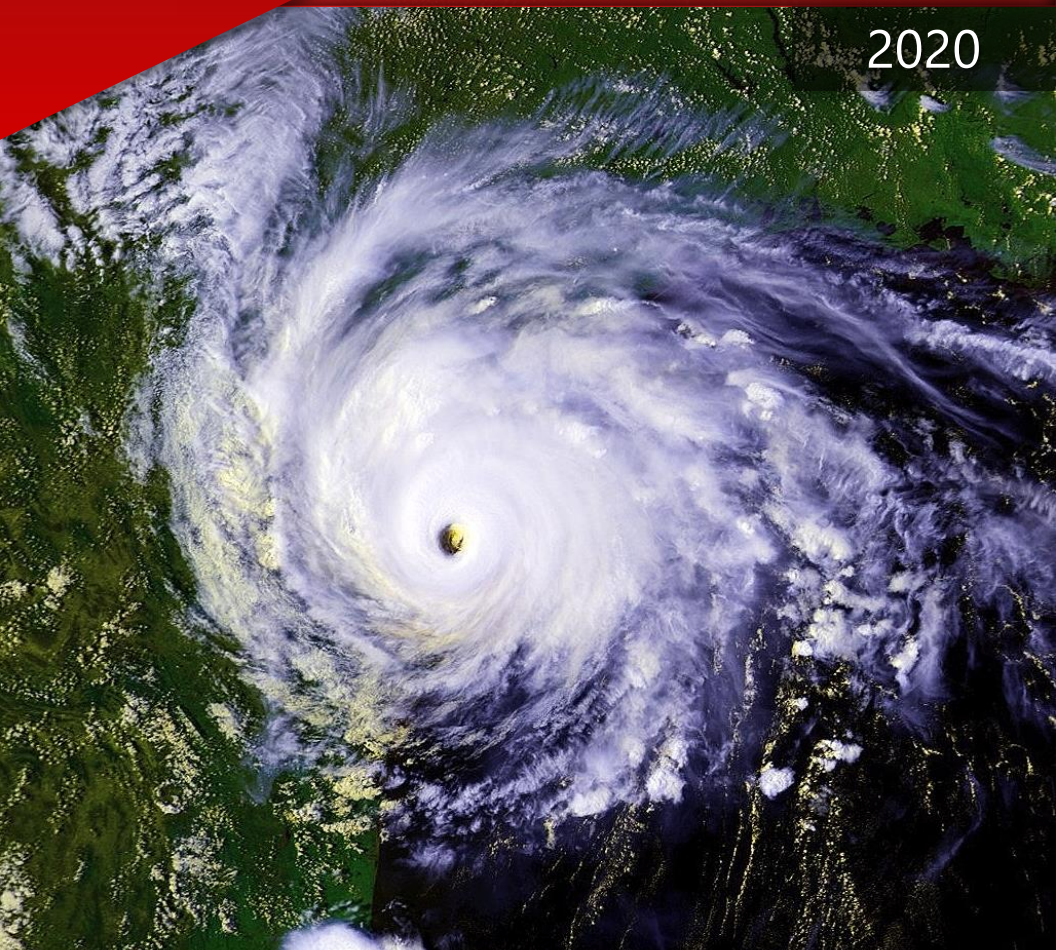




The Official South Texas

HURRICANE GUIDE

2020



THE TIME TO
PREPARE IS NOW!

WEATHER.GOV/CORPUSCHRISTI

A Letter to Residents

It's that time of year again, South Texas. Welcome to the 2020 Hurricane Season.

The year so far has been a remarkable mix of perseverance and adaptation, and these skills will be very important for our region as we head into the next few months. The unique challenges many of us are facing, including different work or school environments, where and when we buy groceries, and even how we communicate with each other are all chances for us to think about how we will prepare for the next hurricane. And the time to prepare is now.

This guide contains updated information for 2020 on hurricanes, as well as the many hazards they can bring to the Coastal Bend. Deadly storm surge, damaging winds, flooding rain, and tornadoes can displace you from your home for months or years. Use this guide to help you and your family prepare as well as learn what to do before, during, and after a storm. If you are still spending time at home, take this time to plan out what supplies you need for hurricane season and what work needs to be done to prepare your home. In the coming weeks, use shopping trips or deliveries to help you stock up on supplies.

Although the region experienced Hurricane Harvey three years ago, this does not mean that we are protected from the next hurricane. In fact, there have been 15 occasions in which storms have impacted the Middle Texas Coast three years apart, dating back to 1850. One of the most notorious storms on this list, 1970's Hurricane Celia, made landfall in the Coastal Bend three years after Hurricane Beulah and destroyed thousands of homes and businesses as it lashed the Coastal Bend with wind gusts over 160 MPH.

As you prepare for this hurricane season, take the time now to print this guide or download it to your computer or phone. It can also be used for you to note where you can find information during a storm, including from your National Weather Service office, local television station, and city or county.

