

hurricane preparedness
TEACHER TOOLKIT



Provided as a public service by Texas Windstorm Insurance Association



DEAR TEACHER,

Welcome to the 2019 Hurricane Preparedness Teacher Toolkit. First published in 1993, our toolkits have one goal: make it easy to teach kids about hurricanes!

WHAT'S IN THIS YEAR'S TEACHER TOOLKIT?

2019 Contest: Deadline September 20

The winning class will receive a pizza party! Details on the back of this page.

TEKS-Aligned Activities for Students

Ready-to-read activity pages for third, fourth, and fifth grade students.

Resources for Families

Easy-to-read preparedness guides in English and Spanish.

Online Resources at www.twia.org/teachers

- PDF of this packet
- Spanish-language activities and resources
- Teacher feedback survey

WHAT IS THE TEXAS WINDSTORM INSURANCE ASSOCIATION?

The Texas Windstorm Insurance Association (TWIA) is a not-for-profit insurance provider that provides coastal Texas property owners with access to wind and hail coverage.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Provide feedback on this year's teacher toolkit by submitting a short survey online at www.twia.org/teachers. Or, email your thoughts to outreach@twia.org.

Sincerely,

Texas Windstorm Insurance Association

This packet is provided as a public service and is for informational and educational purposes only. TWIA has provided it to raise awareness about hurricanes and to help educators and students prepare to act if a hurricane is imminent in your area. TWIA makes no warranties or guarantees regarding the information or advice contained in this packet. No single document can provide the best advice for all situations and information in this packet is not intended to replace, nor should it be used to replace, guidance from your local government, and/or emergency response system.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR EDUCATORS

Check out these other programs for teaching students to be #HurricaneStrong.

- FLASH - www.flash.org/hurricanestrong/kids.php
- Great Hurricane Blowout - www.greathurricaneblowout.org
- National Weather Service - www.weather.gov/owlie

★ ★ ★ 2019 HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS CONTEST ★ ★ ★

DEADLINE SEPTEMBER 20

Show us your hurricane tracking for a chance to win a pizza party!

Teachers, use the hurricane tracking map provided in this teacher toolkit to plot the courses of these hurricanes from history: Hurricane Katrina, Hurricane Ida, Hurricane Matthew, and Hurricane Harvey.

Then, all you have to do is email us a picture of your map for a chance to win a pizza party for your classroom.

ENTER THE CONTEST - HERE'S HOW

1. As a class, use the coordinates at the bottom of this page to chart each hurricane's path onto the map provided in this year's teacher toolkit.
2. Snap a picture of the completed map.
3. Email the picture, your name, grade level, and school to outreach@twia.org by Friday, September 20.
4. Each charted map TWIA receives will be entered into a raffle for a pizza party. Please limit to one submission per class.

PRIZES

Winning class will receive: Teacher of winning class will receive:	
Pizza party! Up to 8 large pizzas will be delivered to your classroom.	\$100 gift card to Office Depot for classroom supplies & educational weather books for the classroom.

