The Official Texas HURRICANE Guide

weather.gov/corpuschristi

Coastal Bend Edition

MAKE YOUR PLAN. BE READY!

info@coastalguardiansoutreach.org |

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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Dear Colleagues:

Hurricanes are deadly and destructive threats to communities along the Texas coastline. Along with high winds, tropical systems can produce immense storm surge, violent tornados, and dangerous flooding.

In order to help citizens prepare, the National Weather Service has once again collaborated with local nonprofit organizations and the Texas Department of Public Safety's Division of Emergency Management to bring you the Official Texas Hurricane Guide. It is especially crucial for coastal residents to plan and prepare for each type of hurricane hazard to prevent and reduce the loss of life and property and improve community resilience.

This guide is an up-to-date, easy-to-use resource that will help you and your family better understand what to do before, during and after a storm. It will also assist your family with the preparation of a family emergency plan, checklists and a disaster supply kit. Families should review emergency plans and checklists on a regular basis. You can increase situational awareness by monitoring statements issued by the National Hurricane Center, watches and warnings issued by National Weather Service offices in Texas and broadcasts from NOAA weather radio and local media.

The emergency management community and its partners are committed to keeping Texans safe when tropical systems threaten our coastal areas. You can be a proactive and resilient household within your community by reading this guide and preparing your family in advance. For additional information about building and strengthening community resilience, you can visit Weather-Ready Nation at www.nws.noaa.gov/com/weatherreadynation.

I thank you for your continued dedication to year-round personal preparedness and for your preparations this hurricane season.

Be informed. Be prepared. Be involved.

Respectfully,

W. Nim Kidd, CEM®, TEM®
Chief
Texas Division of Emergency Management
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Above: High resolution satellite image of Hurricane Ike over the northwest Gulf of Mexico. Image--NASA

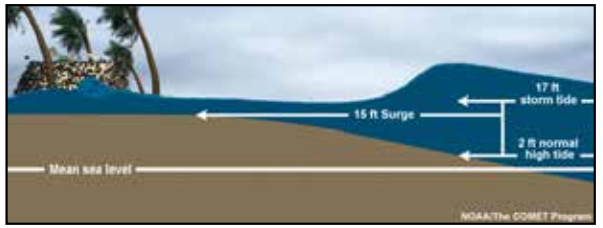
Above: Historical perspective of hurricane landfalls in Texas since 1851.

Hurricanes form over warm ocean waters, like those found in the Gulf of Mexico. The hurricane season starts June 1 and ends November 30. The peak threat for the Texas coast exists from August through September. However, hurricanes can and have struck the Texas coast during every month of the hurricane season.

Since 1851, 63 hurricanes have struck the Texas coast. That is one every three years on average.

Storm Surge Defined

Storm surge is an abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tides. This rise in water level can cause extreme flooding in coastal areas resulting in storm tides reaching up to 20 feet or more in some cases. Along the Texas coast, these flood waters can penetrate far inland depending on the elevation of the land. If the storm tide is greater than the land elevation (even if well inland) then storm surge flooding will be possible.



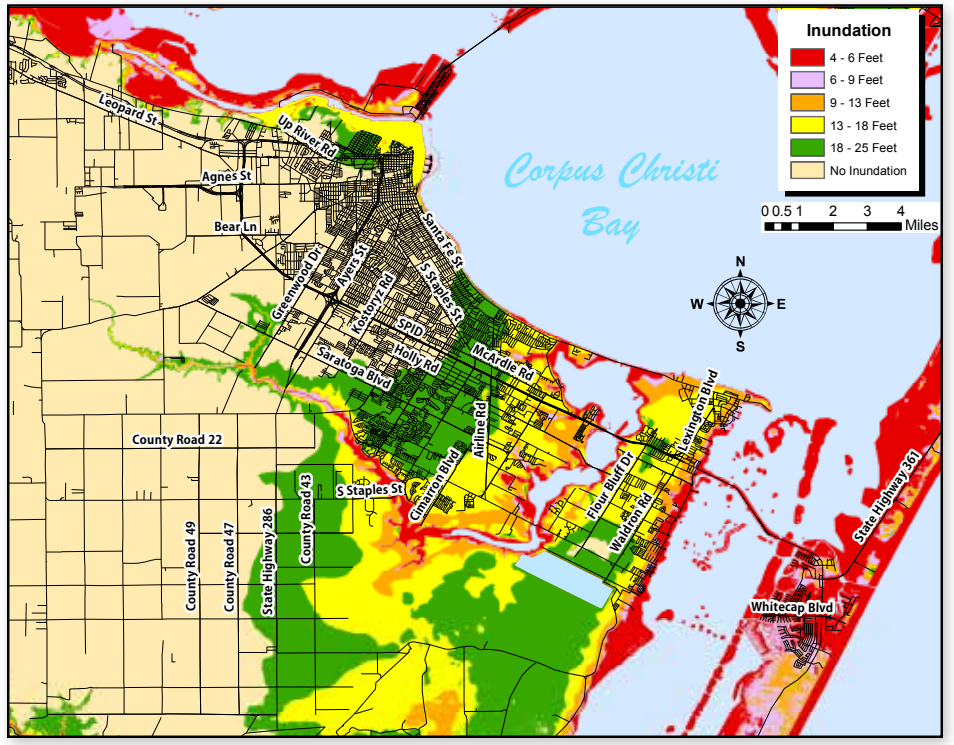
Storm Surge Can Be Deadly! Here are 6 Tips to be Ready

1. Storm surge flooding is often the greatest threat to life and property from a hurricane. It poses a significant threat for drowning. A mere six inches of fast-moving flood water can knock over an adult. It takes only two feet of rushing water to carry away most vehicles.
2. Storm surge can cause water levels to rise quickly and flood large areas in just minutes, and you could be left with no time to take action if you haven't already evacuated as instructed.
3. Storm surge is not dependent on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale. Hurricane categories are based only on winds and do not account for storm surge. Any wind category can all cause life-threatening storm surge.
4. Many Gulf Coast areas are vulnerable to storm surge including areas many miles inland from the coastline depending on elevation of the coastal plain. Find out today if you live in an evacuation zone (see pages 5-7 in this guide).
5. Storm surge can occur before, during and after the center of the storm passes through an area, and can sometimes cutoff evacuation routes. The water can also rise well in advance of the coming storm, in some cases 36 hours or greater. When an evacuation is ordered, do not wait until the last minute to leave.
6. During the peak of a storm surge event, it is unlikely that emergency responders will be able to reach you if you are in danger.

