

Evacuation Routes

- Mobile County: I-65 North, Highway 43 North, Highway 45 North
- Dauphin Island take Highway 193
- Bayou La Batre and Grand Bay take Highway 188 or C.R. 19 to I-10 East to I-65 North
- Mobile Bay at Alabama Port take Highway 193 North
- Saraland and Satsuma area can use Highway 43 North or I-65.

Planning

Study the map and the evacuation routes. Plan out which roads you are going to take before the hurricane season. Make reservations for motels early or have other plans for lodging. Plan on leaving early due to congested traffic.

When Evacuating – Leave 24 to 36 hours before gale force winds are expected to hit.

- Bring things indoors
- Look for potential hazards
- Leave natural gas on
- Turn off propane gas service
- If high winds are expected, cover the outside of all windows of your home.

Important Papers to Take With You:

- Driver's license or personal identification
- Social Security card
- Proof of residence (deed or lease)
- Insurance policies
- Birth and marriage certificates
- Stocks, bonds, and other negotiable certificates
- Wills, deeds, and copies of recent tax returns

Special Needs Evacuation

Individual in need of transportation to shelters should listen to local radio and TV for pick-up locations and times of pick-up. Transportation will be provided to a designated shelter. After the storm or disaster has past return transportation will be provided. Persons with disabilities and caregivers should allow extra time in planning and evacuating.

Hurricane Terminology

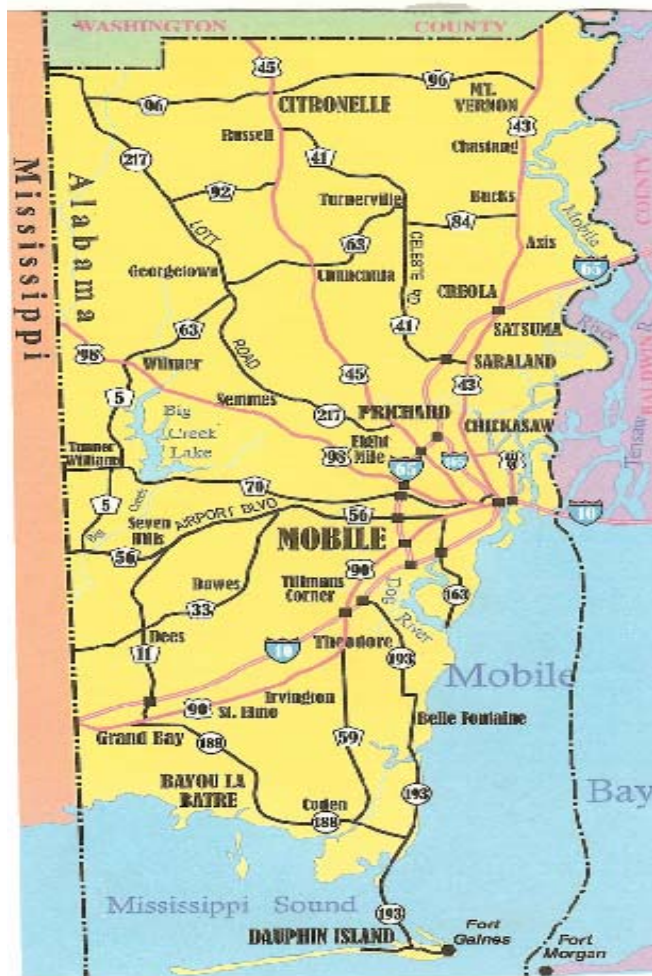
Hurricane Watch – An announcement issued by the National Hurricane Center whenever a hurricane becomes a threat to coastal areas. A "Hurricane Watch" indicates that a hurricane is near enough that everybody in the area covered by the "Watch" should listen for subsequent advisories and be ready to take precautionary measures in case hurricane warnings are issued. Watches are usually issued 24-36 hours

Hurricane Warning – A warning issued by the National Hurricane Center that sustained winds of 74 MPH or higher associated with a hurricane are expected in a specific coastal area in 24 hours or less. When a hurricane warning is issued, all precautions should be taken immediately. If the hurricane's path is unusual or erratic, the warning may be issued only a few hours before the beginning of hurricane conditions.

