑ If you can't fill the vessel, tow your trailer to the middle of the largest open space you can find. Some skippers advocate chaining or tying trailers or boats to trees or other fixed structures like utility poles.
- ❑ If your boat is kept in a dry storage or shed, the best bet is to have the boat taken down from the rack and set on the ground. Much of the damage in dry storage facilities is done when the boat fills with water, increasing the weight so much that the racks collapse.
- ❑ Then there are hurricane holes, sheltered streams or inlets that hopefully will offer some protection from the winds and tides. Boaters in North Florida have relatively easy access to what might be the world's largest hurricane hole, the St. Johns River. There are many creeks along the river between downtown Jacksonville and Sanford that offer protection.
- ❑ If you can't move your boat, remove all movable gear on deck. Double all dock lines, and double check that neighboring boats have doubled lines. Also, set a stern anchor by dinghy if the marina fairway is wide enough.
- ❑ Thanks to Florida law, marinas no longer can force boaters to move their vessels during storms. If you have to anchor out, "Bahamian mooring" is advisable – setting two anchors from the bow at roughly 45-degree angles. It also might not be a bad idea to set a stern anchor.

Valuables and Documents

- ❑ Make a record of all of your personal property. Go from room to room making a list of everything in each room. Take photographs or videotapes.
- ❑ Keep photocopies on inventory records, insurance policies, deeds, and other valuable papers at a different location, someplace outside of the disaster area.
- ❑ Will, contracts, passports, social security cards, immunizations records and stocks and bonds should all be kept in a safe place.
- ❑ Make a copy of all bank account and credit card numbers and companies.
- ❑ Family records such as birth, marriage and death certifications
- ❑ Personal identification and your beaches access pass (if you live in our beaches area)
- ❑ Extra money or traveler's checks and change (remember ATM's will not work if there is no electricity)
- ❑ Address book and photo albums
- ❑ Reading materials and coloring activities for children
- ❑ Hurricane tracking chart

Pet Safety

Before the storm

- ❑ Make arrangements well in advance for where your pets can stay. Use veterinary hospitals and boarding kennels as a last resort because they have limited space and can be costly.
- ❑ Make sure your pets are vaccinated before hurricane season. Many pet shelters require proof of the following: (check with your pet to be sure)
 - Dogs: Rabies vaccine, distemper/Parvo group, Bordetella and Corona
 - Cats: Rabies vaccine, feline leukemia, Rhinotracheitis/Calci virus and Panleukopenia.

Items needed at a pet shelter

- ❑ ID tag/rabies tag on pet
- ❑ Leash
- ❑ ID on all belongings
- ❑ Water and food bowls
- ❑ Carrier or cage
- ❑ Medication
- ❑ Specialty food
- ❑ Toys or chews to keep pet occupied

- ❑ If you leave your pet home, bring it inside well in advance of the storm. Make sure you have extra food, water and medication in your supplies kit for your pet. Make sure all large animals have current immunizations, necessary papers, and some brand or tattoo identification.

- ❑ Make arrangements to evacuate your valuable animals at least 72 hours before the storm is scheduled to hit. If you can't evacuate animals, let livestock out of enclosures as they have a better chance of survival in open pasture.

After the storm

- ❑ After the storm has passed, take caution in allowing your pet outdoors. Downed powerlines and stray and wild animals seeking higher ground pose a danger. Familiar landmarks and scents may be altered and your pets may become confused and lost.