For more information about storm surge, please visit the new NHC Storm Surge Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bBa9bVYKLP0

Storm Surge

Corpus Christi



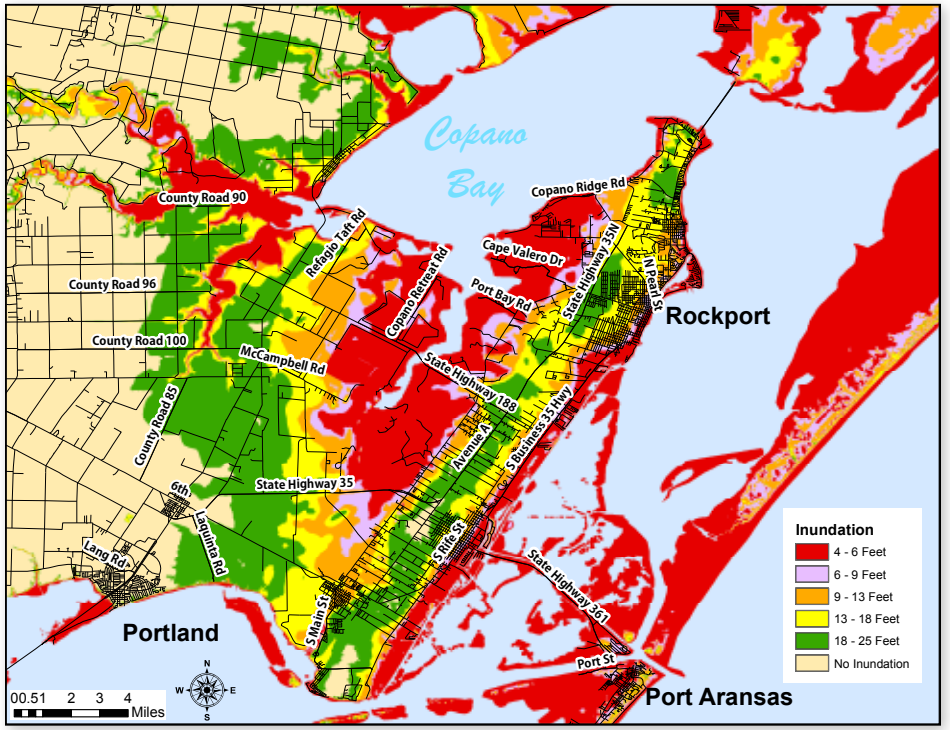
Above: This map indicates the potential inundation from a storm surge of the listed height. To determine water depth you must subtract your elevation. Accuracy is +/- 20%.

"The greatest potential for loss of life related to a hurricane is from the storm surge."

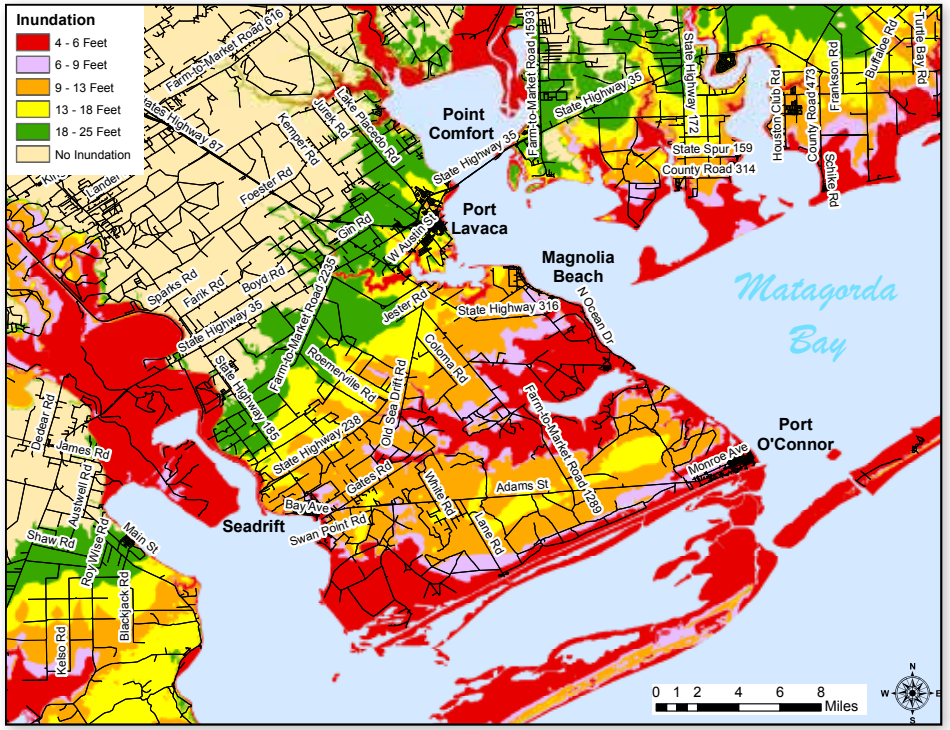
- National Hurricane Center

Storm Surge

Rockport/Port Aransas



Port O'Connor



These maps show the potential inundation from a storm surge of the listed height. Red and pink colors indicate the highest danger. To determine water depth you must subtract your elevation. All of these maps have an accuracy of +/- 20 percent.

Want to see more high resolution storm surge maps? Go To: www.weather.gov/corpuschristi

Inland Flooding

There are numerous examples of significant flooding caused by land-falling tropical cyclones in Texas. Storms with a slow forward motion are the most dangerous as heavy rains persist for a longer period of time.

Five Practical Ways to Protect Yourself and Others From the Dangers of Inland Flooding

Protect Your Personal Documents and Special Items

- Store valuables in plastic tubs with locking tops
- In case of evacuation, you should be able to secure and move all your valuables within 15 minutes

Buy Flood Insurance: A Plan for Replaceable Items

- The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is available from an insurance agent or the NFIP
- For more information see www.floodsmart.gov

Flood Proof Your Home - Take Steps to Minimize Flood Damage

- Shut off the main circuit breaker to prevent short circuiting and eliminate the threat of electrocution
- Raise outside air conditioning units onto platforms above ground level
- Store rarely used or expensive items in the attic or on high shelves

Develop a Family Flood Plan

- Develop a plan of action to keep from panicking during an emergency
- Have an evacuation route and alternatives planned in the event you are asked to evacuate
- Communicate your plans with friends or family outside of your home area
- Battery powered radios or televisions can be used in the event of a power outage

Never Drive on Flooded Roads

- Driving into flooded roadways puts your life and the lives of others at risk
- Unless told to evacuate, you are probably safest staying at your current location
- If you encounter flood waters when driving, Turn Around, Don't Drown!