Tropical Storm Watch – An announcement is made for specific coastal areas where tropical storm conditions pose a possible treat within 36 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning – A warning that tropical storm conditions, including possible sustained winds within the range

Mobile County Area Map



of 39 to 73 MPH, are expected in specific coastal area within 24 hours.

Tropical Depression - A tropical depression is a closed circulation of low atmospheric pressure, originating over tropical waters, which blows counter-clockwise around a center at speeds lower than 39 miles per hour.

Tropical Storm – A tropical storm is a closed circulation of low atmospheric pressure, originating over tropical waters, which blows counter-clockwise around a center at speeds ranging from 39 to 73 miles per hour.

Hurricane Safety Tips

- Stock up on batteries, water and all non-perishable food items.
- Fill any medical prescriptions for at least a 2- week supply.
- Gas up vehicles.
- Leave mobile homes in any case.
- Secure all windows and tie down any items that could become a flying object.
- Listen to local radio and television reports for the latest weather updates.
- Turn refrigerator to coldest setting to allow food to keep longer if there is power failure.

- Use the telephones only in emergencies.
- Have cash; remember ATM machines may not be working.
- Protect pets.
- Moor small boats or move them to safe harbors.
- Wedge sliding glass doors so they do not lift off track.

Shelters

When there is an emergency that requires the evacuation of areas in Mobile County, the Mobile County Emergency Agency and the Red Cross may open Public Shelters. In Mobile County, the shelters are located at selected schools. Local television and radio will announce the location and time of shelter openings at time of evacuation. If you elect to go to a public shelter you should be aware that there is:

- No smoking
- No weapons
- No alcohol

Shelter residents are asked to bring the following:

- Bedding (sleeping bags, blanket, pillows)
- Changes of clothing
- Flashlight
- Special dietary items
- Prescription medicine
- Small games or toys for children
- Baby food, formula and diapers and other personal care items
- First aid kit

Individuals having special medical needs or needing special equipment such as ventilators cannot be accommodated at general public shelters. Shelters have a community environment, which consists of a large number of people. It is important to be considerate and cooperative and follow the instructions of the shelter management staff. When you arrive at the shelter you will be required to sign in. If you leave the shelter for any reason you will not be allowed to re-enter.

Special Medical Need Shelters

The Mobile County Health Department may open a Special Needs Shelter at Cranford Burns School. Limited space is available for those individuals that require electricity to operate life support equipment. There is no medical staff. Individuals needing this type of assistance must bring their own medications and food and one caregiver. Cots, blankets and electricity are furnished. No additional family members can be accommodated. Call the Mobile County Emergency Agency 251-460-8000.

Pets

The best recommended plan is to take your pet(s) with you when you evacuate. Just remember **PUBLIC SHELTERS DO NOT PERMIT PETS**. All animal facilities in the path of a hurricane are subject to some degree of damage of flooding. Keep in mind, boarding kennels and animal hospitals may be without electricity or potable water and have limited personnel and supplies for days to weeks following a disaster. Pet's shelter of last resort may be opened at time of disaster. Location, instruction, and schedule will be communicated by television and radio.

Flooding

Flash Flood — Flooding that occurs very quickly. Flash flooding can occur from excessive rainfall or dam failure.

Flash Flood Watch — An advisory that conditions are present that could result in flash flooding within the designated watch area.

- Listen to local radio or TV. Keep alert for intense rainfall/rising waters.
- Prepare to respond. Assemble a Disaster Supply Kit.
- Be ready to evacuate. Identify place to go
- Fill car's gas tank. Prepare a road map marked with 2 alternative routes.

Flash Flood Warning — Warning is issued when flash flooding has been reported or is imminent.

- Be prepared to evacuate. If told to leave, do so quickly.

Coastal Flood Watch — An advisory to expect wind forced flooding along low-lying coastal areas, if weather patterns develop as forecasted.

Coastal Flood Warning - A warning of imminent, or currently occurring wind forced flooding along low lying coastal areas

Flood Precautions — The point at which rivers will overflow their banks.

- Leave low-lying areas immediately and seek higher ground.
- If driving in low-lying area or if car stalls in rapidly rising waters, get out of car and seek higher ground immediately.
- Stay away from storm drains, irrigation ditches, creeks and river areas.
- You may have only seconds to escape during a flash flood.
- Barricades are for your protection. Do not drive through them.

