Important Safety Information for Neighbors
Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant

This guide contains important emergency planning information for people located within 10-miles of the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. It was developed by emergency management officials and provides basic information about what to do in the event of a nuclear emergency.
ABOUT TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR PLANT

Facts about Turkey Point:
The Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant is a two-unit nuclear power plant operated by the Florida Power & Light Company, a subsidiary of NextEra Energy, Inc. It is located on an 11,000 acre site 2-miles east of Homestead, Fla., in southeast Miami-Dade County, next to the Biscayne Bay. The site also includes a natural gas-fired generating unit, making it one of the largest generating station in Florida.

The plant contains two pressurized light water reactors capable of producing a combined capacity of nearly 1,400 megawatts of electricity – enough to supply the power needs of more than one million homes.

Benefits of the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant:
» Nuclear power plants produce no greenhouse gases, or emissions associated with acid rain or urban smog;
» Nuclear energy is clean, safe, reliable, and affordable;
» The plant provides hundreds of high quality jobs for local residents;
» It is a leader in environmental stewardship in the region; and
» It is an economic engine for the entire state.
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Please discard the previous booklet and review content for changes annually.
Copies of this information can be found online at TurkeyPointNuclear.com.
Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant: Safe and Secure

FPL is committed to the safe operation of Turkey Point. We use multiple safety systems that layer precaution on top of precaution. Nuclear energy production also is monitored closely by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a federal government agency that conducts daily inspections at Turkey Point to assure compliance with federal regulations on public health, safety and the environment.

Multiple barriers for safety
The Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant is constructed with multiple safety barriers. (For further information on how Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant operates, see page 11.)

The uranium fuel is encased in half-inch long, cylindrical ceramic pellets. These pellets are stacked end-to-end inside sealed metal tubes that are resistant to corrosion and heat. These fuel tubes are part of a fuel assembly that is immersed in water in the reactor core. The core is inside a steel pressure vessel that is nine inches thick.

All this is shielded inside a containment building made of concrete more than three feet thick, laced with steel rods and lined with steel walls. Containment buildings are capable of withstanding severe external forces such as hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes.

Strong security program
While security has always been a major priority at FPL’s nuclear power units, this has been further intensified since Sept. 11, 2001. Many layers of security protect the plant. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, federal and local law enforcement, as well as FPL’s own expert security team are always on alert to ensure that plant facilities are protected.

Did You Know...
Nuclear plants have multiple backup safety systems in place to protect the public.
Effective Emergency Planning

Planning is an important part of FPL’s strategy to protect you and your family. Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant has a more than 40-year record of safe operations, but it makes sense to have a plan in the unlikely event of an emergency.

State and local officials, together with FPL, have prepared a detailed emergency plan to protect people who live, work, visit or go to school within 10 miles of the plant. The plan is tested by evaluated exercises and inspections. Conducting emergency drills improves the overall readiness of local authorities and enhances their ability to respond to emergencies.

Save this booklet and share it with family members. It is your guide to the plan and its safety features. Please read it carefully and study the map at the back. Make sure you and your family know what to do in an emergency.

Classifications of nuclear plant incidents

The four terms below are used to describe events at nuclear power plants. Only two may involve public actions such as staying inside your home, leaving the area or going to a specified shelter. You should know these terms:

An **Unusual Event** is a minor incident such as severe weather. Because of strict regulations, a number of events must be classified and reported as “unusual events” even though they pose no threat or danger to you. *No public action is required.*

An **Alert** is a minor incident, that affects, or could potentially affect, reactor safety. There is the possibility of a small, limited release of radioactive material, but there would be no danger to you. *No public action is required.*

A **Site Area Emergency** is a more serious incident such as: a major leak from the reactor coolant system, or an incident in which radioactive releases are possible or are occurring but will not affect areas beyond the plant property. Sirens would sound throughout the 10-mile emergency planning zone, alerting you to tune to local radio or television stations for official information.

A **General Emergency** is the most severe emergency classification. Radioactive releases that could affect areas beyond the plant property are possible or are occurring and/or a major security event has occurred at the nuclear plant. Sirens would sound throughout the 10-mile emergency planning zone, alerting you to tune to one of the local radio or television stations for official information.

After notifying the county, state and federal authorities, FPL officials would continue to address any problems at the nuclear plant. State and county authorities are responsible for providing public information and instructions and taking steps to ensure public protection.
Emergency Planning Zones

Federal authorities established two emergency planning zones — a 10-mile radius and a 50-mile radius, as the basis for planning to protect the public.