Tornadoes and Destructive Winds

Tropical cyclones also produce tornadoes. These tornadoes most often occur in thunderstorms embedded in rain bands well away from the center of the hurricane; however, they can also occur near the eyewall. Tornadoes produced by tropical cyclones are relatively weak and short-lived, but still pose a threat.

Hurricane force winds of 74 mph or more can destroy buildings, mobile homes, trees and power poles. Debris such as signs, roofing material, siding, and small items left outside become flying missiles in a hurricane. The strongest winds occur in a region of the hurricane called the eyewall. Wind gusts in the right side of the eyewall are the most destructive. Hurricane force winds can be felt as far as 150 miles from the coast.

Above: Wind damage to a billboard from Hurricane Lili in October 2002.

MOBILE HOME RESIDENTS MUST EVACUATE!

- No mobile home or manufactured home - no matter how new it is - can provide safe shelter from hurricane force winds.
- Straps or other tie-downs will not protect a mobile home from the high winds associated with a hurricane.
- Mobile home residents must evacuate when told to do so by local authorities.

Saffir Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

- Category 1 - Winds 74 to 95 mph
- Category 2 - Winds 96 to 110 mph
- Category 3 - Winds 111 to 129 mph
- Category 4 - Winds 130 to 156 mph
- Category 5 - Winds 157 mph or higher

Home Preparation

Elevation Matters

- Know the elevation of your home! Are you in a flood and/or evacuation zone?

Mobile Homes

- Check tie-downs for rust or breakage.
- Residents of mobile homes must evacuate when told to do so!!

Landscaping

- Trim trees, shrubbery and dead limbs, especially ones close to your home.
- Repair or replace broken or damaged fences.

Roofing

- Inspect the roof for loose tiles, shingles or debris. Consider replacing old or damaged shingles with new ones rated for hurricane force winds.
- Clear loose and clogged rain gutters and downspouts.

Doors

- Reinforce garage doors and tracks or replace with a hurricane tested door.
- Reinforce double entry doors with heavy duty foot and head bolts.
- Use a security dead bolt with a one inch minimum bolt length.

Windows

- If possible, install tested/manufactured hurricane shutters.
- Inspect existing shutters to ensure they are in good working order.
- Alternative: Use 5/8" or greater exterior grade plywood secured by 2 1/2" screws and/or special clips. Obtain wood and fasteners, cut wood to size, pre-drill holes and place anchors on homes.

Business and Employee Preparation

- Identify and protect vital records. Backup and store key files off site.
- Protect electronic equipment from possible water damage.
- Have extra cash and blank checks in case extra money is needed after the storm.
- Develop a 24-hour emergency contact with phone numbers of key employees.
- Set up telephone numbers for employees to check in and receive company information.
- Establish a temporary location for business operations in case your facility is damaged.
- Give employees enough time to secure their homes and families.
- Consider paying employees before they leave to prepare their homes.

Marine Preparations

- Check with the manufacturer for proper ways to secure your boat during a storm.
- Purchase necessary hurricane materials such as additional mooring lines, crew anchors, fenders, fender boards, chafing gear, and anchors.
- Safe storm moorings should consist of good condition ropes of sufficient diameter and length, with at least three or four substantial anchor points.
- Do not moor parallel to bank. Receding tides often capsize boats in this type of anchorage.

Preparing for Your Pet's Safety

Your pet should be part of your overall hurricane preparation plans. Below are a few important things to help you prepare:

- Make sure your pet's vaccinations are current and have proof they are current. DO NOT assume that a public shelter or hotel will accept your pet.
- Be sure to have a current photo of your pet.
- Each animal should have a properly sized pet carrier. The carrier should be large enough for the animal to stand up and turn around.
- Pack enough food and bottled water for the duration of your evacuation. DO NOT let your pet eat food or drink water from outside that may have become contaminated.
- Be sure to pack all medications your pet may need along with a muzzle, collar, leash, paper towels, and trash bags.
- Make sure your pet has a proper ID collar.

STATE OF TEXAS EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE REGISTRY

STEAR

Do you or anyone you know need some form of assistance during times of an emergency/disaster event? The state of Texas offers Texans the option to register with the STEAR program, a FREE registry that provides local emergency planners and responders with additional information on the needs in their community.

(Texas communities use the registry information in different ways. Registering yourself in the STEAR registry DOES NOT guarantee that you will receive a specific service during an emergency. Available services will vary by community. For more information on how your community will use information in the STEAR registry, contact your local emergency management office.)

Who Should Register?

- People with Disabilities
- People with access and functional needs such as:
  - People who have limited mobility
  - People who have communication barriers
  - People who require additional medical assistance during an emergency event
  - People who require transportation assistance
  - People who require personal care assistance

How to Register

- https://STEAR.dps.texas.gov
- Dial 2-1-1 or use your video phone relay option of choice to contact 211
- Printed or electronic forms (Contact your local government)

Required Information to Register

- Name
- Address
- Phone Number
- Primary Language

Registration is **VOLUNTARY**.

Additional questions asked to capture vital information for local emergency planners and responders

- Emergency Contact Information
- Caregiver Information
- Pets
- Transportation assistance for home evacuation
- Communication Barriers
- Disability, Functional or Medical Needs

All of the information you provide will be kept **COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL.**

Insurance Tips

Before the Storm

- New and existing policies will not be written or modified when a storm nears the Gulf of Mexico.
- Make sure you fully understand what perils are covered and excluded in your policy.
- Make sure your coverage is adequate to replace your home and contents in today's dollar.
- Determine whether your policy covers additional living expenses for a temporary residence if you are unable to live in your home because of damage from a disaster.
- Before hurricane season, prepare detailed written and/or photographic inventory of your home's contents and store it in a safe place with your policy.
- If your insurance company does not cover flood or windstorm perils, ask about coverage through the Texas Windstorm Insurance Association or the National Flood Insurance Program.

After the Storm

- Give prompt written notice to your insurance company.
- Photograph or videotape damaged structures and all damaged property. Make a list of damaged or lost items.
- DO NOT throw out damaged property before your adjuster has inspected the debris unless it is a health hazard or impedes local cleanup.
- Protect your property from further damage.
- Keep an accurate record of temporary repair and living expenses if a loss of use is suffered.

Important Online Insurance Information

- National Flood Insurance Program
  www.floodsmart.gov
- Texas Windstorm Insurance Association
  www.twia.org Consumer help line
  800-788-8247
- Texas Department of Insurance
  www.tdi.texas.gov
  Consumer help line 800-252-3439

Contact Info and Supplies

Your local Texas Chapter of the American Red Cross recommends that you have the following items in your Hurricane Supply Kit. Do not forget to have a family meeting before hurricane season and review your communication information and evacuation plan. Make sure the contact information such as home, work, school, cell phone numbers, and your "Out of Town" contact person's information is current.