Supplies

The following checklist should help in gathering key essential supplies:

Food

- Water. Store one gallon of water per person per day for seven days (two quarts for drinking, two quarts for food preparation and sanitation)
- Ready to eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
- Canned juices, milk, soup, canned soda, baby formula and powdered milk
- Staples such as salt, pepper, and sugar
- High energy food such as peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix
- Vitamins and any medications
- Food for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets
- Comfort or stress foods such as snacks, cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereal, instant coffee, tea bags
- Pet foods, snacks, and pet toys

Tools and Supplies

- Mess kits or paper cups, plates and plastic utensils
- Spare eyeglasses
- Emergency preparedness manual
- Battery-operated weather radio and extra batteries
- Flashlights and extra batteries
- Saw or tree trimmer for cutting downed tree limbs
- Non-electric can opener
- Utility knife
- Fire extinguisher, small canister, ABC type

- ❑ Tube tent
- ❑ Matches in a waterproof container
- ❑ Aluminum foil & plastic storage containers
- ❑ Signal flare and whistle
- ❑ Paper, pencil, needles, thread, and medicine dropper
- ❑ Shut off wrench (to turn off household gas and water)
- ❑ Tape and plastic sheeting
- ❑ Map of the area (for locating shelters)
- ❑ Plastic tarp and sheathing
- ❑ Gas can

Sanitation

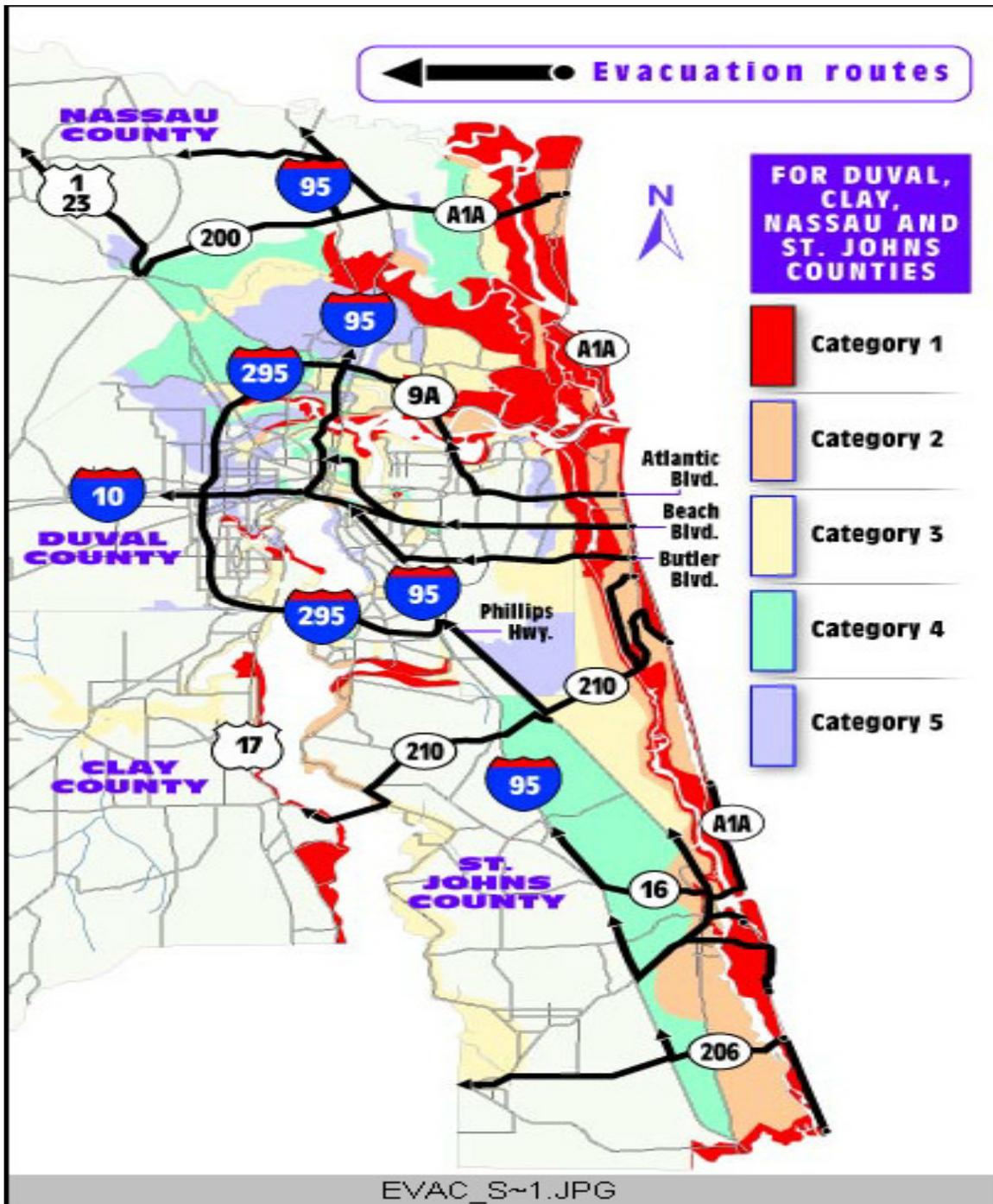
- ❑ Toilet paper, towelettes, soap, liquid detergent, feminine supplies, personal items
- ❑ Baby diapers
- ❑ Plastic garbage bags and ties
- ❑ Plastic bucket with tight lid
- ❑ Disinfectant and household chlorine bleach
- ❑ Latex gloves
- ❑ Bandages, scissors, rubbing alcohol, antiseptic spray
- ❑ Medical dropper and thermometer
- ❑ Razor and blades
- ❑ Petroleum jelly or other lubricant
- ❑ Pack whatever you would normally take on an overnight trip