Through preplanned protective actions, residents living within 10 miles of the plant will be protected from direct exposure to radiation in the unlikely event of an accident. People living within 50 miles will be protected from eating contaminated foods, or drinking contaminated milk and water.

The 10-mile zone has been divided into ten evacuation/sheltering areas (see pages 13-20 and the map in this booklet). These areas were established to allow local officials to provide evacuation and/or sheltering information in terms readily understood by persons in the 10-mile zone.

If there was an accident at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, it’s not likely everyone within 10 miles would be affected. The area affected would depend on weather conditions, such as wind speed and direction, and the severity of the accident.

How you would be notified in an emergency

In the event of a serious emergency, public safety officials may use a variety of methods to notify people living within 10 miles of the plant:

- Sirens
- Emergency Alert System (EAS) (Radio/TV/National Weather Radio)
- Door-to-door notification
- Public safety vehicle public address (PA) systems
- Marine interests via Marine VHF-CH 16
- Miami Dade Alerts

If you hear an outdoor warning siren

In an emergency, outdoor warning sirens within the 10-mile area around the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant would sound for intervals of at least 15 minutes. When you hear a siren, tune to a local radio or television station (Emergency Alert System) listed on the back fold-out flap of this pamphlet for emergency information and instructions.

If you do not have a radio or television, dial 3-1-1 if calling within Miami-Dade County or (305) 468-5900 if outside the county, TDD: (305) 468-5402. Through these broadcasts, emergency management officials will provide instructions on what you are to do. Remember, hearing a siren does not necessarily mean evacuate.

Information will also be available on the Miami Dade Emergency Management web site located at http://www.miamidade.gov/oem.

Did You Know...

The emergency plans in place in the communities surrounding nuclear facilities are well tested. Comprehensive drills are held on a routine basis.
If possible, alert your neighbors by means other than a telephone to ensure that they have received the emergency information and instructions.

**Periodic siren tests are conducted by Miami Dade Emergency Management officials on the first Friday of March, June, September and December at 1 p.m.**

During these tests, an introduction is made, then the sirens will sound, followed by a voice stating that this is a test. Verbal announcements will be made in both English and Spanish. FPL conducts routine maintenance testing on the sirens, involving a short voice message followed by a test alert tone.

Occasionally, a siren may accidentally sound due to lightning strikes or other problems. If you hear a siren, turn to your local EAS station. If you need additional information or have a question, you can contact your local county emergency management office listed below.

### Miami-Dade County

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>AM RADIO</th>
<th>TELEVISION**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIOD 610*</td>
<td>WFOR-CH 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>WINZ 940</td>
<td>WTVJ-CH 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAQH 710 (Spanish)</td>
<td>WSVN-CH 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>WQBA 1140* (Spanish)</td>
<td>WPLG-CH 10</td>
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<td>WLTW-CH 23</td>
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<td>WSCV-CH 51</td>
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*Primary Emergency Alert System station.

**Please consult your area cable listing for the position of these channels.

### Monroe County

**All radio stations are Emergency Alert System stations.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>AM RADIO</th>
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<tr>
<td>WIOD-610</td>
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<td>WFFG-1300</td>
<td>WKRY-93.5</td>
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<td>WKIZ-1500</td>
<td>WMXG-94.3</td>
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<td>WKEZ-96.9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TELEVISION</strong></td>
<td>WCTH-100.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local cable CH 5, CH 76</td>
<td>WSKG-102.1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FM RADIO</strong></td>
<td>WPKI-102.5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SPANISH</strong></td>
<td>WFKZ-103.1</td>
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<td>WRAU-106.3</td>
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<td>WAVK-105.5</td>
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<td>WIIS-107.1</td>
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*Ten-digit dialing required for Miami-Dade and Monroe counties.

### Telephone numbers*

In the event of an emergency, state and county officials are responsible for public notification and will provide timely and accurate information. If you have questions at any time, call:

**Miami-Dade Emergency Management:**
(305) 468-5400
Dial 3-1-1 if calling within Miami-Dade county or (305) 468-5900 if outside the county.

**TDD/TTY:** (305) 468-5402

**Miami-Dade Police Department:**
(305) 4 POLICE (476-5423)

**Monroe County Emergency Management:**
(305) 289-6018

**Monroe County Sheriff’s Office:**
(305) 853-3211 (24-hrs) or Ocean Reef Department of Public Safety (24-hrs):
(305) 367-2222.

**Florida Emergency Information Line**
(800) 342-3557

### Internet

Miami-Dade County subscribers to MD Alerts can receive test messages (SMS) on their mobile phones or have alerts sent to their text pagers, email accounts or smart devices. To subscribe, go to www.miamidade.gov/oem.