American Red Cross

Emergency Contact Information

Out of Town Contact Address: _____

Out of Town Contact Phone Number: _____

Work Telephone Number: _____

Cell Number/Spouse Cell Number: _____

Children Cell Number: _____

School Telephone Number: _____

Doctor Telephone Number: _____

Bank/Credit Card Telephone Number: _____

Insurance Company Information: _____

24 hour number to call for assistance

1-800-RED CROSS (1-800-733-2767)

Hurricane Supply Kit

Your chapter of the American Red Cross recommends that you have the following items in your Hurricane Supply Kit.

- At least a 7-day supply of non-perishable food and water. One gallon of water per person per day is recommended
- Battery powered portable television or radio with extra batteries
- Flashlight with extra batteries
- First Aid kit and manual
- Sanitation and hygiene items such as instant hand sanitizing gel, moist towelettes, toilet paper, and feminine hygiene products
- Whistle
- Kitchen accessories, cooking utensils, and manual can opener
- Cash
- Extra clothing, blankets, and sleeping bags
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Photocopies of identification, insurance, prescriptions, household inventory, credit cards, and your latest utility bill
- CD or photocopies of important documents such as birth/marriage certificates and titles
- Prescription medications, eyeglasses, contact lens solution, and hearing aid batteries
- Formula, baby food, diapers, and pacifiers
- Pet carriers, leashes, shot records, and food for each animal evacuating with you
- A good map showing county roads and highways
- Tire repair kit, booster cables, pump, and flares
- White distress flag
- Toys and games for children
- List of family phone numbers and addresses outside the area

Hurricane Names

Hurricane Names

2015

- ❑ Ana
- ❑ Bill
- ❑ Claudette
- ❑ Danny
- ❑ Erika
- ❑ Fred
- ❑ Grace
- ❑ Henri
- ❑ Ida
- ❑ Joaquin
- ❑ Kate
- ❑ Larry
- ❑ Mindy
- ❑ Nicholas
- ❑ Odette
- ❑ Peter
- ❑ Rose
- ❑ Sam
- ❑ Teresa
- ❑ Victor
- ❑ Wanda

2016

- ❑ Alex
- ❑ Bonnie
- ❑ Colin
- ❑ Danielle
- ❑ Earl
- ❑ Fiona
- ❑ Gaston
- ❑ Hermine
- ❑ Ian
- ❑ Julia
- ❑ Karl
- ❑ Lisa
- ❑ Matthew
- ❑ Nicole
- ❑ Otto
- ❑ Paula
- ❑ Richard
- ❑ Shary
- ❑ Tobias
- ❑ Virginie
- ❑ Walter

2017

- ❑ Arlene
- ❑ Bret
- ❑ Cindy
- ❑ Don
- ❑ Emily
- ❑ Franklin
- ❑ Gert
- ❑ Harvey
- ❑ Irma
- ❑ Jose
- ❑ Katia
- ❑ Lee
- ❑ Maria
- ❑ Nate
- ❑ Ophelia
- ❑ Philippe
- ❑ Rina
- ❑ Sean
- ❑ Tammy
- ❑ Vince
- ❑ Whitney

Hurricane Tracking Map

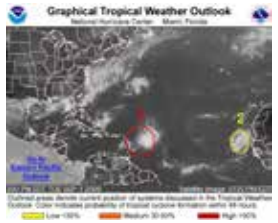
This chart is marked with vertical(longitude) and horizontal (latidtude) lines, each representing 1 degree. A storm's position is given in these degress. Find the given longitudinal number at the bottom of the chart. Follow it up where it intersects with the given latitudinal line. Place a mark on the intersection point (this is the hurricane's current position).

Latest Weather Information

- National Weather Service
  weather.gov/corpuschristi
  24 Hour Phone Recording:
  361-289-1861
- National Hurricane Center
  www.hurricanes.gov

@NWSCorpus

The National Hurricane Center (NHC) in Miami, FL is the official source for tropical cyclone advisories and forecasts and is responsible for issuing tropical cyclone watches and warnings for the United States.



Tropical Cyclone Impact Graphics

Graphical Tropical Weather Outlook

- NHC product provides an overview of all tropical cyclone activity, indicates areas of interest that have potential for tropical cyclone development.

NHC Forecast Advisory

- Most recent position for a storm along with all coastline watches and warnings. Includes a 3 or 5 day track with error cone.
- Error cone represents a 5 year average error. Storms only stay within the error cone 67% of the time.
- DO NOT focus too closely on the exact track forecast - the little black line.

Potential Storm Surge Flooding.

- If a tropical storm or hurricane is threatening your community, go to www.hurricanes.gov to see a map like this, which will show potential storm surge flooding for your area.
- New Storm Surge Watch/Warning graphic will highlight threatened areas.

Hurricane Threats and Impacts

- Issued by local NWS offices to summarize potential impacts expected from the tropical cyclone.
- Click on each colored area to pop up text that describes potential impact.
- weather.gov/tcig

Actions to Take When a Storm is in the Gulf

- Listen frequently to radio, TV, or NOAA weather radio for bulletins and forecasts of the storm's progress.
- Double check items in your emergency supply kit.
- Fuel and service your vehicles.
- Inspect and secure mobile home tie-downs.
- Board up windows (if shutters do not exist) in case storm moves quickly and you have to leave! **TAPE PROVIDES NO PROTECTION!**
- Store lawn furniture and other loose, light weight objects, such as garbage cans and garden tools.
- Garage or store vehicles that are not being used.
- Follow instructions issued by local officials. **EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY IF ORDERED TO DO SO!**

Final Actions to Take if Leaving

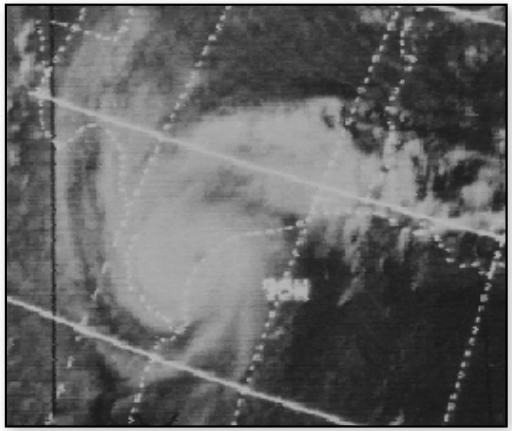
- Turn off propane tanks.
- Unplug small appliances.
- Empty refrigerator and freezer.
- Turn off utilities if ordered to do so.
- Lock home securely.
- Take pets with you.