Clothing and bedding

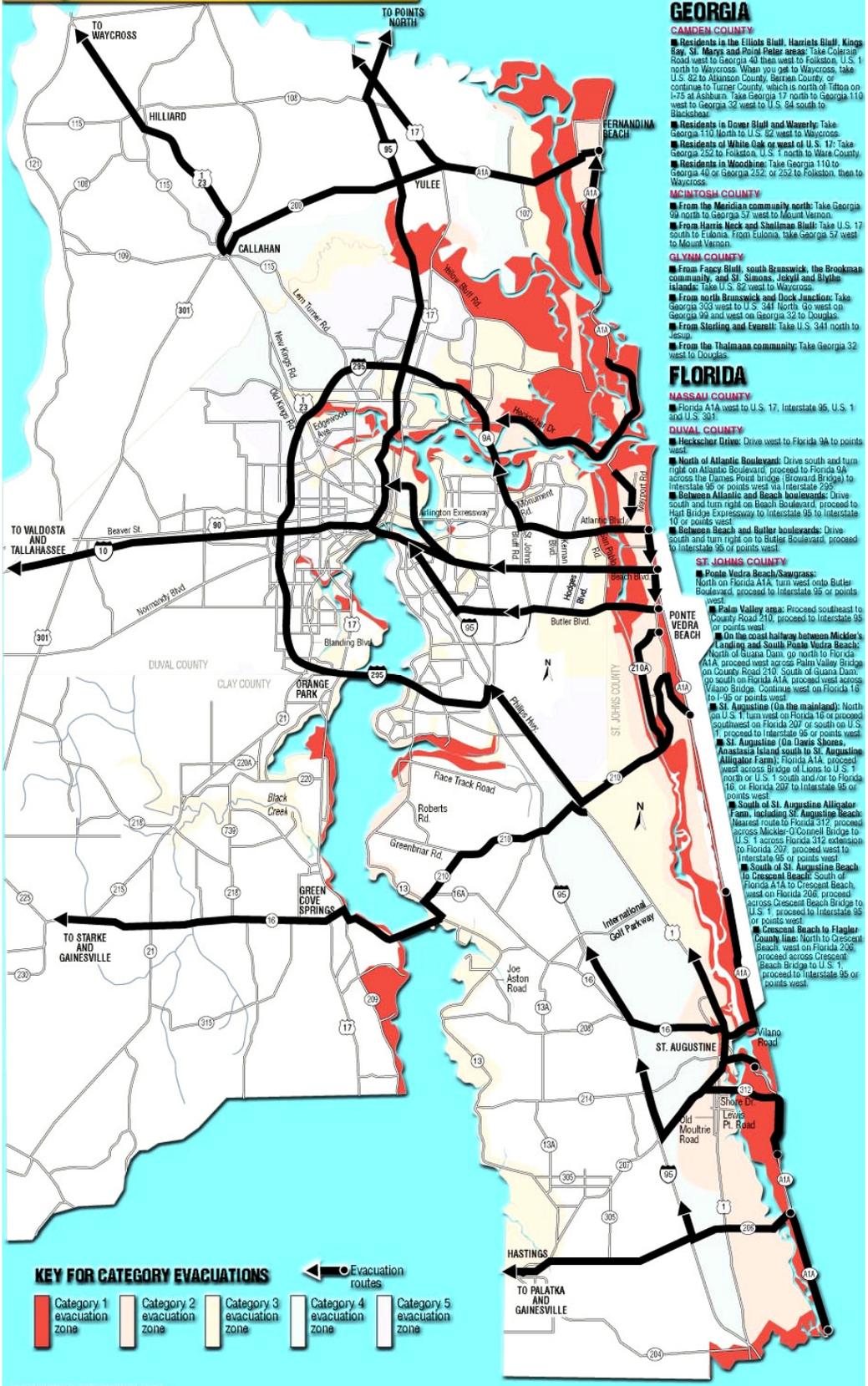
- ❑ Sturdy shoes or work boots and extra socks
- ❑ Rain gear, rain boots, poncho or umbrella
- ❑ Blankets or sleeping bags
- ❑ Hat and work gloves
- ❑ Sunglasses or visor