Monroe County residents may access emergency management information via the county website at www.monroecountyem.com
For your protection

The purpose of protective actions is to limit or prevent exposure to harmful levels of radiation. Protective actions will vary with the circumstances of the emergency. Public safety authorities will assess the threat and announce the most protective actions under the existing circumstances. When residents become aware of an emergency at the nuclear plant, the best course of action is to stay tuned to local radio or television for specific instructions while also making preparations to either evacuate or shelter in place, as instructed by the authorities. The most protective action may not always be to evacuate; it may be to shelter in place.

Sheltering in place may be more protective than evacuating in instances such as:
» When the radioactive release is of limited quantity;
» When the radioactive release is of short duration;
» For areas on the edge of the downwind plume;
» When clogged roadways limit evacuating traffic and lead to greater exposures; or
» For other reasons.

Evacuating may be more protective than sheltering in place in instances such as:
» When the quantity of the radioactive release is large;
» When the radioactive release is of long duration;
» For areas that are downwind and closest to the Plant;
» When roadways are not clogged with traffic from areas that don't have to evacuate; or
» For other reasons.

State and local governments have established strict guidelines to ensure your safety in the unlikely event of an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. Emergency officials will provide timely, accurate information and instructions. Please follow official instructions.

If you are told to stay indoors (in-place sheltering)
» Remain indoors until further notice.
» Close all doors and windows.
» Turn off window fans. Unless instructed otherwise, leave air conditioning on with air exchange vents closed if possible.
» Cover or refrigerate food.
» Stay tuned to a local radio or television station for official information.

How to Shelter in Place

At Home
1. Bring children and pets indoors immediately. If your children attend a Miami-Dade County Public School, do not try to bring them home unless instructed to do so; the school will shelter them. If you children attend a private or charter school, check with the school to learn about their emergency procedures.
2. Close and lock all outside doors and windows. Locking may provide a tighter seal.
3. Continue using air conditioning systems unless they draw air from outside the home into the home. Most central air conditioning systems recirculate the air inside the house. Most window or wall mounted air conditioning units draw air from the outside.
4. Close the fireplace or wood stove damper.
5. Move to an interior room of the home. It offers the greatest exposure reduction.
6. Listen to the radio or television for updated information and instructions.

In a Vehicle
1. If you are very close to home, your workplace or a public building, go there immediately and go inside. Follow the “shelter-in-place” recommendations for that location.
2. If you are unable to get indoors quickly and safely, continue driving away from the nuclear plant for a distance of least 10 miles.
3. Close windows and vents.
4. If possible, set the air conditioning system to recirculate the air inside the vehicle. Avoid shutting off air conditioning system if it is a hot day. Overheating your body can be dangerous.
5. Listen to the radio for updated information and instructions.
In a Workplace

1. Check with your workplace to learn their plans for dealing with a hazardous materials emergency. Their “shelter-in-place” plans should include the following:

» Employers should close the office, making any customers, clients or visitors in the building aware that they need to stay until the emergency is over. Close and lock all windows, exterior doors and any other openings to the outside.

» Avoid overcrowding by pre-selecting several interior rooms with the fewest number of windows or vents.

» A knowledgeable person should use the building’s mechanical systems to switch the ventilating and air conditioning systems to recirculate the air inside the structure if possible.

» Employers should ask employees, customers, clients and visitors to call their emergency contacts to let them know where they are and that they are safe.

» If the business has voicemail or an automated attendant, it should be switched to a recording that indicates that the business is closed and that staff and visitors are remaining in the building until authorities advise it is safe to leave.

» One person per room should write down the names of everyone in the room. Call your business-designated emergency contact to report who is in the room with you and their affiliation with your business (employee, visitor, client, customer).

2. Listen to the radio or television for updated advice and instructions.

If you are told to evacuate, take this booklet

» Listen to a local radio or television station. Emergency officials will provide information and instructions.

» Follow evacuation directions.

» Lock doors and windows.

» Turn off faucets and appliances (except refrigerator).

» Pets owners are reminded that pets require special consideration. Pet owners must be prepared to care for and maintain control over their pets at all times. Please visit Miami-Dade Emergency Management’s web site (www.miamidade.gov/oem/) or call 3-1-1 for additional information about pet preparedness and registration requirements.

Remember: It is possible that evacuations may last for extended periods. In addition to this booklet, take the following items with you:

» Clothes for a few days.

» Medicine or prescriptions you may need.

» Toiletries (bar of soap, tooth-brush, tooth-paste, shaving articles, eye care and sanitary items).