Stay safe, South Texas.



Melissa Huffman
Melissa Huffman
Warning Coordination Meteorologist
National Weather Service
Corpus Christi, Texas

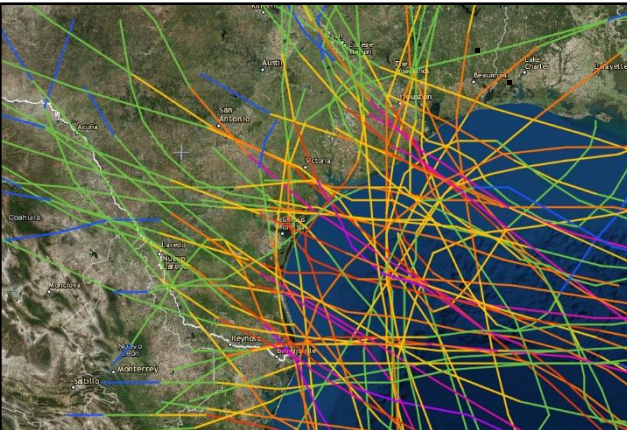


About Hurricanes



Above: High resolution satellite image of Hurricane Harvey approaching the Middle Texas Coast. Image--NOAA

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.

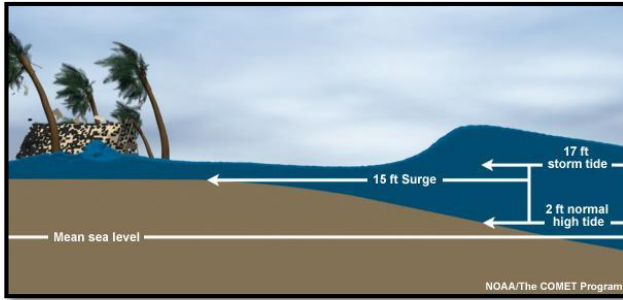


Above: Historical perspective of hurricane landfalls in Texas since 1851. Image -- NOAA

Since 1851, 64 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

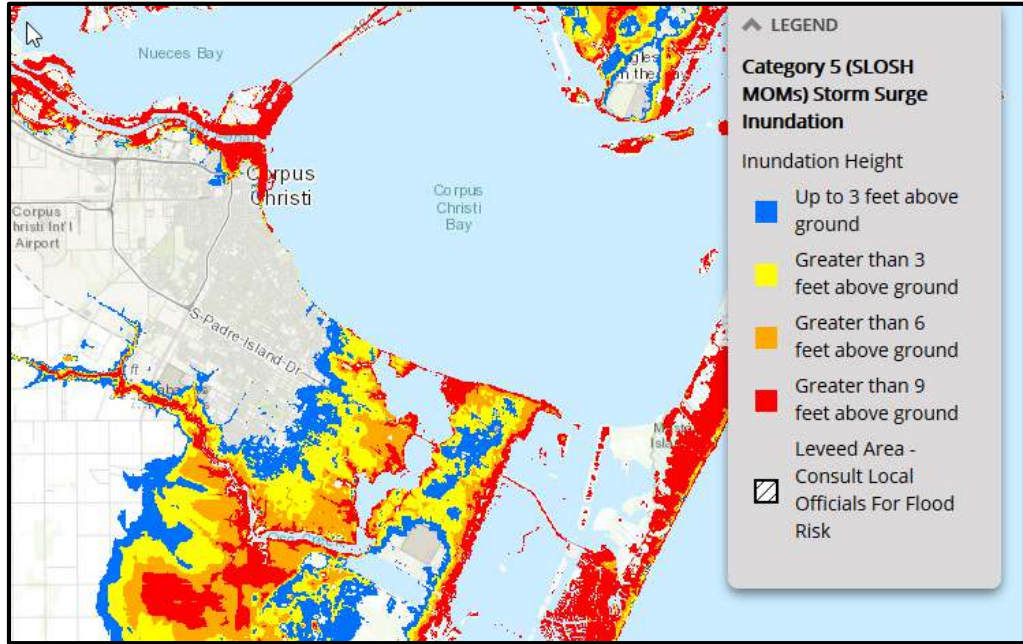
1. Storm surge flooding is often the greatest threat to life and property from a hurricane. It poses a significant threat for drowning. A mere six inches of fast-moving flood water can knock over an adult. It takes only two feet of rushing water to carry away most vehicles.
2. Storm surge can cause water 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 a storm surge 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