Special items

- ❑ Bug repellent
- ❑ Take your cell phone, computer hard drive, and laptop
- ❑ Extra change for pay phones and tolls



Major Evacuation Routes



GEORGIA

- CAMDEN COUNTY**
- Residents in the Elliott Bluff, Harriett Bluff, Kings Bay, Mary and Point Peter areas: Take Colonial Road west to Georgia 40 then west to Folkston, U.S. 1 north to Waycross. When you get to Waycross, take U.S. 82 to Atkinson County, Barren County, or continue to Turner County, which is north of Tifton on I-75 at Ashburn. Take Georgia 17 north to Georgia 110 west to Georgia 32 west to U.S. 84 south to Blackshear.
 - Residents in Dover Bluff and Warehly: Take Georgia 110 north to U.S. 82 west to Waycross.
 - Residents of White Oak on west of U.S. 17: Take Georgia 252 to Folkston, U.S. 1 north to Ware County.
 - Residents in Woodbine: Take Georgia 110 to Georgia 40 or Georgia 252, or 252 to Folkston, then to Waycross.
- MCINTOSH COUNTY**
- From the Meridian community north: Take Georgia 99 north to Georgia 57 west to Mount Vernon.
 - From Harris Neck and Shellman Bluff: Take U.S. 17 south to Etowah, from Etowah, take Georgia 57 west to Mount Vernon.
- GLYNN COUNTY**
- From Fancy Bluff, south Brunswick, the Brookman community, and St. Simons, Jekyll and Blythe Islands: Take U.S. 82 west to Waycross.
 - From north Brunswick and Duck Junction: Take Georgia 303 west to U.S. 341 north to go west on Georgia 95 and west on Georgia 32 to Douglas.
 - From Sterling and Everett: Take U.S. 341 north to Jessup.
 - From the Thalmann community: Take Georgia 32 west to Douglas.