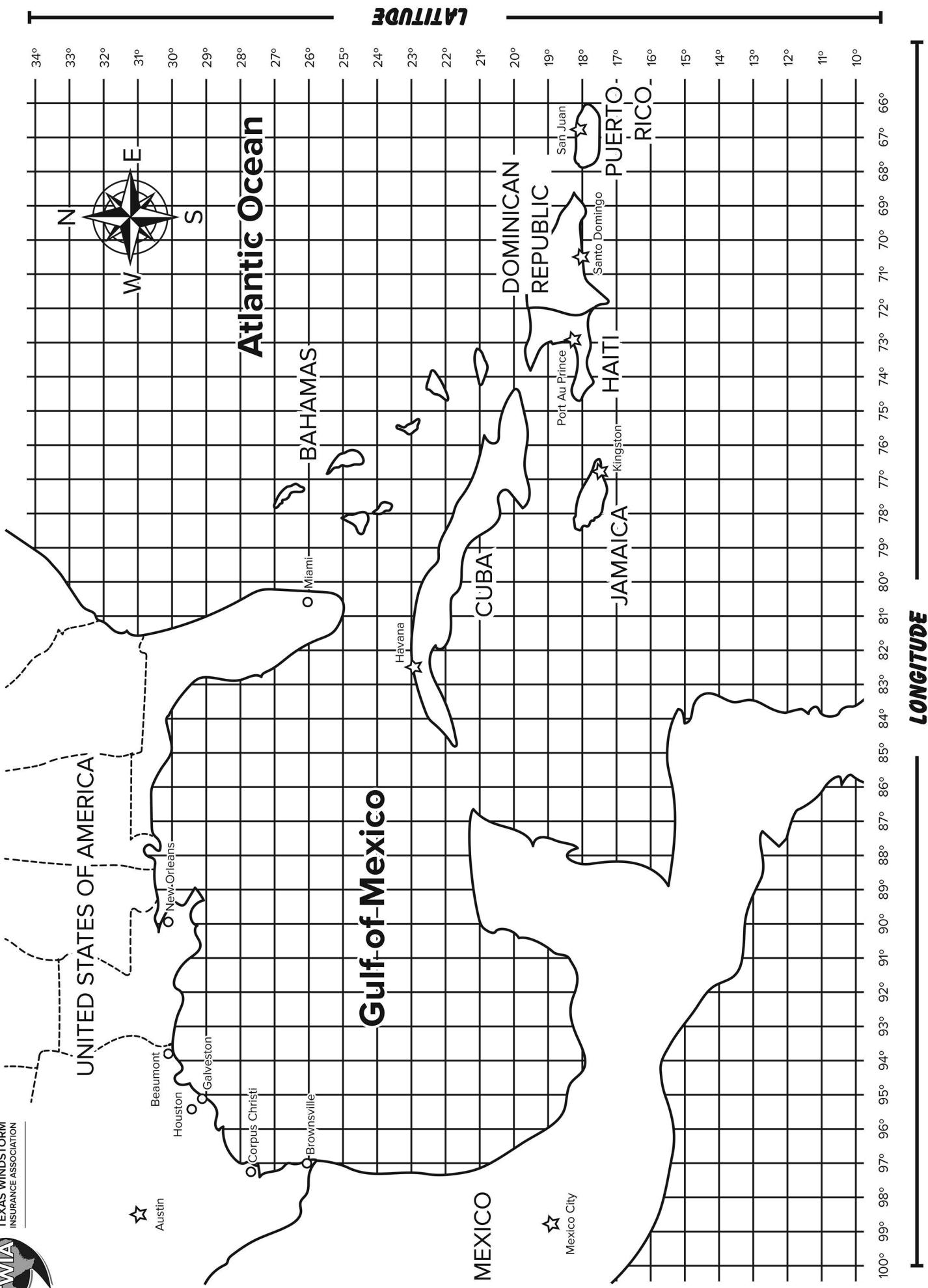
HURRICANES TO CHART

Katrina (2005)	Ida (2009)	Matthew (2016)	Harvey (2017)
23° Latitude, 75° Longitude	16° Latitude, 84° Longitude	14° Latitude, 70° Longitude	14° Latitude, 71° Longitude
26° Latitude, 77° Longitude	20° Latitude, 85° Longitude	13° Latitude, 73° Longitude	21° Latitude, 92° Longitude
25° Latitude, 81° Longitude	23° Latitude, 86° Longitude	18° Latitude, 75° Longitude	24° Latitude, 93° Longitude
24° Latitude, 85° Longitude	26° Latitude, 86° Longitude	24° Latitude, 77° Longitude	25° Latitude, 95° Longitude
27° Latitude, 89° Longitude	30° Latitude, 89° Longitude	27° Latitude, 80° Longitude	28° Latitude, 97° Longitude
31° Latitude, 90° Longitude	31° Latitude, 86° Longitude	30° Latitude, 81° Longitude	29° Latitude, 94° Longitude

TEKS §113.14. Social Studies, Grade 3, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012. (b) (5) (D) Geography