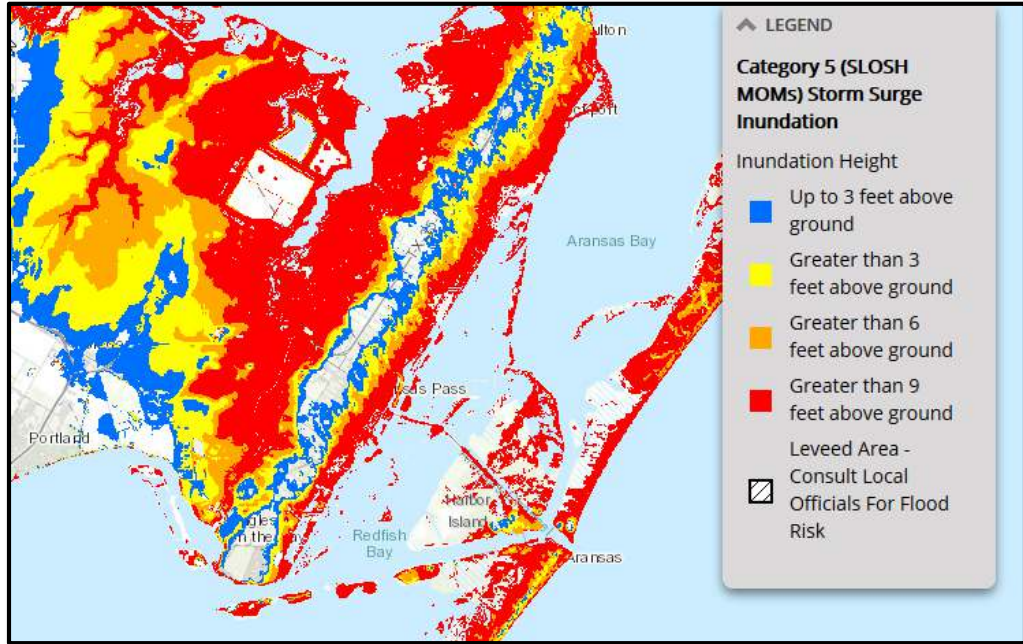
Above: This map shows the height above ground the water could reach and depicts the reasonable worst-case scenario from storm surge flooding.

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

-National Hurricane Center

Storm Surge

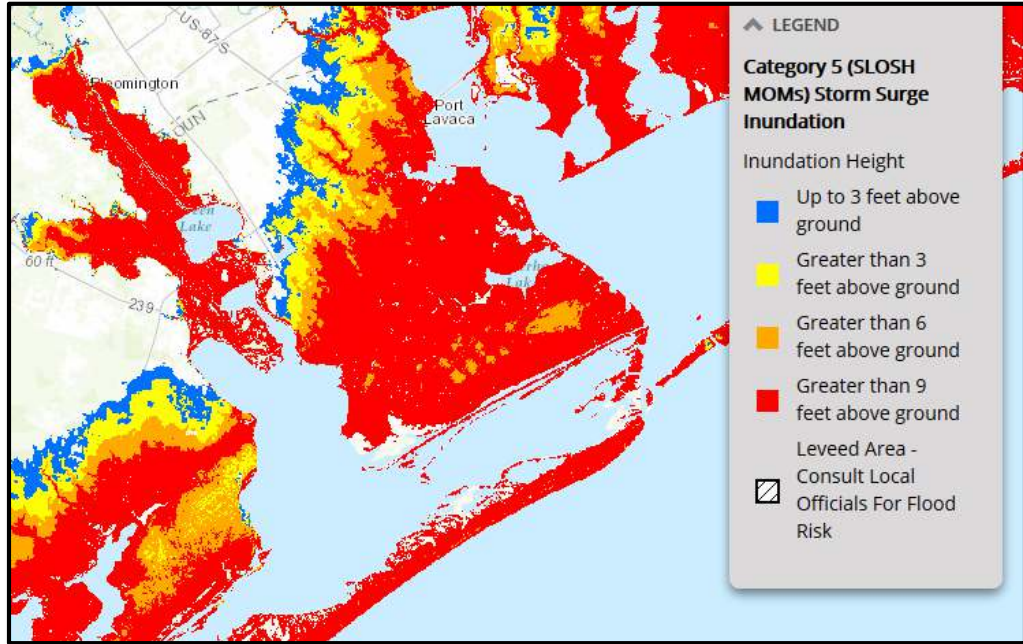
Rockport/Port Aransas



Above: This map shows the height above ground the water could reach and depicts the reasonable worst-case scenario from storm surge flooding.

Storm Surge

Port Lavaca



Above: This map shows the height above ground the water could reach and depicts the reasonable worst-case scenario from storm surge flooding.

Want to see more high resolution storm surge maps?
Visit: [National Storm Surge Hazard Maps](#)

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 an 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 appliances from 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 or withdrawing 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: Damage to the community of Copano Village in Aransas County, TX in the wake of Hurricane Harvey in 2017.



Above: Destroyed mobile home in Refugio County, TX during Hurricane Harvey in 2017.

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

Hurricane Preparation

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.



Above: This well built home in the community of Copano Village in Aransas County, TX survived Hurricane Harvey in 2017.

