



HURRICANE

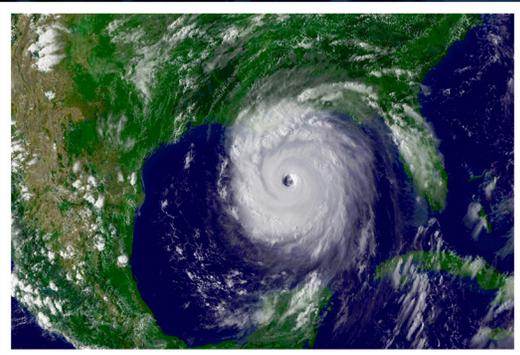
Preparedness Guide

2016

ARE YOU READY?

Plan, Prepare, and Plug-in

Hurricane Season June 1 - November 30





HURRICANE Preparedness Guide

The City of League City is prepared to respond to Hurricanes impacting the area pre-storm, during the storm and post-storm. This guide provides League City residents with important information when preparing for and/or recovering from a hurricane.

All communication tools available will be utilized during emergency situations to keep residents informed and up-to-date on weather impacts, city services and much more. This includes:

- League City’s website: www.leaguecity.com
- League City’s social media sites:
 - www.facebook.com/leaguecitytexas
 - www.facebook.com/leaguecitypd
 - www.twitter.com/leaguecitytx
 - www.twitter.com/leaguecitypd
 - www.instagram.com/leaguecitytx
- Comcast Channel 16 or League City’s public access channel on Roku’s PEG.TV app
- Residents may also register with the City’s mass notification system, Blackboard Connect, to receive alerts via phone, email or text message
- Additional information is available at www.readylc.com

City officials encourage residents needing evacuation assistance during a hurricane to call 2-1-1 and register with the State of Texas Emergency Assistance Registry program early.

Hurricanes have the power to cause widespread devastation, and can affect both coastal and inland areas. Learning the hurricane warning messages and planning ahead can reduce the chances of injury or major property damage.

HOW A STORM BECOMES A HURRICANE

Disturbance > Depression > Tropical Storm > Hurricane

Tropical Disturbance:

Poorly organized cluster of thunderstorms.

Tropical Depression:

A cluster of thunderstorms become organized around a central circulation with surface winds of 38 mph or less.

Tropical Storm:

A cluster of storms with substantial circular rotation and sustained surface winds of 39 to 73 mph. The storm is named at this point.

Hurricane:

A large tropical storm with winds of 74 mph or greater rotating in a counterclockwise direction. Hurricanes are accompanied by heavy rains, storm surge, flooding along the coast and inland, and tornadoes in addition to delivering intense winds.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

- League City’s Office of Emergency Management
www.readly.com
(281) 554-1300
- League City Police Department Non-Emergency
(281) 232-2566
- 311: League City Listens Program
www.leaguecity.com/311 or dial 3-1-1
- CenterPoint Energy (Report Power Outages)
<http://gis.centerpointenergy.com/outagetracker/>
(800) 332-7143
- Texas New Mexico Power (Report Power Outages)
www.tnmp.com/customers/outages/
(888) 866-7456
- Galveston County Emergency Management
(281) 332-2566 or (888) 866-7456
- Harris County Emergency Management
www.readyharris.org
(888) 866-7456
- National Weather Service - Houston/Galveston
www.srh.noaa.gov/hgx/
- Texas Road Information
www.txdot.gov/travel/hurricane.htm
(800) 452-9292
- American Red Cross, Greater Houston Area Chapter
www.houstonredcross.org
(713) 526-8300
- FloodSafety.com
www.floodsafety.com
- National Flood Insurance Program
www.floodsmart.gov

Basic Preparedness Tips

- Know where to go. If you are ordered to evacuate, know the local hurricane evacuation route(s) to take and have a plan for where you can stay. Contact your local emergency management agency for more information.
- Put together a disaster supply kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, first aid supplies, and copies of your critical information if you need to evacuate
- If you are not in an area that is advised to evacuate and you decide to stay in your home, plan for adequate supplies in case you lose power and water for several days and you are not able to leave due to flooding or blocked roads.
- Make a family emergency communication plan.
- Many communities have text or email alerting systems for emergency notifications. To find out what alerts are available in your area, search the Internet with your town, city, or county name and the word "alerts."

Make a Hurricane Plan

- Know your hurricane risk. Talk to your local emergency management agency.
- Make an emergency plan.
- Build or restock your basic disaster supplies kit, including food and water, a flashlight, batteries, chargers, cash, and first aid supplies.
- Consider buying flood insurance.
- Familiarize yourself with local emergency plans. Know where to go and how to get there should you need to get to higher ground or to evacuate.
- Stay tuned to local wireless emergency alerts, TV, or radio for weather updates, emergency instructions, or evacuation orders.

