

**TABLE 13A**  
**2001 TOTAL EVACUATION TIMES BASED ON WORST CASE ASSUMPTIONS**  
**LANDFALLING STORM**

STORM CATEGORY	DESTINATION(1)	CLEARANCE TIME(2)						TOTAL EVACUATION TIME					
		SLOW		INTER- MEDIATE		QUICK		SLOW		INTER- MEDIATE		QUICK	
		J	O	J	O	J	O	J	O	J	O	J	O
TS*	1.2	12.3	13.8	9.9	11.1	9.1	10.2	13.5	15.0	11.1	12.3	10.3	11.4
TS*/1	1.2	12.3	13.8	9.9	11.1	9.1	10.2	13.5	15.0	11.1	12.3	10.3	11.4
TS*/1/2	1.2	12.3	13.8	9.9	11.1	9.1	10.2	13.5	15.0	11.1	12.3	10.3	11.4
2**	0.0	14.6	17.2	13.9	16.4	13.6	16.1	14.6	17.2	13.9	16.4	13.6	16.1
3**	0.0	22.4	25.3	21.4	24.2	21.0	23.7	22.4	25.3	21.4	24.2	21.0	23.7
4/5**	0.0	26.2	29.2	25.0	27.9	24.5	27.3	26.2	29.2	25.0	27.9	24.5	27.3

(1) From Table 9 or 10, whichever is greater.

(2) From Table 11 or 12, determined by whichever is greater

\*Tropical Storm time could be (assumes all evacuees in Ft. Myers Beach Zone go north across the Matanzas Bridge) higher than highest Category 1 zone time and therefore the controlling evacuation time for Category 1 Landfalling Storm.

\*\*Assumes use of I-75 N, US 41 N, CR765 and SR 80 (see scenarios B in Table 12)

Prelandfall hazard time is no longer included as part of the total evacuation time because the National Hurricane Center now provides counties a 72 hour forecast in 12 hour increments the distance gale force winds extend out from the storm center. Therefore, each storm threatened county can calculate the specific prelandfall hazard time unique to that storm. This time should then be added to the total evacuation time shown above. Previous methodologies for planning purposes reflected this by increasing times by 8 hours.