Final Actions to Take if Staying

- Close storm shutters.
- Notify family members of your evacuation plans.
- Lower water level in swimming pool by one foot.
- Turn refrigerator or freezer to coldest setting and open only if necessary. (25 pounds of dry ice will keep a 10-cubic foot freezer below freezing for 3-4 days.)
- Follow instructions from emergency managers and be prepared to turn off utilities if ordered to do so.
- Board up remaining doors, brace garage door, and remain inside. Stay away from boarded up windows.
- Take refuge in a predetermined safe room, such as an interior closet, bathroom, or hallway.
- **DO NOT EXPECT EMERGENCY RESPONDERS TO BE OF ANY ASSISTANCE DURING A LANDFALLING HURRICANE!**

Hurricane Ceila

This year marks the 45th anniversary of the last major hurricane to make landfall along the Middle Texas Coast. Hurricane Celia came ashore on August 3rd, 1970 as a strong category 3 hurricane with sustained winds of 125 mph near Port Aransas, Texas (Figure 1). Celia was the third named storm and the second hurricane of the 1970 Atlantic hurricane season. The main hazard that resulted from Hurricane Celia was wind damage.



Satellite image of Hurricane Bret

Celia formed as tropical depression west of the Cayman Islands in the Caribbean Sea on July 30th, 1970. After moving across Cuba, the tropical depression entered the Gulf of Mexico and strengthened into a tropical storm during the morning of August 1st. Celia's first rapid intensification occurred on the afternoon of August 1st as the system quickly became a major hurricane with winds of 115 mph. However, this intensification was short-lived as Celia weakened somewhat and became a 90 mph hurricane on the morning of August 2nd. The hurricane remained on a west-northwest heading and approached Corpus Christi on August 3rd. Conditions quickly deteriorated as Celia underwent a second rapidly intensification prior to landfall. Celia's central pressure dropped 43 millibars in 15 hours, falling to 945mb at landfall during the afternoon of August 3rd. Hurricane Celia made landfall has a strong category 3 with sustained winds of 125 mph measured at Corpus Christi International Airport. Celia weakened as it moved inland, but remained a tropical storm as far west as Del Rio. The system finally dissipated over far west Texas on August 5th.

Track and Intensity of Hurricane Bret at Landfall

Damaging winds were the primary hazard as Hurricane Celia made landfall. Most of the damage associated with this hurricane can be attributed to the strong winds. In addition to the damaging winds in the eastern quadrant, very explosive damaging wind gusts were also noted in the western semi-circle of the eye wall. Winds between 110 and 130 mph occurred in Nueces County and the city of Corpus Christi with gusts 30 to 40 mph higher than the sustained winds (Figure 2). The highest estimated wind gusts with Hurricane Celia were 180 mph at Aransas Pass and Robstown.

Wind damage from Hurricane Celia

Damage from Hurricane Celia was similar to widespread EF2 tornado damage with a few areas of EF4 tornado damage across the Coastal Bend (Figure 3). The hardest hit areas included the city of Corpus Christi, Port Aransas, Aransas Pass, Robstown, and Portland. Across the Coastal Bend, 8,000 homes were destroyed, nearly 14,000 homes sustained major damage, and about 42,000 homes had minor damage. Hurricane Celia destroyed or damaged 252 businesses, 331 boats, and 310 farm buildings.

Hurricane Celia produced 8 tornadoes. All tornadoes occurred in the state of Texas. One of the tornadoes killed a man and caused 2 injuries near Lake Corpus Christi.

Due to Hurricane Celia's small size, fast forward movement, and late intensification prior to landfall, storm surge and heavy rains were not a significant threat. The highest storm surge occurred at Port Aransas where the tides reached 9.0 feet. Lower tidal values between 3 and 5 were noted from Corpus Christi northward to Galveston. Only minor damage was reported from the storm surge. On average, rainfall amounts were between 5 and 7 inches across the Coastal Bend. However, widespread heavy rainfall was not observed across the state.

Hurricane Celia was responsible for 15 fatalities and 466 injuries in South Texas. Total property and crop damage was estimated around $454 million dollars ($2.5 billion dollars in 2010). Hurricane Celia, at the time, was the costliest storm to hit Texas, surpassing Hurricane Carla in 1961.

Hurricane Celia serves as a reminder that impacts from hurricanes are not only limited to storm surge. The primary cause of damage with this hurricane was tremendous wind damage. As the 2015 hurricane season approaches, South Texas residents should be prepared for all hazards that occur with hurricanes.

Location	Maximum Sustained Winds (direction and mph)	Maximum Wind Gusts (direction and mph)
Aransas Pass	NNE 130	SW 190 mph*
NWS Corpus Christi	SW 125	SW 161
Port Aransas Coast Guard	NNE 104	NNE 127
Gregory (Reynolds Plant)	NNW 129	NNW 139
Refugio 3 south	NNE 120	NNE 160*
Bayside	E 110	ESE 140*
Portland/Odem		N and S 160*
Robstown		WSW 180*
Mathis	N 100*	N 150*

* = estimated

Sustained winds and wind gusts with Hurricane Celia

Hurricane Surf & Rip Currents

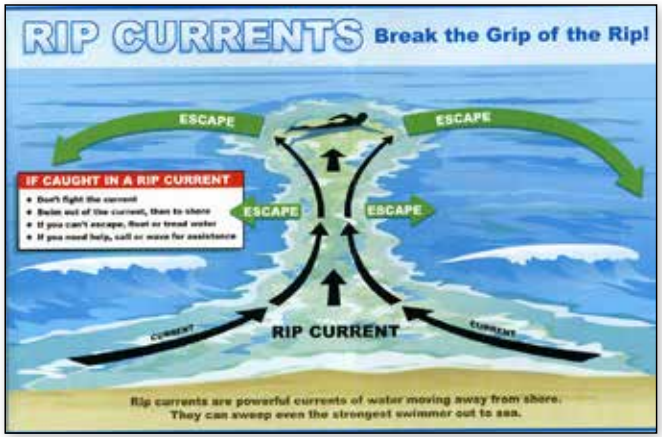
Hurricane Surf


Photo: gscottimaging.com

Along with big surf come strong rip currents. Rip currents are the leading surf hazard for all beach goers and result in over 100 drownings every year in the United States. The strength and size of rip currents are related to the size of the surf and wave period. Rip currents typically form at the low spots in the surf, at the breaks in the sandbars, and near jetties and piers.