Tornadoes

Tornadoes are violent, rotating columns of air that descend from thunderstorms to come in contact with the ground. Tornadoes develop from thunderstorms when the wind variation with height support rotation of the thunderstorm updraft.

For Tornado Watches

- Stay tuned to a local radio or television station or listen to your NOAA weather radio.
- Secure any loose objects outdoors, or move them inside
- Survey local structures for the most suitable shelter.
- Keep watching the sky to the south and southwest. If you see any funnel shaped clouds, report them immediately to the nearest law-enforcement agency and take cover.

For Tornado Warnings

This means a tornado has been spotted in your area or is predicted to come your way. **TAKE SHELTER**

IMMEDIATELY! Do not leave shelter until you are sure no further danger exists. Remember, there is no guaranteed safe place during a tornado. However, there are some locations that are better than others.

- **In a Motor Vehicle:** The least desirable place to be during a tornado is in a motor vehicle. Never try to outrun a tornado in your car. Stop your vehicle and get out. Seek shelter elsewhere. Do not get under or next to your vehicle. A ditch or ground depression will help if a tornado shelter is not nearby.

- **At School:** Follow the school disaster plan. Stay away from auditoriums, gymnasiums, and other areas with wide, free-span roofs. Go into center hallways and stay away from windows.
- **Open Country:** Move away from the tornado's projected path at right angles. Seek shelter in a ditch, ravine or culvert. Even a low spot in the ground will give you some protection. Stay away from trees. Remember to protect your head.
- **In the Home or Condo:** The best place to go is the innermost hallway of the lowest floor. An interior closet is relatively safe. An interior bathroom is even better. Not only does it have four walls closely tied together, but also the plumbing helps hold the structure together. In addition, the bathtub, sink and toilet help support debris in case the house collapses.

After The Storm

- Avoid damaged structures, puddles, fallen wires and river or canal banks.
- Stay away from downed power lines. Report downed power lines, broken sewer, water or gas lines to local authorities.
- Turn off gas from outside the building
- Watch for holes in floors, exposed nails or broken glass
- Be patient while waiting for the power to be restored, the power company must set priorities.
- Do not drink water from the faucet until official notification from newspaper, radio, or TV is received.

Chemical and Biological Agents

Biological agents are organisms or toxins. They may cause illness, be difficult to detect, take time to grow and cause disease.

Chemical agents are poisonous gases, liquids and solids that cause injuries.

Minimize exposure through time by moving away quickly; distance by moving uphill, upwind or up-streams; shielding by finding shelter. Protective clothing will reduce exposure.

- **Do not touch**, smell or move an agent if found
- **Be alert** and aware of your surrounding area.
- Follow instructions or **local officials** carefully
- **Move away** from area and help others leave. Stay upwind, uphill, upstream.
- After leaving the area, remove all clothing, jewelry and glasses