Preparing Your Home

- Hurricane winds can cause trees and branches to fall, so before hurricane season trim or remove damaged trees and limbs to keep you and your property safe.
- Secure loose rain gutters and downspouts and clear any clogged areas or debris to prevent water damage to your property.
- Reduce property damage by retrofitting to secure and reinforce the roof, windows and doors, including the garage doors.
- Purchase a portable generator or install a generator for use during power outages. Remember to keep generators and other alternate power/heat sources outside, at least 20 feet away from windows and doors and protected from moisture; and NEVER try to power the house wiring by plugging a generator into a wall outlet.
- Consider building a FEMA safe room or ICC 500 storm shelter designed for protection from high-winds and in locations above flooding levels.

Plug In and be informed.

- If you're not in an area that is recommended for evacuation, plan to stay at home or where you are and let friends and family know where you are.
- Close storm shutters, and stay away from windows. Flying glass from broken windows could injure you.
- Turn your refrigerator or freezer to the coldest setting and open only when necessary. If you lose power, food will last longer. Keep a thermometer in the refrigerator to be able to check the food temperature when the power is restored.
- Turn on your TV/radio, or check your city/county website every 30 minutes in order to get the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.



Wind Scale is based on a 1 to 5 rating of hurricane's sustained wind speed and serves as an estimate for potential property damage. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes due to the potential for significant loss of life and property damage. Category 1 and 2 storms are still dangerous, however, and require preventative measures. In the western North Pacific, the term "super typhoon" is used for tropical cyclones with sustained winds exceeding 150 mph.

Category 1 74 to 95 mph



Very dangerous winds will produce some damage. Well-constructed framed homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last for a few hours to several days.

Category 2 96 to 110 mph



Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage. Well-constructed framed homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and could block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last for several days to weeks.

Category 3 (Major) 111 to 129 mph



Expect devastating damage to occur. Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.

Category 4 (Major) 130 to 156 mph



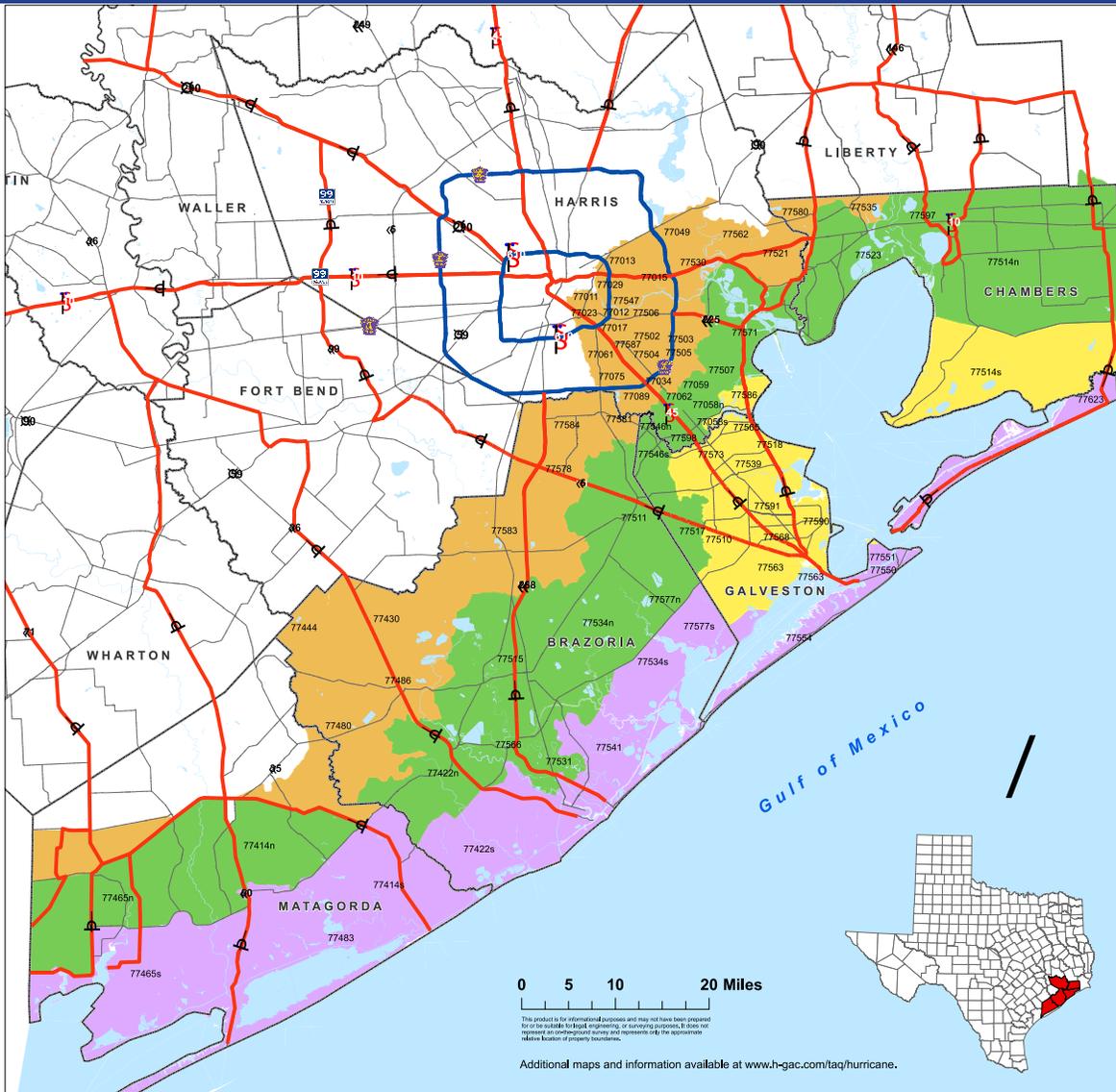
Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