For more information on home preparedness, please visit the Federal Alliance for Safe Homes (FLASH) at:

<http://www.flash.org/>

Special Preparedness Considerations

This hurricane season may require adjustments to preparedness actions based on the latest health and safety guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and local officials:

Additional emergency supplies may be needed for preparedness kits. Consider adding the following items based on your individual needs:

- Cloth face coverings (for each person ages 2 and above)
- Disinfectants like soap, hand sanitizer, or disinfecting wipes

Listen to local officials on questions related to how you may need to adjust any evacuation plans. Contact information for your city or county is available on pages 29-30.

The CDC recommends if you need to go to a public shelter, bring the following items:

- At least two (2) cloth face coverings (for each person ages 2 and above)
- Hand sanitizer, if possible

Health Resources

- Centers for Disease Control (CDC): www.cdc.gov
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): <https://www.ready.gov/hurricanes>
- Texas Department of State Health Services: <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/>
- Corpus Christi - Nueces County Public Health District: <https://www.cctexas.com/health>
- Victoria County Public Health Department: <https://www.vcpd.org/>
- Goliad County Health Advisories: <http://www.co.goliad.tx.us/page/Health%20Advisories>
- Kingsville-Kleberg County Health Department: <http://www.cityofkingsville.com/departments/health-and-social-services/>
- San Patricio County Emergency Management: <https://sanpatem.com/>

BE READY FOR HURRICANE SEASON

Before the 2020 hurricane season, there are actions you can take to be ready.

TODAY YOU CAN:

- **Make a list of supplies for your hurricane kit.** Check to see what you already have. Restock during the next several weeks.
- **Organize important documents and confirm coverage with your insurance agency.**
- **Determine if you live in a hurricane evacuation zone.** Make a plan of action with multiple options.

weather.gov/hurricane

While preparing for hurricane season, follow the latest health guidelines from the CDC and your local officials.

Additional Preparation

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.

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



**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: _____

Whatever comes your way,
you'll know what to do.

**Red Cross mobile apps
put help in your hand.**



**24 hour number to
call for assistance
1-800-RED CROSS
(1-800-733-2767)**

Download our preparedness apps today. Call **REDCROSS from your mobile phone and we'll send you a link to download the apps, or search the iTunes app store or Google Play for American Red Cross.

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

Have you ever wondered how a hurricane gets its name? The National Hurricane Center actually does not name tropical storms and hurricanes. Instead, the names are established by the World Meteorological Organization and then rotated every six years. If a storm is too deadly or costly, the name will be retired and never be used again.

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arthur	Ana	Alex	Arlene	Alberto
Bertha	Bill	Bonnie	Bret	Beryl
Cristobal	Claudette	Colin	Cindy	Chris
Dolly	Danny	Danielle	Don	Debby
Edouard	Elsa	Earl	Emily	Ernesto
Fay	Fred	Fiona	Franklin	Francine
Gonzalo	Grace	Gaston	Gert	Gordon
Hanna	Henri	Hermine	Harold	Helene
Isaias	Ida	Ian	Idalia	Isaac
Josephine	Julian	Julia	Jose	Joyce
Kyle	Kate	Karl	Katia	Kirk
Laura	Larry	Lisa	Lee	Leslie
Marco	Mindy	Martin	Margot	Milton
Nana	Nicholas	Nicole	Nigel	Nadine
Omar	Odette	Owen	Ophelia	Oscar
Paulette	Peter	Paula	Philippe	Patty
Rene	Rose	Richard	Rina	Rafael
Sally	Sam	Shary	Sean	Sara
Teddy	Teresa	Tobias	Tammy	Tony
Vicky	Victor	Virginie	Vince	Valerie
Wilfred	Wanda	Walter	Whitney	William

For a printable hurricane tracking map, please click on this [link](#).

Forecast Information



Latest Weather Information

National Weather Service

www.weather.gov/corpuschristi

24 Hour Phone Recording:

361-289-1861



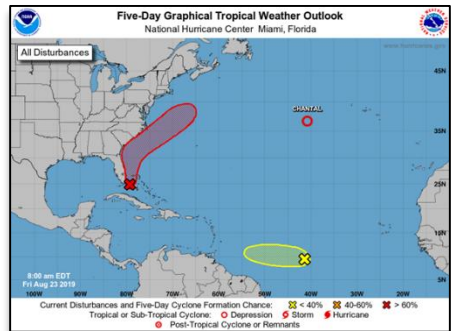
National Hurricane Center

www.hurricanes.gov



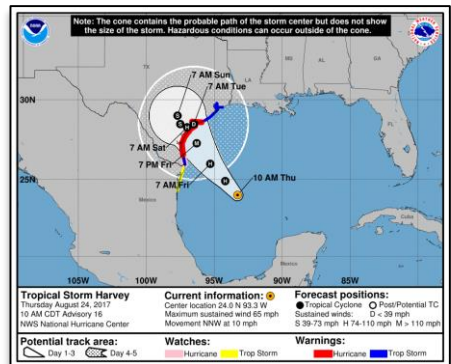
Graphical Tropical Weather Outlook

- This NHC product provides an overview of all tropical cyclone activity and 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 back line.
- Impacts may occur well outside the cone.