FLORIDA

- NASSAU COUNTY**
- Florida A1A west to U.S. 17, Interstate 95, U.S. 1 and U.S. 301.
- DUVAL COUNTY**
- Heckscher Drive: Drive west to Florida 9A to points west.
 - North of Atlantic Boulevard: Drive south and turn right on Atlantic Boulevard, proceed to Florida 9A across the Dames Point bridge (Broadway Bridge) to Interstate 95 or points west via Interstate 295.
 - Between Atlantic and Beach boulevards: Drive south and turn right on Beach Boulevard, proceed to Hart Bridge Expressway to Interstate 95 to Interstate 10 or points west.
 - Between Beach and Butler boulevards: Drive south and turn right on to Butler Boulevard, proceed to Interstate 95 or points west.
- ST. JOHNS COUNTY**
- Ponte Vedra Beach/Sawgrass: North on Florida A1A, turn west onto Butler Boulevard, proceed to Interstate 95 or points west.
 - Palm Valley area: Proceed southeast to County Road 210, proceed to Interstate 95 or points west.
 - On the coast halfway between Mickler's Landing and South Ponte Vedra Beach: North of Guana Dam, go north to Florida A1A, proceed west across Palm Valley Bridge on County Road 210, South of Guana Dam, go south on Florida A1A, proceed west across Vilano Bridge. Continue west on Florida 16 to I-95 or points west.
 - St. Augustine (On the mainland): North on U.S. 1, turn west on Florida 16 or proceed southwest on Florida 207 or south on U.S. 1, proceed to Interstate 95 or points west.
 - St. Augustine (On Davis Shores, Anastasia Island south to St. Augustine Alligator Farm): Florida A1A, proceed west across Bridge of Lions to U.S. 1, north or U.S. 1 south and/or to Florida 16, or Florida 207 to Interstate 95 or points west.
 - South of St. Augustine Alligator Farm, including St. Augustine Beach: Head east route to Florida 312, proceed across Mickler-O'Connell Bridge to U.S. 1 across Florida 312 extension to Florida 207, proceed west to Interstate 95 or points west.
 - South of St. Augustine Beach to Crescent Beach: South of Florida A1A to Crescent Beach, west on Florida 206, proceed across Crescent Beach Bridge to U.S. 1, proceed to Interstate 95 or points west.
 - Crescent Beach to Flagler County Line: North to Crescent Beach, west on Florida 206, proceed across Crescent Beach Bridge to U.S. 1, proceed to Interstate 95 or points west.

Hurricane Evacuation Zones, Routes

Duval County

North of Atlantic Boulevard

Drive south and turn right on to Atlantic Boulevard, proceed to State Route 9A across the Dames Point Bridge (Broward Bridge).

Between Atlantic and Beach Boulevard

Drive south and turn right on to Beach Boulevard, proceed to Hart Expressway to Interstate 95 to Interstate 10 or points westward.

Between Beach and J. Turner Butler Boulevard

Drive south and turn right on to J. Turner Butler Boulevard, proceed to Interstate 95 or points westward.

Notes:

- If approaches to Atlantic Boulevard Bridge flood, traffic will be rerouted to Beach Boulevard.
- If approaches to Beach Boulevard Bridge flood, traffic will be rerouted to J. Turner Butler Boulevard.
- Jacksonville Sheriff's Office will be routing to pre-established evacuation routes.

Nassau County:

All Coastal Areas: Proceed North or South to Atlantic Avenue or Sadler Road to A1A (SR 200), proceed west to U.S. 17, I 95, U.S. 1 or U.S. 301. Depending on the direction of the storm and potential landfall, turn North or South on the above referenced routes. To establish distance as an additional safety factor, continue on A1A (SR 200) to I 10 for points westward.

St. Johns County:

- Ponte Vedra Beach/Sawgrass: North on State Road A1A, turn left onto J. Turner Butler Boulevard, proceed to Interstate 95 or points westward.
- Palm Valley Area: Proceed southeast to State Road 210, proceed to Interstate 95 or points westward.
- On coast, halfway between Mickler's Landing and South Ponte Vedra Beach: North on State Route A1A, turn left onto J. Turner Butler Boulevard, proceed to Interstate 95 or points westward.
- On coast from South Ponte Verde Beach to Vilano Beach: South on State Route A1A, turn right and proceed west across Vilano Bridge, continue west on State Route 16 to Interstate 95 or points westward.
- St. Augustine (on the mainland): North on U.S. 1, turn left onto State Road 16 or proceed southwest on State Road 207 or south on U.S. 1, proceed to Interstate 95 or points westward.