» Money (cash, credit cards) and important documents, including mortgage, lease and insurance information.

» Baby needs (formula, diapers, favorite toys).

» Portable radio and batteries.

» Sleeping bag or two blankets and a pillow for each person.

» Folding cot or lawn chair.

» Proof of occupancy such as drivers license.

» Food and water: Any special dietary foods, non-perishable food and bottled water.

» Individuals who are not within the declared evacuation area should not evacuate. They should continue to monitor the event and follow the instructions of the local authorities. Evacuating when not required has the potential to increase the risk to your family and others by impeding the outbound traffic flow and slowing the evacuation from the affected area.
If you require evacuation assistance, make arrangements now
Residents that require help to evacuate due to medical condition, specialized transportation need or other evacuation assistance requirement, should pre-register with their local emergency management agency. Individuals who may require evacuation assistance include those who:
» are unable to evacuate on their own due to a specialized transportation requirement
» are homebound residents that are unable to walk to a bus pick up point and do not have anyone that can provide transportation
» have medical needs that prevent them from evacuating on their own
» are bed bound patients
» are electrically dependent patients on life sustaining medical equipment that requires electricity
» may require assistance with activities of daily living
To register for assistance, call:
Miami Dade: (305) 468-5400
Monroe: (305) 292-4591

If you have family in a nursing home, hospital or assisted living facility
» These facilities will follow their emergency management plans, which include evacuation procedures.
» Check with the facility in advance to verify its evacuation plan.

If you are directed to emergency reception centers
Emergency reception centers have been developed to register evacuees and direct them to emergency shelters. They will also act as family reunification areas.

Miami-Dade County
The Miami-Dade County Emergency Reception Center is located at Tamiami Park, SW 107th Ave., between SW 8th Street and Coral Way (24th Street). To get to this reception center, take the Florida Turnpike Extension to the SW 40th Street (Bird Road) exit or Tamiami Trail exit (SW 8th Street). Law enforcement officers will direct you to Tamiami Park.

Monroe County
The Monroe County Emergency Reception Center and Shelter is located at the Key Largo School, 104801 Overseas Hwy, Key Largo (mm104, US 1). Law enforcement officers will assist and direct you.

Distribution of potassium iodide tablets
If conditions warrant, the health department will make potassium iodide tablets available at the emergency reception center. For more information about potassium iodide, contact your county health department.
Miami-Dade: (305) 623-3500
Monroe: (305) 293-7500

If you require transportation assistance
Public transportation will be provided by Miami-Dade Transit (MDT). Page 9 lists the locations where MDT buses will pick up and transport residents to emergency reception centers and shelters.

If your children are in school
The following schools are located within the 10-mile emergency planning area for the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.
If your child’s school (public or private) or day care facility is within the 10-mile area and is not listed below, check with that facility to verify its emergency plan.

MIAMI-DADE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
If your children attend these schools, please do not try to pick them up. Each school has a designated host school outside the 10-mile area for use in case of evacuation. Parents are advised of the designated host school at the start of each school year. The schools will follow their own evacuation procedures. As a precaution, the evacuation of schools may occur prior to any general public action.
» Air Base Elementary
» Arthur & Polly Mays Conservatory of the Arts
There are no Monroe County public schools in the 10-mile emergency planning area.

If you have livestock

» Place the animals in an enclosed shelter if possible. Provide for adequate ventilation to prevent overheating and suffocation.

» Leave enough water and food for several days (if you are told to evacuate).

» Use stored feed when possible.

» Tune to a local radio or television station for additional instructions and information (see fold-out flap).

If you grow food products

» Do not eat or sell products until further instructions are issued by agricultural officials.

» Tune to a local radio or television station for additional instructions and information.

For more information, contact your local agricultural extension agent and ask for the brochure titled, “Agriculture and Nuclear Power in Florida.”

Miami-Dade emergency bus pick up locations

ZIP CODE AREA 33030

» Aquarius Mobile Home Park 451 E Lucy Street
» Boardwalk MHP 100 NE 6 Avenue
» Cocowalk Estates 220 NE 12 Avenue
» Homestead Senior Center NE 16 Street & Krome Avenue
» Homestead Trailer Park E Mowry Drive & SE 2 Road
» Laura Saunders Elementary 505 SW 8 Street
» Police Athletic League Gym 600 Redland Road

ZIP CODE AREA 33032

» Hud-Pine Island SW 272 Street & SW 127 Avenue
» Naranja Elementary 13990 SW 264 Street
» Princetonian Mobile Home Park 12900 SW 253 Street
Miami-Dade residents, who have special transportation needs and require assistance, should dial 3-1-1, if calling within the county or (305) 468-5900 if outside the county.