Forecast Information

Hurricane Watch/Warning Tropical Storm Watch/Warning

- A Hurricane Watch means hurricane conditions are possible in your area within 48 hours.
- A Hurricane Warning means hurricane conditions are likely within your area within 36 hours.
- A Tropical Storm Watch means tropical storm conditions are possible in your area within 48 hours.
- A Tropical Storm Warning means tropical storm conditions are likely within your area within 36 hours.
- If you are under a hurricane watch or warning, prepare for possible evacuations and evacuate if instructed to do so.



Do you have Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) turned on for your phone?

WEAs are sent by authorized government agencies through your wireless provider and alert to extreme weather.

WEAs include a special tone and vibration, both repeated twice. Check your wireless phone's menu settings to ensure WEAs are enabled:

- Android: Settings > Connections > More Connection Settings > Wireless Emergency Alerts
- Apple: Settings > Notifications > Government Alerts

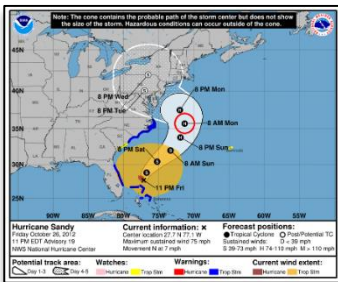


(2) Graphical depiction of peak storm surge inundation values along the U.S. Gulf & Atlantic coasts, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

- Values represent the peak height water could reach above normally dry ground somewhere in the specified area

New for 2020 Season:

(1) Addition of a 60-hour forecast point



Forecast Information

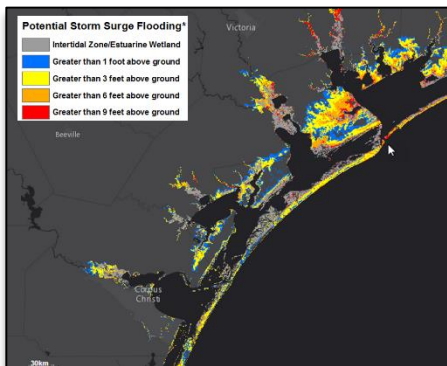
Time of Arrival Graphics

- These maps are useful planning tools.
- One map shows the earliest reasonable arrival time of tropical storm force winds.
- A secondary map will show the most likely arrival time of tropical storm force winds.



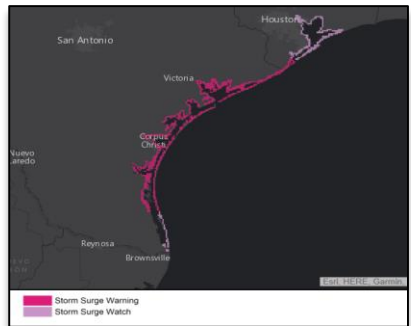
Potential Storm Surge Flooding Map

- If a hurricane is threatening your community, go to hurricanes.gov and view the potential storm surge flooding map, which will show the reasonable-worst case scenario from storm surge inundation for your area.



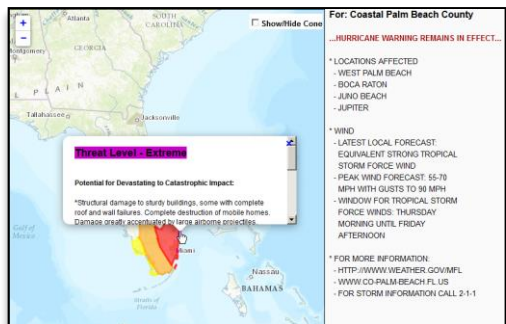
Storm Surge Watch/Warning

- A storm surge watch is the possibility of life-threatening storm surge within 48 hours.
- A storm surge warning is the danger of life-threatening storm surge within 36 hours.
- If you are located in a storm surge watch or warning, you are not safe. Take action to protect your life. Promptly follow evacuation and other instructions from emergency management officials.