- St. Augustine (On Davis Shores, Anastasia Island south to St. Augustine Alligator Farm): State Road A1A, proceed west across Bridge of Lions, to U.S. 1 North or U.S. 1 South, and/or to State Road 16, or State Road 207 to Interstate 95 or points westward.
- South of St. Augustine Alligator Farm to area at South intersection of State Road 3 and State Road A1A, including City of St. Augustine Beach: Nearest route to State Road 312, proceed west across Mickler-O'Connell Bridge to U.S. 1 across State Road 312 extension to State Road 207, proceed west to Interstate 95 or points westward.
- South of intersection of State Road 3 and State Road A1A to Crescent Beach: South on State Road A1A to Crescent Beach, turn right on State Road 206, proceed across Crescent Beach Bridge to U.S. 1, proceed to Interstate 95 or points westward.
- Crescent Beach to Flagler County Line: North on State Road A1A to Crescent Beach, turn left on State Road 206, proceed across Crescent Beach Bridge to U.S. 1, proceed to Interstate 95 or points westward.

Pet Friendly Evacuation Destinations

Days Inn -- Ocala

3811 NW BONNIE HEATH BLVD - Ocala, FL, United States

Phone: 352-629-7041

Directions to the Property - From North - I-75 Exit 354. Right to Shell Gas Station, Driveway to Motel Directly After Shell on Right And

Days Inn -- Ocala West

3620 W. Silver Springs Blvd, Ocala, Florida 34475 352-629-0091

Driving Directions: -75 I-75 Exit 352, East of Interstate one block. Hwy 301 or 441 From Hwy 301 and 441, head west of St. Rd. 40, approximately 3 miles on left.

Comfort Inn West

3440 SOUTHWEST 40TH BLVD - Gainesville, FL, United States

Phone: (352) 264-1771 From I-75, Exit #384, Go East On Archer Rd. 1/8 Mile Then Left. On 40th Blvd. Comfort Inn Is 1/8 Mile On The Left.

Quality Inn

3455 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL, US, 32608

Phone: (352) 378-2405

I-75 Southbound, Exit 382. Go straight through traffic light. Hotel is at the top of the hill.
I-75 Northbound, Exit 382. Turn right On Williston Road. Turn left at next traffic light and hotel is at the top of the hill.

Quality Inn

15960 NW US Hwy 441, Alachua, FL, US, 32615

Phone: (386) 462-2244

(12 miles south of Gainesville) I-75, Exit 399. Turn left onto Hwy 441 South, hotel on right.

Comfort Inn

4040 W. Silver Springs Blvd., Ocala, FL, US, 34482

Phone: (352) 629-8850 I-75 ex. 352. Hotel is on the Westside of Interstate.

Quality Inn – Ocala Plaza

3621 West Silver Spring Blvd, Ocala, FL, US, 34475

Phone: (352) 629-0381

Insurance Information

If you need to file a claim, write down important claims information and take photos of any damage. After you file a claim, you may need to take follow up action or check its progress. You should complete the form below and keep it as a handy reference throughout this process:

Insurance agent's name, number and address:

Renewal date: ____/____/____

Insurance policy number: _____

Telephone number to report claims: _____

Insurance claim number: _____

Claim reporting date: _____

Other relevant information: _____

Once an adjuster visits your home, you should use the space below to write down additional information:

Adjuster's name: _____

Business address: _____

Phone number: _____

Other: _____

If evacuating, tape the following notice to your front door:

ATTENTION

The _____

Family can be
reached at