Rip Currents

If caught in a rip current, don't panic, but swim parallel to the shore. The current is usually only about 50 feet wide and you should be able to swim out of it. At that point, you can swim back to shore. If you are still unable to reach the shore, draw attention to yourself: face the shore, wave your arms, and yell for help.



Student Information Checklist

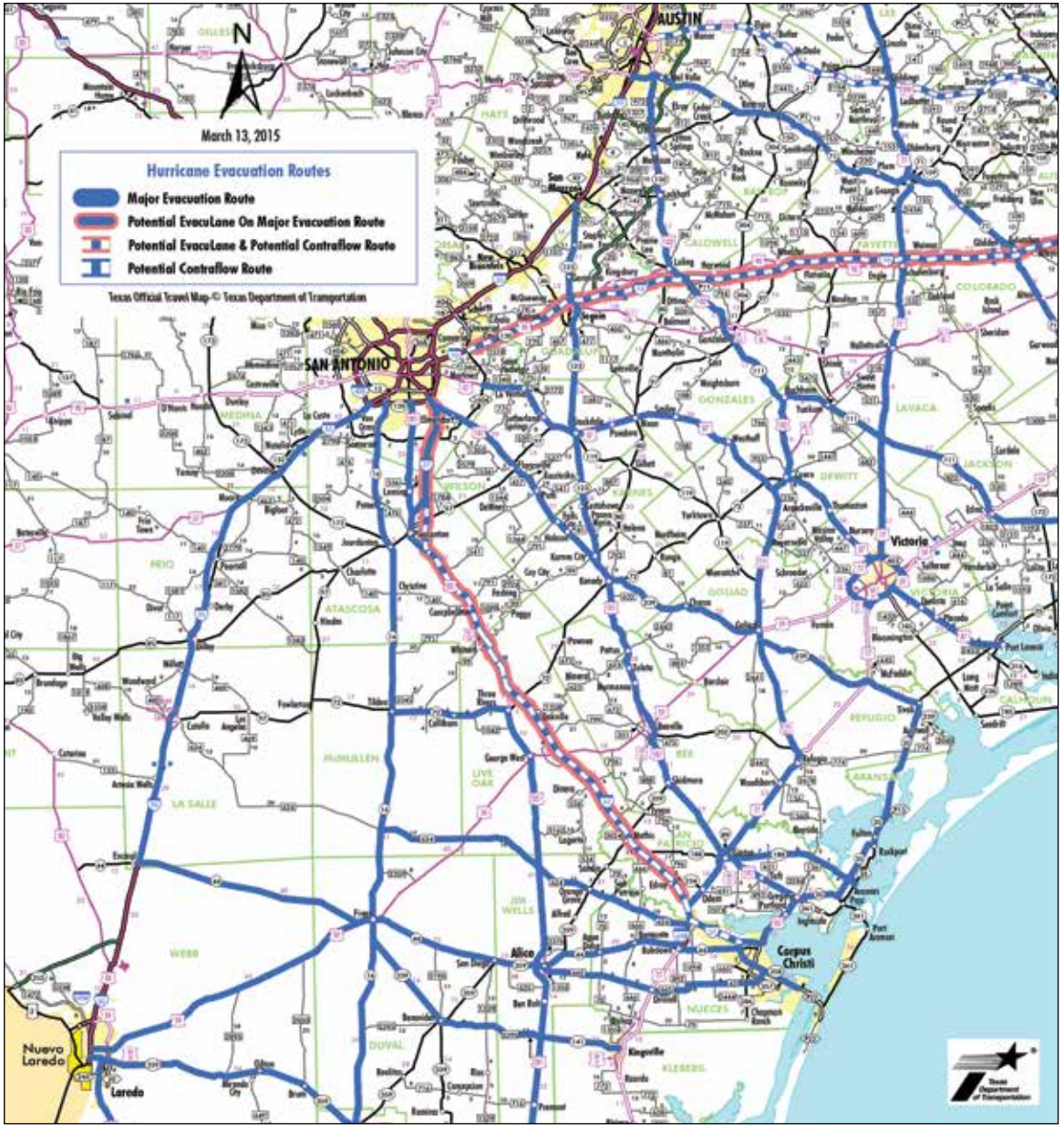
- Assure that all contact information and emergency contact information is accurate with your campus' registrar's office.
- If your campus offers an emergency management communication system, register as a user of the system.
- Plan your method of evacuation and your destination before a storm enters the gulf.
- Monitor local radio and TV stations for updates.
- Contact your campus Student Affairs Office if you need assistance with evacuation.
- If you require any assistance due to a disability-related accommodation, please contact your campus Disability Services Office to make necessary arrangements.
- Communicate with your family regarding status and location
- If your campus is evacuating, you will not be allowed to remain on-campus and it is highly recommended that you leave the city. Do not go to a coastal location.
- Take your driver's license, student I.D. card, and a copy of your housing lease as well as medical insurance cards and other important documents when you evacuate.
- If you bank with a local bank or credit union whose infrastructure may be damaged by the storm, withdraw some funds as you may not have access to them once you leave the area.
- International students must take passports with US student visa inside, I-20, I-94, student I.D. and class schedule.
- If using personal transportation, take as many of your valuable or irreplaceable items as you are able.
- If driving, make sure all roads that you are driving are open and safe. You can call the Department of Transportation at 1-800-452-9292 or check on-line for conditions at www.txdot.gov
- Follow baggage limits if participating in an assisted evacuation program.
- Take a 30-day supply of medications in original pharmacy containers.
- Make a record of any valuables left behind (description, serial numbers, etc). Take pictures of all belongings.
- If you are evacuating to a shelter, make appropriate arrangements for pets. Most shelters do not accept pets.
- Do not plan to return to campus until an all-clear is given (monitor media and campus web-site).

Evacuation Routes

Evacuees need to consider the projected path of the hurricane when choosing an evacuation route and destination. When evacuating, be sure to check local weather and highway conditions before departing. When local authorities order an evacuation of your area, leave immediately!

Final Actions before Evacuating

- Follow evacuation orders provided by your local officials. Once the evacuation order has been given, LEAVE IMMEDIATELY!
- Take your Hurricane Supply Kit with you.
- Leave as early as possible to avoid heavy traffic and hazardous weather.
- Do not stay in a mobile home near the coast under any circumstance.
- Remember that large boats and travel trailers may not be allowed to cross local bridges and causeways once high winds commence.
- Prepare to stay at your evacuation destination for a week or more, as re-entry into the affected area may be restricted.