Hurricane Threats and Impacts

- This product issued by local NWS offices will summarize potential impacts expected from a tropical cyclone.
- Click on the colored area and text that describes potential impacts will display.
- www.weather.gov/srh/tropical?office=crp



Local Tropical Webpage

NWS Corpus Christi Tropical Webpage

[Outlook](#)

[Threats and Impacts](#)

[Satellite](#)

[Radar](#)

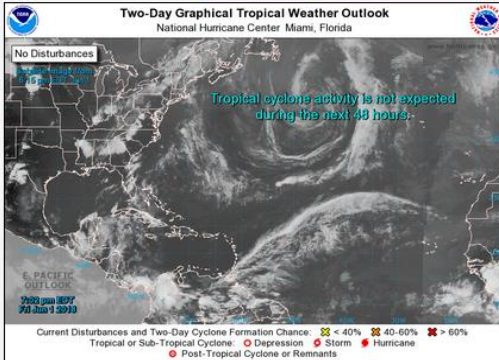
[Social Media](#)

[Preparedness](#)

[Links](#)

There are currently no active storms in the North Atlantic, Caribbean Sea, or Gulf of Mexico.

[Local Briefing from the National Weather Service office in Corpus Christi](#)



Click each image above to view the full-size image.

Tropical Weather Outlook
NWS National Hurricane Center Miami FL
8:00 PM EDT Fri Jun 1 2018

For the North Atlantic...Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico:

Tropical cyclone formation is not expected during the next 5 days.

\$\$
Forecaster Blake

[Oprima aquí para ver la Perspectiva sobre las Condiciones del Tiempo Tropical en Español](#)

- **One-Stop Shop** for all tropical related forecast information, tailored to each forecast area along U.S. coastline.
- **Active Storms** tab appears when NHC initiates Tropical Cyclone advisories.
- **Local Products** tab also becomes active when WFO Issues Watches/Warnings for local area.
- **Satellite and Radar** data is always available.
- **Preparedness** tab is always available and provides quick access to local evacuation maps, preparedness guides, and videos.
- Scrolling down the page provides access to NHC products related to each active storm and WPC rainfall products.

Final Checklists

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 Surf and Rip Currents

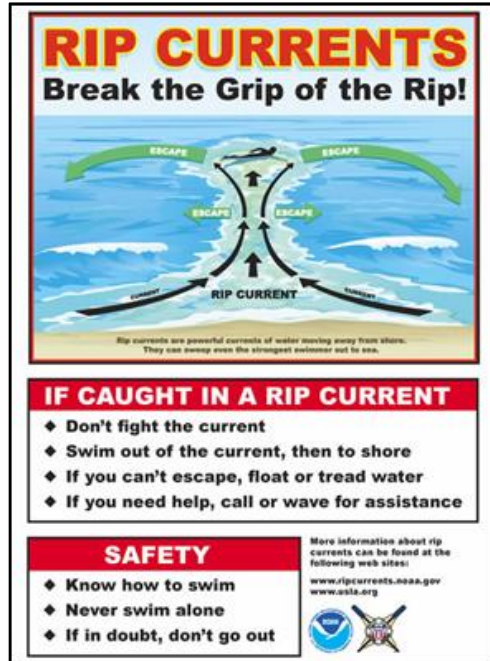
Hurricane Surf



Along with big surf come strong rip currents. Rip currents are the leading surf hazard for all beachgoers 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.



RIP CURRENTS
Break the Grip of the Rip!

The infographic shows a diagram of a rip current. A central channel of water labeled "RIP CURRENT" flows away from the shore. On either side, the water flows back towards the shore, labeled "Current". Green arrows labeled "ESCAPE" point from the rip current towards the shore, indicating the correct direction to swim. Below the diagram, it states: "Rip currents are powerful currents of water moving away from shore. They can sweep even the strongest swimmer out to sea."


IF CAUGHT IN A RIP CURRENT

- ◆ Don't fight the current
- ◆ Swim out of the current, then to shore
- ◆ If you can't escape, float or tread water
- ◆ If you need help, call or wave for assistance

SAFETY

- ◆ Know how to swim
- ◆ Never swim alone
- ◆ If in doubt, don't go out

More information about rip currents can be found at the following web sites:
www.ripcurrents.noaa.gov
www.usfa.org



Student Information Checklist

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assure that all contact information and emergency contact information is accurate with your campus' registrar's office.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If your campus offers an emergency management communication system, register as a user of the system.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan your method of evacuation and your destination before a storm enters the gulf.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitor local radio and TV stations for updates.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contact your campus Student Affairs Office if you need assistance with evacuation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you require any assistance due to a disability-related accommodation, please contact your campus Disability Services Office to make necessary arrangements.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicate with your family regarding status and location
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• International students must take passports with US student visa inside, I-20, I-94, student I.D. and class schedule.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If using personal transportation, take as many of your valuable or irreplaceable items as you are able.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.drivetexas.org
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow baggage limits if participating in an assisted evacuation program.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take a 30-day supply of medications in original pharmacy containers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make a record of any valuables left behind (description, serial numbers, etc). Take pictures of all belongings.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you are evacuating to a shelter, make appropriate arrangements for pets. Most shelters do not accept pets.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not plan to return to campus until an all-clear is given (monitor media and campus web-site).

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.tdem.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

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

Registration is **VOLUNTARY**.