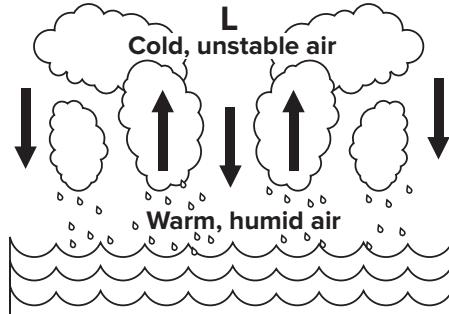
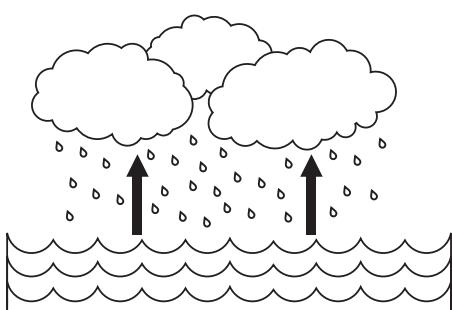
TEKS §113.15. Social Studies, Grade 4, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012. (b) (6) (A) Geography

TEKS §113.16. Social Studies, Grade 5, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012. (b) (6) (A) Geography

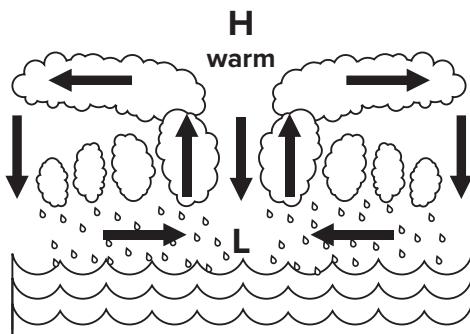


★★★ HOW A HURRICANE FORMS ★★★

- The hurricanes we see here in Texas get their start in the warm water and windy conditions off the western coast of Africa. The wind blows over the ocean, evaporating the water and turning it into vapor. The vapor then rises, cools, and condenses into water droplets which form clouds. The cloud columns build higher and thunderstorms develop. A **tropical disturbance** is born.

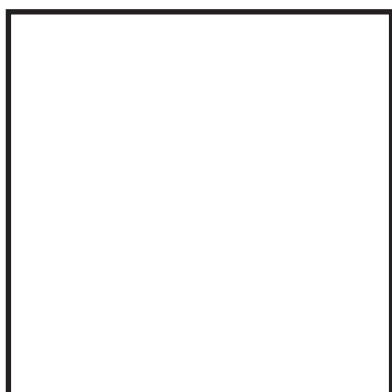


- Air at the top of the tropical disturbance warms again, creating high pressure that pushes wind out and down to the surface of the ocean. This causes low pressure at the surface of the ocean, and the air rises again and creates more thunderstorm clouds. The air at the top cools and dries off, and then sinks down the center, like water going down a drain. Winds become more intense and begin to rotate in a circular motion. When they reach 25 miles per hour, the disturbance becomes a **tropical depression**.



- If the warm water of the ocean continues to feed the tropical depression and wind speeds increase to 39 miles per hour, the tropical depression becomes a **tropical storm**. The winds blow faster and faster and begin swirling in a counterclockwise direction. A distinctive "eye" begins to form in the center, where winds are calm. This is the stage when storms are given a name.

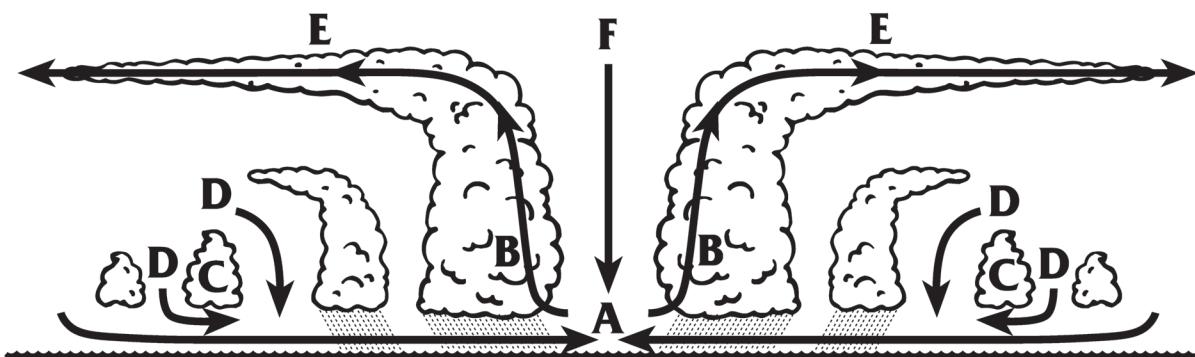
Based on the description, draw a picture of what a tropical storm looks like when seen from above.



