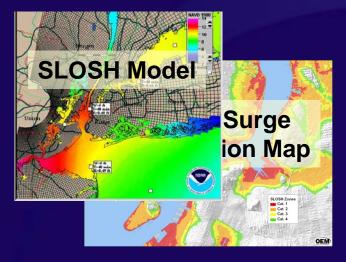
Overview of Updates to Evacuation Zones



What is Different?



2010 SLOSH Model and 2011 Storm Surge

- •Model accounts for bigger, slower storms (represents recent storm characteristics)
- •Datum matches current standard
- Resolution is 4 times greater
- •Best available land elevation data (LiDAR)



2010 Census

New population estimates for geographic areas at risk



Hurricanes Irene and Sandy

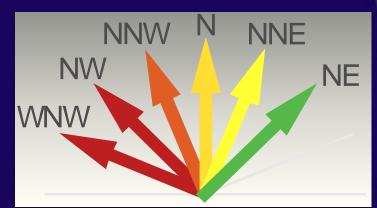
•Real events that can inform actual behavior, sheltering demand, mode of transit, and clearance times



Maximum Surge Heights by Storm Bearing

	WNW	NW	NNW	N	NNE	NE
Category 1	12.6	12.1	10.7	8.8	6.6	5
Category 2	20.9	20	20.1	16.5	11.4	8.1
Category 3	26.6	27.6	27.4	23.4	17	11.3
Category 4	32.4	33.9	33.9	30.6	21.7	14.6

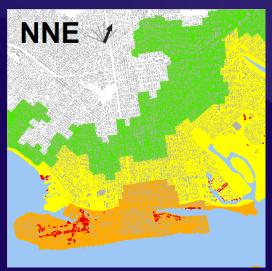
Storm bearings

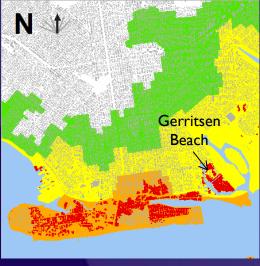


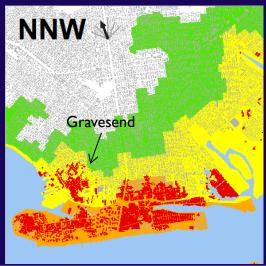
Potential Building Impacts: Cat 1 Hurricanes

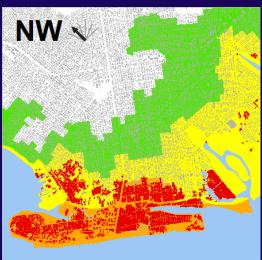
Buildings potentially impacted by worst-case surge based on hurricane bearing

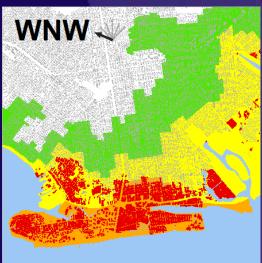






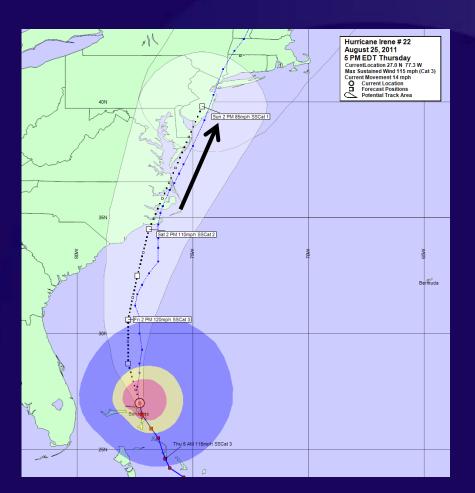


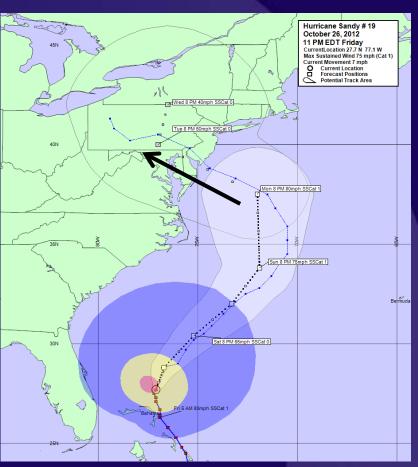




Irene – NNE bearing

Sandy – WNW bearing (NW at landfall)





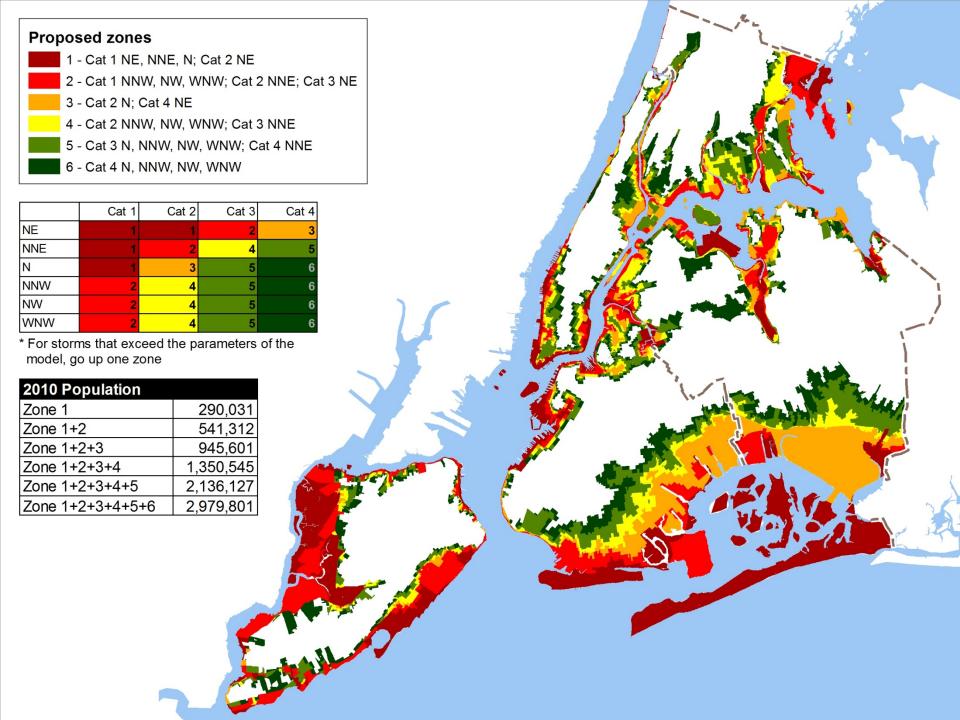
Predicted storm tracks for both storms 70 hours before landfall



Bearing Based Proposal

- Bearing has significant effect of storm surge
- Allows for more flexibility in evacuation (less likely to over- or under- evacuate)
- Storm track predictions are more accurate than predictions of intensity





Facility	2012					
	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	Total		
Hospitals	6	2	13	21		
Nursing homes	22	12	27	61		
Adult care facilities	17	8	9	34		

Facility	2013							
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Total	
Hospitals	4	4	0	6	9	2	25	
Nursing homes	23	6	8	6	19	9	71	
Adult care								
facilities	17	4	2	7	6	3	39	

Next Steps

- Finalizing the zone boundaries
- Identify HCFs within the new zones
- Planning & education