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

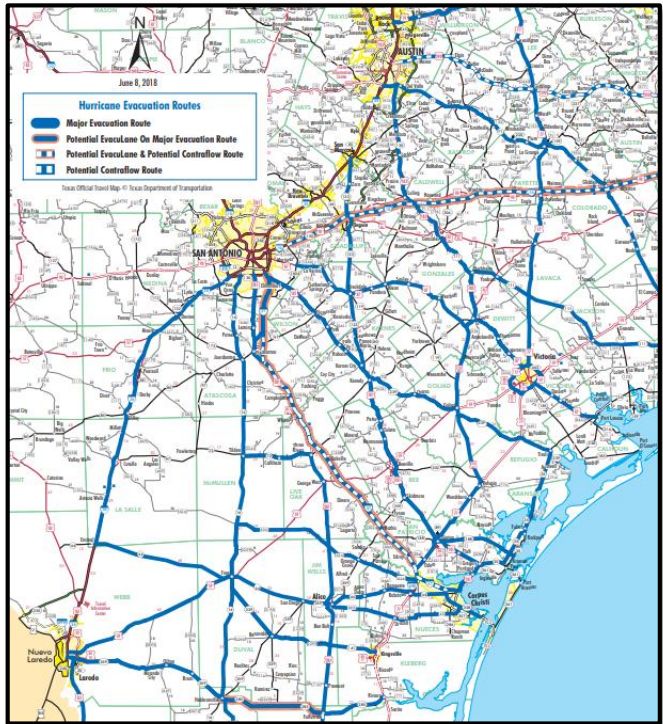
Local Emergency Management Office

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 1-361-808-2660
- Emergency Broadcast Information KLUX Radio 89.5 FM
- Twitter @TxDOT_CRP

MORE INFORMATION ON LOCAL EVACUATION OR SHELTER-IN-PLACE DIRECTIVES CAN BE FOUND ON PAGES 29-30.

Bus Evacuation

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

For more information regarding the city of Corpus Christi's hurricane evacuation bus assistance plan, please download this [PDF](#).

Corpus Christi

Any RTA Bus Stop

Evacuation Hub @ Corpus Christi Gym
3202 Cabaniss Road
Corpus Christi, TX 78415

San Patricio County

San Patricio County Fairgrounds
219 W 5th Street
Sinton, TX 78387

Aransas Pass Civic Center
700 W Wheeler Avenue
Aransas Pass, TX 78336

Nueces County

Richard M. Borchard Regional Fairgrounds
1213 Terry Shamsie Boulevard
Robstown, TX 78380

Kingsville

Kleberg County Courthouse
700 East Kleberg Avenue
Kingsville, Texas, 78363

Victoria

Victoria Community Center
2905 East North Street
Victoria, TX 77901

Port Lavaca

Bauer Community Center
2300 State Highway 35 North
Port Lavaca, TX 77979

Aransas County

Live Oak Learning Center
31 Griffith Drive
Rockport, Texas 78382

Returning Home

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
- **City of Fulton**
361-729-5533

BEE COUNTY

- **County Emergency Management**
361-621-1550 ext. 1
www.co.bee.tx.us
- **Beeville Police**
361-358-8100
- **County Sheriff**
361-362-3221

CALHOUN COUNTY

- **County Emergency Management**
361-553-4400
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 ext. 8
- **Alice Emergency Management**
361-664-3111 ext. 4
- **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
[Ready Corpus Christi](#)
Facebook: Ready CC
Twitter: ReadyCC
- **Port Aransas City Hall**
361-749-4111
www.cityofportaransas.org
- **City of Robstown**
361-387-2522
www.cityofrobstown.com
- **Bishop Police**
361-584-2443
- **Driscoll Police**
361-221-2902

REFUGIO COUNTY

- **County Emergency Management**
361-526-2820
- **County Sheriff**
361-526-2351

Do Not Call 911 for Non-Emergencies!

Emergency Notes

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

- **County Emergency Management**
361-587-3560
- **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

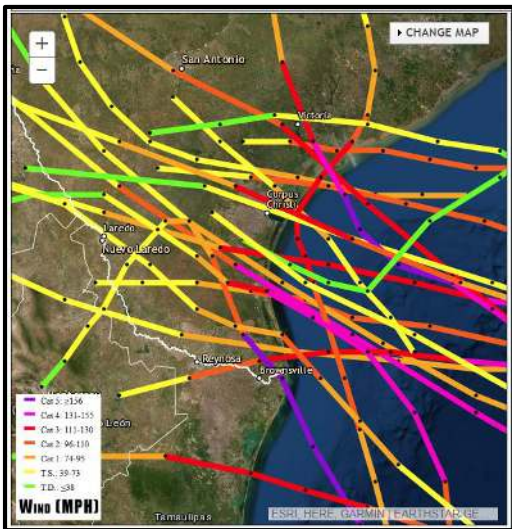
Additional Information

- **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)

Hurricane Recurrence Period

Does the Middle Texas Coast Experience a Tropical Cyclone Every Three Years?