Emergency Management Agency 460-8000

Sheriff's Department 690-8629

State Troopers 660-2300

Other Emergency Numbers

Doctor _____

Hospital _____

Family _____

Neighbor _____











Visit our website at www.mcema.net for other related information

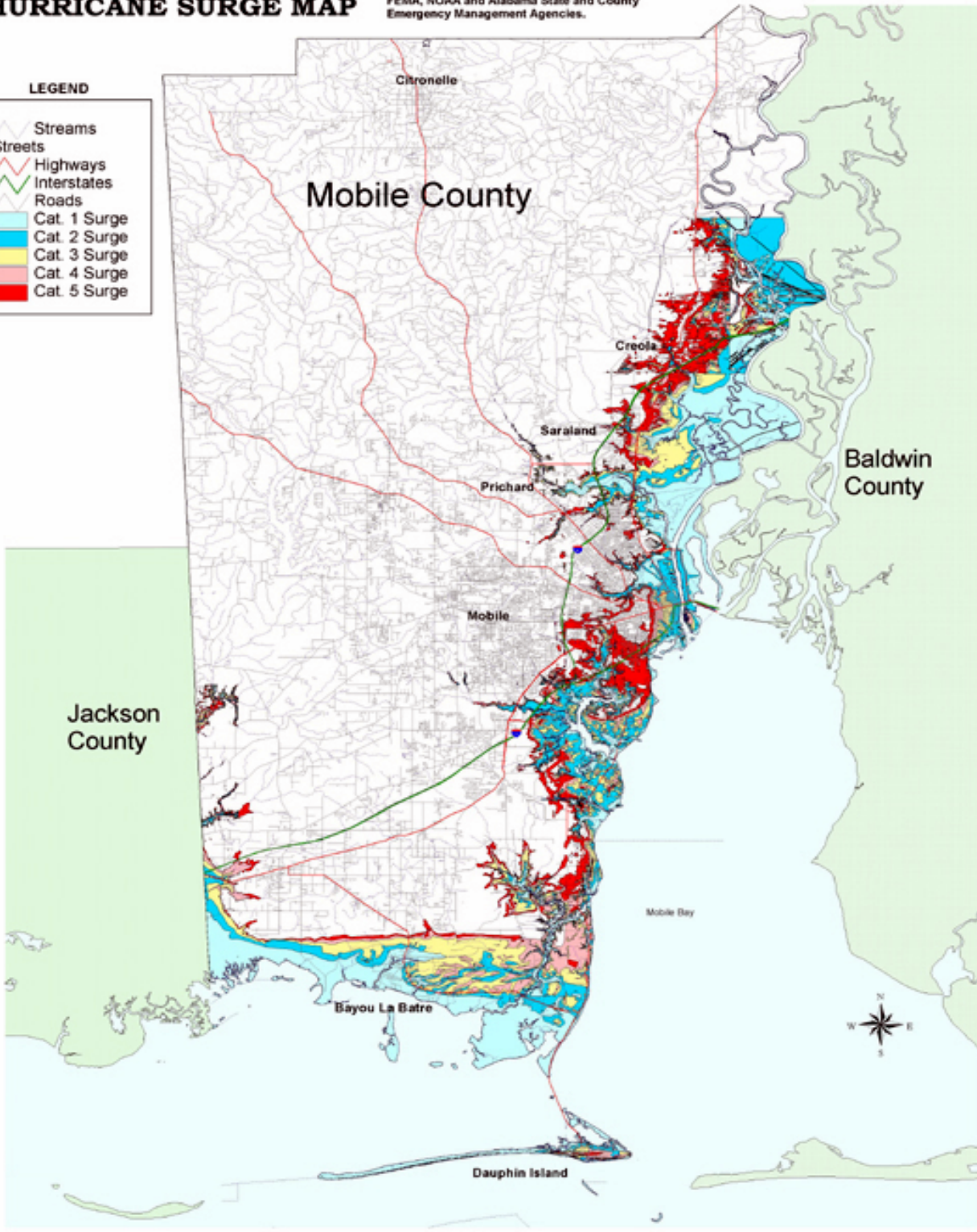


MOBILE COUNTY HURRICANE SURGE MAP

These Maps were prepared as a joint effort of the Mobile District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, FEMA, NOAA and Alabama State and County Emergency Management Agencies.

LEGEND

	Streams
	Streets
	Highways
	Interstates
	Roads
	Cat. 1 Surge
	Cat. 2 Surge
	Cat. 3 Surge
	Cat. 4 Surge
	Cat. 5 Surge