Texas Road Information

- TXDOT Highway Conditions
  1-800-452-9292 or
  www.drivetexas.org
- TXDOT Corpus Christi Office
  1-361-808-2300
- Emergency Broadcast Information
  KLUX Radio 89.5 FM
- Twitter @TxDOTalert

Evacuation Notes

coastal bend edition

Bus Evacuation

Bus Loading Points will open on an as-needed basis. DO NOT go to Bus Loading Points unless directed by public officials.

Call 2-1-1 and register every year if you will need bus transportation. One piece of luggage per person. Have ID and any medications.

Corpus Christi

- RTA Bus Stop
- Evacuation Hub - C.C. Gym on Saratoga
- Richard M. Borchard Regional Fairgrounds, Robstown

Victoria

- Victoria Community Center

Kingsville

- Kleberg County Courthouse
- National Guard Army Parking Lot

Rockport

- Live Oak Elementary

Port Lavaca

- Bauer Community Center

San Patricio County

- San Patricio County Fairgrounds
- Aransas Pass Civic Center

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IF YOU EVACUATED THE AREA, WAIT FOR AN ALL CLEAR FROM THE CITY OR COUNTY BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO RETURN TO YOUR HOME. BE PREPARED TO SHOW PROOF OF RESIDENCE BY HAVING A COPY OF YOUR LATEST UTILITY BILL.

Debris Cleanup

- Cities and counties will publish a schedule for debris pick-up and removal. Debris cannot be removed from private property.
- Construction materials, vegetative debris, household hazardous waste and household appliances will need to be placed into separate piles and moved to the curbside for pick-up.

General Cleanup

- Be cautious of structural damage and downed power lines. Do not attempt to move structural supports or large pieces of debris.
- DO NOT run power generators indoors. Inhalation of carbon monoxide from the exhaust can cause death. Ensure exhaust is well ventilated.
- DO NOT use open flames indoors.
- Restrict your driving to emergency use only. Road conditions may not be safe until road debris is cleared.

Water

- Listen for instructions regarding public water supply. Use only bottled, boiled or treated water until you know that your water supply is safe.
- You can use household chlorine bleach to treat water for drinking or cleaning. Add 1/8 teaspoon of bleach per gallon of clear water or 1/4 teaspoon of bleach per gallon if water is cloudy. Allow water to stand for 30 minutes before using.

Interior Cleanup

- Disinfect and dry interior buildings and items inside. This will prevent growth of some bacteria, viruses, mold, and mildew that can cause illness.
- Clean walls, floors, and counter tops with soap and water. Disinfect them with a solution of 1 cup of bleach to 5 gallons of water.
- Wash all clothes and linens in hot water. Air dry and spray all unwashable items with disinfectant. Steam clean carpets. Throw away all items touched by water that cannot be disinfected.

Returning Home

Utility Cleanup

- Check for gas leaks. If you smell or hear gas leaking, leave immediately. DO NOT use the phone or turn on lights in your home. Call the gas company from a neighbor's phone.
- Report any visible damage of power lines to the electric company. Turn off power at main breaker if any electrical equipment or circuits have been exposed to water.
- DO NOT connect generators to your home's electrical circuits. If a generator is on line when electrical service is restored, it can become a major fire hazard. Also, line workers working to restore power will be endangered if a generator is hooked up to the home's circuits.
- It is likely that an electric company other than your own will reconnect the lines to your home; however, they cannot turn the service back on. Only your electric company can actually turn the power back on to your house.

Sewage Cleanup

- If you suspect water or sewage lines are damaged, do not use your plumbing (toilets, sinks, etc.). Contact the water company or a plumber for repairs.
- A chemical portable commode can be created by the following:
  - Use 5 gallon buckets with tight lids, lined with heavy duty plastic garbage bags.
  - Add kitty litter to the bucket as a disinfectant and deodorizer. Keep lids on firmly.
  - Keep buckets in a cool, dark place. Clean and disinfect buckets immediately.
- Your toilet can also be used by flushing until the bowl has no water. Then, line with heavy duty trash bags and disinfect with chlorine bleach after each use. Remove waste to an outside location.
- If significant sewer outages have occurred, instructions for disposal of human wastes will be announced.
- DO NOT dispose of human waste through your regular trash!

Emergency Information

ARANSAS COUNTY

- **Rockport Police**
  361-729-1111
- **County Sheriff**
  361-729-2222
- **Fulton Police**
  361-729-5533

BEE COUNTY

- **County Emergency Management**
  361-621-1550 ext. 8181
  www.co.bee.tx.us
- **Beeville Police**
  361-358-8100
- **County Sheriff**
  361-362-3221

CALHOUN COUNTY

- **County Emergency Management**
  361-553-4400
  website: www.calhouncotx.org
- **County Sheriff**
  361-553-4646

GOLIAD COUNTY

- **Goliad County Judge** - 361-645-3337
- **County Sheriff** - 361-645-3451

JIM WELLS COUNTY

- **County Emergency Management**
  361-668-1018
- **Alice Emergency Management**
  361-664-3111
- **Jim Wells County Sheriff**
  361-668-0341

KLEBERG COUNTY

- **County Emergency Management**
  361-595-8527
- **County Sheriff**
  361-595-8500

LIVE OAK COUNTY

- **County Sheriff**
  361-449-2271

NUECES COUNTY

- **County Emergency Management**
  361-888-0513 - www.co.nueces.tx.us
- **City of Corpus Christi**
  361-826-1100 - citynet.cc/government/fire/readycc/index
  Facebook: Ready CC
  Twitter: ReadyCC
- **Port Aransas City Hall**
  361-749-4111
  cityofportaransas.org
- **City of Robstown**
  361-387-2522
  www.rfd@cityofrobstown.com
- **Bishop Police**
- 361-584-2443
- **Driscoll Police**
- 361-221-2902

REFUGIO COUNTY

- **County Emergency Management**
  361-526-2820
- **County Sheriff**
- 361-526-1698

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

- **County Emergency Management**
  361-364-6208
- **Ingleside Police]**
  361-776-2531
- **Portland Police**
  361-777-4444
- **County Sheriff**
  361-364-9600
- **Aransas Pass Police**
  361-758-5224

VICTORIA COUNTY

- **City/County Emergency Management**
  361-580-5770
- **Victoria Police**
  361-573-3221
- **County Sheriff**
  361-575-0651