This August marks three years since the Middle Texas Coast suffered a direct strike by Hurricane Harvey. A Category 4 hurricane at landfall, Harvey was the strongest storm in these parts since Hurricane Bret (another Category 4) made landfall near Baffin Bay in 1999. Historically, any 50-mile stretch of Texas Coastline averages one landfalling hurricane about every six years. While this may not sound impressive for a coastline that spans over 350 miles, consider that the impacts of some hurricanes can extend for hundreds of miles beyond their point of landfall! Devastating floods, storm surges, damaging winds, and tornadoes can all occur well away from the eye of a hurricane. With this fact in mind, let's see if there's any truth to whether or not tropical cyclones affect (either directly or indirectly) the Middle Texas Coast every three years.

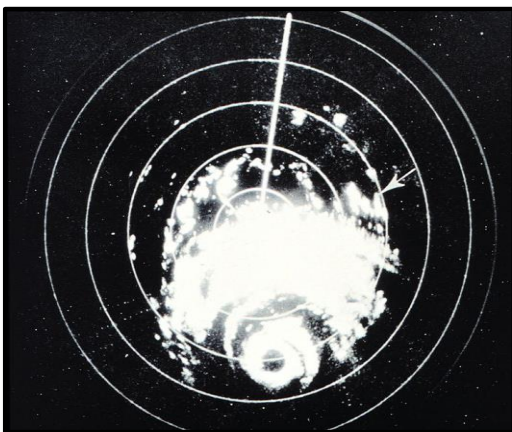


Map of all tropical cyclones since 1851 that dealt impacts to the Middle Texas Coast.

Records of Texas hurricanes and tropical storms extend back to the 1850s. Although both the reliability and detail of the oldest data sets are nowhere near as robust compared to modern times, this data is still useful. This brief study compares the occurrence of tropical storms and hurricanes that passed within 100 miles of any point along the Middle Texas Coast from 1851 to 2019. What follows is a list of questions and answers based on the data.

Does the Middle Texas Coast experience a hurricane once every three years?

No. In reality, we average one hurricane about every six years.



Radar Image of Hurricane Carla in 1961.

Hurricane Recurrence Period

Do major hurricanes (Category 3-5) along the Middle Texas Coast occur three years apart from each other?

Sometimes, but not always. Interestingly, this 3-year recurrence pattern did occur in the following sets of years: 1916 and 1919, 1942 and 1945, 1958 and 1961, 1967 and 1970, and lastly 1980 and 1983.

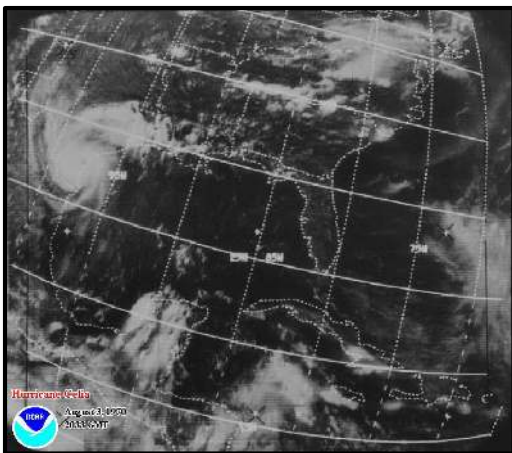
However, these years all saw major hurricanes that were not followed by another major hurricane 3 years later: 1875, 1880, 1886, 1900, 1909, 1915, 1932, 1933, 1971, and 1999.

The last major hurricane to affect the Middle Texas Coast was Harvey in 2017. Are we likely to see another major hurricane make landfall here in 2020?

No one knows at this time. However, you need to be ready for any hurricane!

Are there periods when hurricanes are more likely to affect Texas?

There are patterns when hurricanes occur more frequently than other years. Research has shown that active hurricane cycles last about 11 years with an average of 8 landfalling hurricanes in Texas. Quieter hurricane periods last around 14 years while only about 2 hurricanes make landfall in Texas. The last active cycle occurred from roughly 2003 to 2014. However, even in quiet periods extremely destructive hurricanes can still occur on the Texas Gulf Coast!



Satellite Image of Hurricane Celia in 1970.



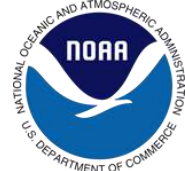
Satellite Image of Hurricane Dolly in 2008.

**National Weather Service
WFO Corpus Christi, TX**

426 Pinson Drive
Corpus Christi, TX 78406

Phone: 361-289-0959

Fax: 361-289-7823



www.weather.gov/corpuschristi

AMBASSADOR™



WEATHER-READY NATION

BECOME AN AMBASSADOR TODAY!

Visit: www.weather.gov/wrn/