Zoning Evacuation Map

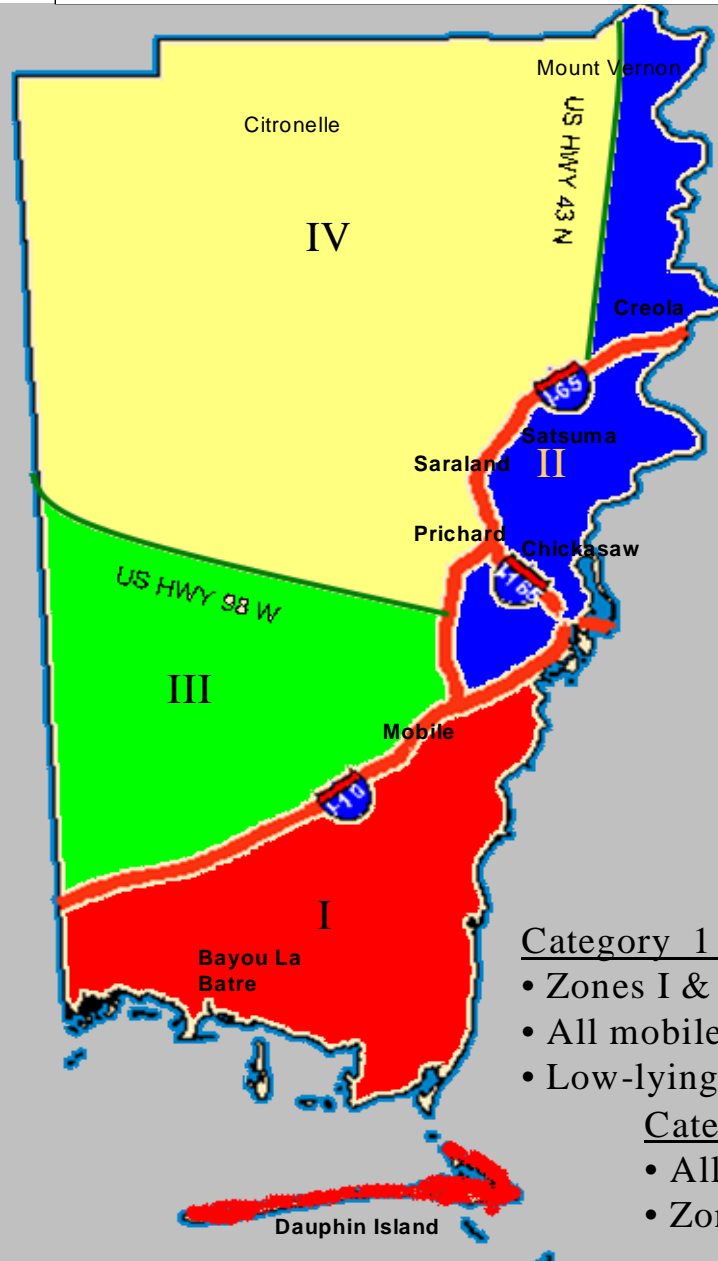
Category 1. Winds of 74 to 95 miles per hour. Damage primarily to shrubbery, trees, foliage, and mobile homes. No real wind damage to other structures. Some damage to poorly constructed signs. Low-lying coastal roads inundated, minor pier damage, some small craft in exposed anchorage torn from moorings.

Category 2. Winds of 96 to 110 miles per hour. Considerable damage to shrubbery and tree foliage; some trees blown down. Major damage to exposed mobile homes. Extensive damage to poorly constructed signs. Some damage to roofing materials of buildings; some window and door damage. No major wind damage to buildings. Considerable damage could occur to piers. Marinas flooded. Small craft may be torn from moorings.

Category 3. Winds of 111 to 130 miles per hour. Foliage torn from trees; large trees blown down. Practically all poorly constructed signs blown down. Some damage to roofing materials of buildings; some window and door damage. Some structural damage to small buildings. Mobile homes destroyed. Serious flooding at coast and many smaller structures near coast destroyed; larger structures near coast damaged by battering waves and floating debris.

Category 4. Winds of 131 to 155 miles per hour. Many shrubs and trees are blown down and most street signs are damaged. Extensive damage to roofing materials, windows, and doors. Complete failure of roofs on many small residences. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Major damage to lower floors of structures near shore due to flooding and battering by waves and floating debris. Major erosion of beaches.

Category 5. Winds greater than 155 miles per hour. Shrubs and trees are blown down; considerable damage to roofs of buildings and all signs are damaged or destroyed. There would be very severe and extensive damage to windows and doors. Complete failure of roofs on many residences and industrial buildings. Extensive shattering of glass in windows and doors would occur. Some complete building failures. Small buildings overturned or blown away. Complete destruction of mobile homes.



ZONE I- 56,453

South of Interstate 10

ZONE II-128,481

North of Interstate 10
East of Interstate 65
East of US 43

ZONE III- 160,859

North of Interstate 10
South of US 98
West of Interstate 65

ZONE IV- 54,050

North of US 98
West of Interstate 65
West of US 43

Category 1 & 2

- Zones I & II
- All mobile homes
- Low-lying, flood prone areas

Category 3, 4 & 5

- All above plus
- Zones III & IV