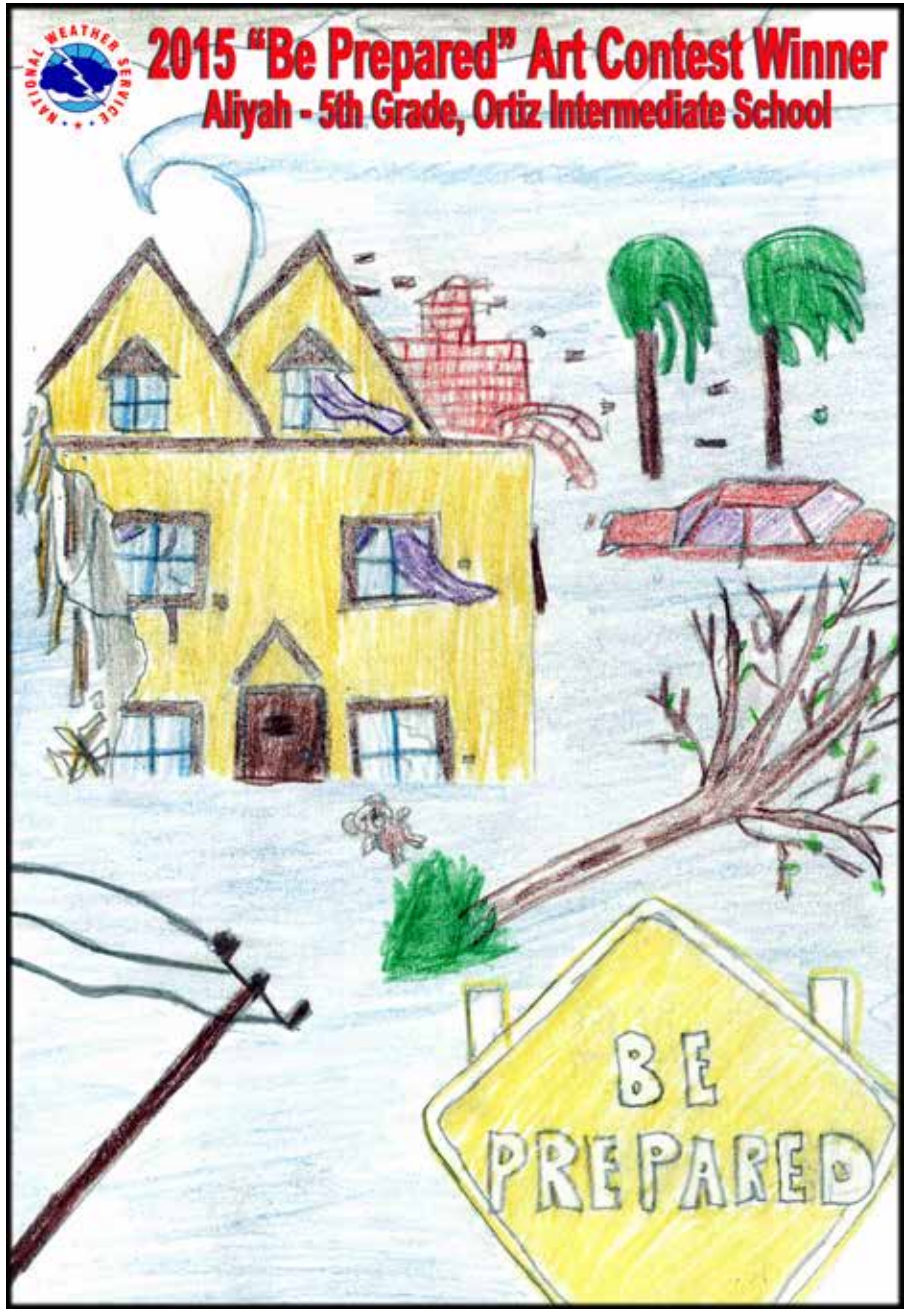
Additional Information

- **US Department of Homeland Security**
  www.ready.gov
- **American Red Cross**
  www.redcross.org
  (enter zip code for local office)
  24 hour number to call for assistance 1-800-RED CROSS (1-800-733-2767)

Do Not Call 911 for Non-Emergencies!

Emergency Notes

Coloring Contest Photo Winner



There's More to the Story than the Category!

Flooding – on Land and by the Sea – Often Trumps the Wind

A hurricane, by definition, is a "bad" storm. At minimum, a hurricane will disrupt a routine for a few days. At maximum, a hurricane will devastate a community forever. For many people over the past four decades, the perception of hurricane "badness" came from the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale. It seemed so easy to grasp. A Category 1 hurricane contained 74 to 95 mph winds, a storm surge of 4 to 5 feet, and surface pressure ≥980 mb. A Category 5 hurricane contained wind greater than 155 mph, a storm surge >18 feet, and surface pressure <920 mb.

Then came Allison, Charley, Katrina, Ike and Sandy!

Each of these storms damaged billions of dollars in property, and all but Charley killed dozens to hundreds of people. None of these storms had impacts that purely matched the Saffir-Simpson Scale. Only Charley (2004) met the wind criteria, now the only feature of the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (SSHWS). The following table summarizes each storm.

Storm	Main Impact Area	Year	SSHWS (landfall)	Damage ($billions)	Primary Impact
Allison	Houston	2001	None	5.5	3+ feet of rainfall; record inland flooding in Houston
Charley	Southwest Florida	2004	4	15.4	Extensive Wind Damage, but only a 4 to 7 foot storm tide
Katrina	Louisiana and Mississippi	2005	3	81.3	Storm tide up to 28 feet. Catastrophic storm surge flooding; thousands of persons drowned
Ike	Upper Texas and Southwest Louisiana	2008	2	29.3	Storm tide up to 20 feet. Extensive to catastrophic storm surge flooding; several dozen persons drowned or missing
Sandy	Northeast U.S.	2012	1*	50+	Vast majority of damage from ≥10 foot storm tide along NJ/NY coast; dozens of persons drowned

*Storm considered Post-Tropical at Landfall †Dollar values in year of landfall

Left: Inland flooding in Houston from Tropical Storm Allison in 2001. Courtesy of Harris County Flood Control District/Steve Fitzgerald Center: Bolivar Peninsula scraped clean by Hurricane Ike's Storm Surge in 2008. Right: Damaged and Destroyed homes along the New Jersey Shore from Sandy in 2012. Courtesy of U.S. Coast Guard.

Where to Get "More" Information

Before a hurricane or tropical storm threatens the Coastal Bend, surf to http://weather.gov/tcig and click "Corpus Christi" on the map to discover the potential impact for all threat levels for wind, inland flooding, coastal (storm surge) flooding, tornadoes, and marine hazards (at sea). When a cyclone threatens, the maps will display colors for the expected potential impact for each hazard. How each hazard ranks can inform your preparedness and evacuation decisions.

We're here for your community before and after the storm.

Walmart
Save money. Live better.