Monroe County residents in need of transportation assistance should call Monroe County Emergency Management (305) 289-6018 or (305) 289-6325 or Ocean Reef Public Safety Department Emergency Operations Center at (305) 367-2222.

**Plans for additional nuclear generation at the Turkey Point site**

Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant has been providing safe, clean and reliable electricity to help meet the area’s energy needs for more than 40 years. The site may become an even bigger part of Florida’s clean energy future.

In order to meet the area’s growing energy needs, FPL has added more than 200 megawatts of power capacity to its existing nuclear units at Turkey Point. This allows Turkey Point to produce more clean, reliable electricity without expanding the size of the plant and will help keep FPL bills the lowest in the state of Florida. FPL is pursuing the option of adding two new nuclear power units at the site, a move that would add approximately 2,200 megawatts of power to the Florida electric grid.

This project will also have a positive economic impact on Miami-Dade County, creating thousands of new job opportunities. In May of 2014, the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project received unanimous approval and certification by the State of Florida’s Siting Board. The project also has received a Need Order from the Florida Public Service Commission, validating that the project provides a cost-effective means to meet the reliability and fuel diversity needs of FPL’s customers.

For more information, visit [www.fpl.com/nuclear](http://www.fpl.com/nuclear).
How Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant works

Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant units are similar to oil, gas or coal-fired generating units in that they create steam to turn the blades of a turbine to generate electricity. Instead of burning these fuels in a boiler, the nuclear units use uranium fuel inside a reactor to create steam.

**Producing electricity**

Uranium atoms are split apart in a process called nuclear fission. As atoms are split inside the reactor, a large amount of heat is produced. This heat is absorbed by the first of three separate water systems in the plant called the *primary system*. The radioactive fuel is contained in the fuel assembly and does not come in contact with this water system. Since no fossil fuels are burned, there are no greenhouse gas emissions, making Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant a clean, safe and reliable source of electricity.

The primary water system is kept under pressure so that the water does not boil. The water passes through thousands of tubes in the plant’s steam generators where the heat is transferred through the tube walls to another water system called the *secondary system*.

The heat turns water in the secondary system to steam. The steam pushes against the blades of a turbine, causing it to spin.

The turbine turns a generator on the same shaft to produce electricity.

As the steam leaves the turbine, it passes over hundreds of pipes carrying water from the third water system called the *cooling system*. Cooling water from a series of special canals condenses the steam back to water for reuse in the steam generator. Water from each system is physically separated from water in the other systems.
Radiation facts:
Radiation is energy that is given off as a particle or wave. It is everywhere and can be both natural or man-made. Radioactive elements exist in small amounts throughout our environment. In the United States, natural sources (including our food, water, soil, and even our homes) account for 82 percent of the radiation we are exposed to each year. Additional radiation comes from exposure to man-made sources such as dental and medical X-rays, color televisions, computer monitors and smoke detectors. Less than one percent of radiation to which people are exposed comes from nuclear power plants.

Measuring radiation
Radiation is measured in units called rem and millirem (one rem equals 1,000 millirem). Most people routinely receive an average of 360 millirem of radiation a year from all sources. A coast-to-coast jet trip results in about five millirem of radiation exposure. Living and working one mile from a nuclear power plant — 24-hours a day for an entire year — results in less than one-half of one millirem of exposure.

Radiation monitored at Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant
Monitoring is done by FPL and the Florida Department of Health Bureau of Radiation Control. Numerous measuring devices have been placed in and around the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant to monitor radiation levels. These instruments can detect even minute amounts of natural background radiation levels.

If there were any increase in those radiation amounts, this monitoring would alert plant operators, who in turn, would notify state and county officials.

Sources of radiation
Source: National Council on Radiation Protection Measurements
Emergency Planning Areas

AREA 1
IS THE TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SITE

AREA 2
Arrow depicts recommended evacuation routes.
Arrows depict recommended evacuation routes.
Arrows depict recommended evacuation routes.
Arrows depict recommended evacuation routes.
Arrows depict recommended evacuation routes.
Arrows depict recommended evacuation routes.
This map shows the areas within 10 miles of the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant and suggested evacuation routes, along with additional roads to be used as landmarks.

Locate the area where you live and work, and determine the most convenient evacuation route from your residence and place of business. Monroe County residents evacuate south.
Please check area enlargements on previous pages for the area in which you live.
Important Safety Planning Information Please Save