Category 5 (Major) 157 mph or higher



Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

PLAN, PREPARE AND PLUG IN



Brazoria, Chambers, Galveston, Harris and Matagorda Hurricane Evacuation Zip-Zones Coastal, A, B, C

ZIP ZONE COASTAL				
77414s	77422s	77465s	77483	77534s
77541	77550	77551	77554	77563
77577s	77623			
ZIP ZONE A				
77058s	77510	77514s	77518	77539
77563	77565	77568	77573	77586
77590	77591			
ZIP ZONE B				
77058n	77059	77062	77414n	77422n
77465n	77507	77511	77514n	77515
77517	77523	77531	77534n	77546n
77546s	77566	77571	77577n	77597
77598				
ZIP ZONE C				
77011	77012	77013	77015	77023
77029	77034	77049	77061	77075
77087	77089	77430	77486	77502
77503	77504	77505	77506	77521
77530	77535	77536	77547	77562
77578	77580	77581	77583	77584
77587				

Some zipcodes are split into north (n) and south (s) for evacuation purposes.

Route Designation

- Evacuation Corridors
- Evacuation Connections
- Other Roads
- County Boundary



Expiration Date: December 31, 2015
 Revised: April 21, 2015
 Map Created by:
 Houston-Galveston Area Council

Hurricanes are cyclonic circulations with sustained winds of 74 mph or greater. The destructive storms can produce heavy rains, high winds and flooding when they make land-fall. In the Northern Hemisphere, storms can form anywhere in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, or the Gulf of Mexico. Storms of this magnitude typically form from June through November; however, they can form at anytime of the year.

Hurricanes pose a major threat to the Houston-Galveston region. It may become necessary to evacuate portions of the region based on the severity of the storm. If this occurs, League City officials will work closely with all local, regional and state entities to assist in the planning of regional evacuations.



Build Your Disaster Supplies Kit

Water

- Store one gallon of water per person per day (two quarts for drinking, two quarts for food preparation and sanitation)
- Keep at least a three-day supply of water for each person in your household

Food

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
- Canned juices, milk, soup Staples: sugar, salt, pepper
- High-energy foods: peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix

Vitamins

- Food for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets
- Comfort and stress foods, cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags

Tools and supplies

- Mess kits, or paper cups, plates and plastic utensils
- Emergency preparedness manual
- Battery-operated radio and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Cash or traveler's checks, change
- Non-electric can opener, utility knife
- Fire extinguisher: small canister, ABC type
- Tube tent
- Pliers
- Tape
- Compass
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Aluminum foil, plastic storage containers
- Signal flare
- Paper, pencil, needles, thread and medicine dropper
- Shut-off wrench (to turn off household gas and water)
- Whistle

- Plastic sheeting
- Map of area (for locating shelters)
- Fully charged cell phone and extra batteries

Sanitation

- Toilet paper, towelettes, soap, liquid detergent, feminine supplies, personal hygiene items, plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation uses), plastic bucket with tight lid, disinfectant and household chlorine bleach

Clothing and bedding

- Sturdy shoes or work boots and rain gear
- Hat and gloves, thermal underwear and sunglasses
- Blankets or sleeping bags

Special items

For baby:

- Formula, diapers, bottles, powdered milk and medications

For adults:

- Heart and high-blood pressure medication, insulin, prescription drugs, denture needs, contact lenses and supplies, extra eyeglasses, entertainment games and books and important family documents

Keep these records in a waterproof, portable container:

- Will, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks and bonds
- Passports, Social Security cards, immunization records
- Bank account numbers and companies, credit card account numbers and companies
- Inventory of valuable household goods, important telephone numbers
- Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates)

After A Hurricane



Listen to local officials for updates and instructions.



Avoid walking or driving through flood waters. Just 6 inches of moving water can knock you down, and fast-moving water can sweep your vehicle away.



Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.



Check-in with family and friends by texting or using social media.



Watch out for debris and downed power lines.



Prevent further damage to your property (e.g., putting a tarp on a damaged roof) as insurance may not cover additional damage that occurs after the storm.





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