- If the storm develops winds of at least 74 miles per hour, it officially becomes a **tropical cyclone**, also known as a hurricane. It can gain strength if it stays over warm water. But if it moves over land, it loses its energy source and breaks apart.

Also in Español at www.twia.org/teachers

★★★ INSIDE A HURRICANE ★★★



- A. This is the center, or eye, of the storm. The pressure increases equally from the eye to the storm's outer edge.
- B. This is the eye wall, where horizontal winds are the strongest. Here, the transfer of heat by the circulating air, also known as convection activity, is the most powerful. The winds are the strongest here.
- C. Rising motion leads to convective clouds throughout the storm. These are often organized in bands, spiraling away from the storm's center.
- D. Weak convection and sinking air occurs.
- E. Spiraling away from the top of the eye is a gentle airflow.
- F. Sinking air in the eye often causes clear skies.

ACTIVITY: The Structure of a Hurricane. Use the diagram and its information to answer the following questions. Write the correct response in each blank.

1. The center of a hurricane is called the _____.
2. Horizontal winds are the strongest in the _____.
3. _____ causes clear skies in the eye.
4. A _____ spirals away from the top of the eye.
5. What two things occur in D of the diagram? _____ and _____
6. The pressure increases equally from the _____ to the storm's outer edge.

★★★ HOW A HURRICANE GETS A NAME ★★★

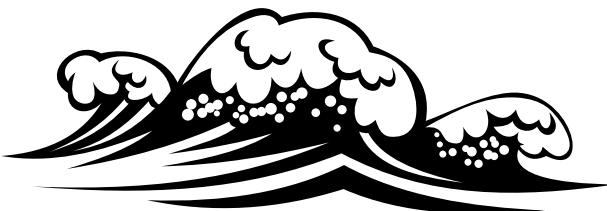
Tropical cyclones are commonly called hurricanes by people who live in the United States and Caribbean islands. But around the world these storms are known by different names. In Asia they are called typhoons and in the South Pacific and Indian Oceans they are called cyclones.

A long time ago, each individual hurricane was named randomly. Now there are six lists with 21 names each, and each list is used once every six years. For example, the list used in 2019 will be used again in 2025. If a named storm does a lot of damage, that name is removed from the list and replaced with a new one that begins with the same letter. For instance, Harvey was retired from the list after that storm wreaked havoc on the Gulf Coast in 2017. It will be replaced with a new name when that list is used again in 2023.

Whatever they're called, these storms are powerful. Below is a list of names created by the World Meteorological Organization for this year's Atlantic hurricane season. How many can you find in the word search below? Be sure to look forward, downward, and diagonal.

ANDREA	A	W	P	G	A	B	R	I	E	L	L	E	G	A	B
BARRY	N	F	E	R	R	Y	J	P	I	M	E	L	D	A	A
CHANTAL	D	E	N	N	A	N	N	D	A	N	D	Z	K	R	F
DORIAN	R	B	V	K	D	C	E	R	R	B	K	K	E	E	E
ERIN	A	A	Z	U	O	Y	H	E	T	O	L	G	A	B	R
FERNAND	N	S	O	D	R	L	V	A	A	K	Z	O	A	E	N
GABRIELLE	K	E	L	R	I	L	G	A	N	V	A	I	R	K	A
HUMBERTO	P	B	G	V	A	W	J	F	Y	T	S	R	V	A	N
IMELDA	A	A	B	A	N	D	R	E	A	A	A	G	E	H	D
JERRY	L	S	A	A	K	R	L	L	R	N	S	L	E	N	S
KAREN	M	T	L	O	R	E	N	Z	Z	O	R	L	R	R	M
LORENZO	E	I	H	B	E	R	E	B	K	A	Y	A	I	R	A
MELISSA	N	E	S	T	O	R	Y	Z	N	O	E	P	N	O	L
NESTOR	G	N	W	E	D	V	H	M	E	L	I	S	S	A	B
OLGA	E	R	N	T	H	U	M	B	E	R	T	O	L	G	R
PABLO															
REBEKAH															
SEBASTIEN															
TANYA															
VAN															
WENDY															

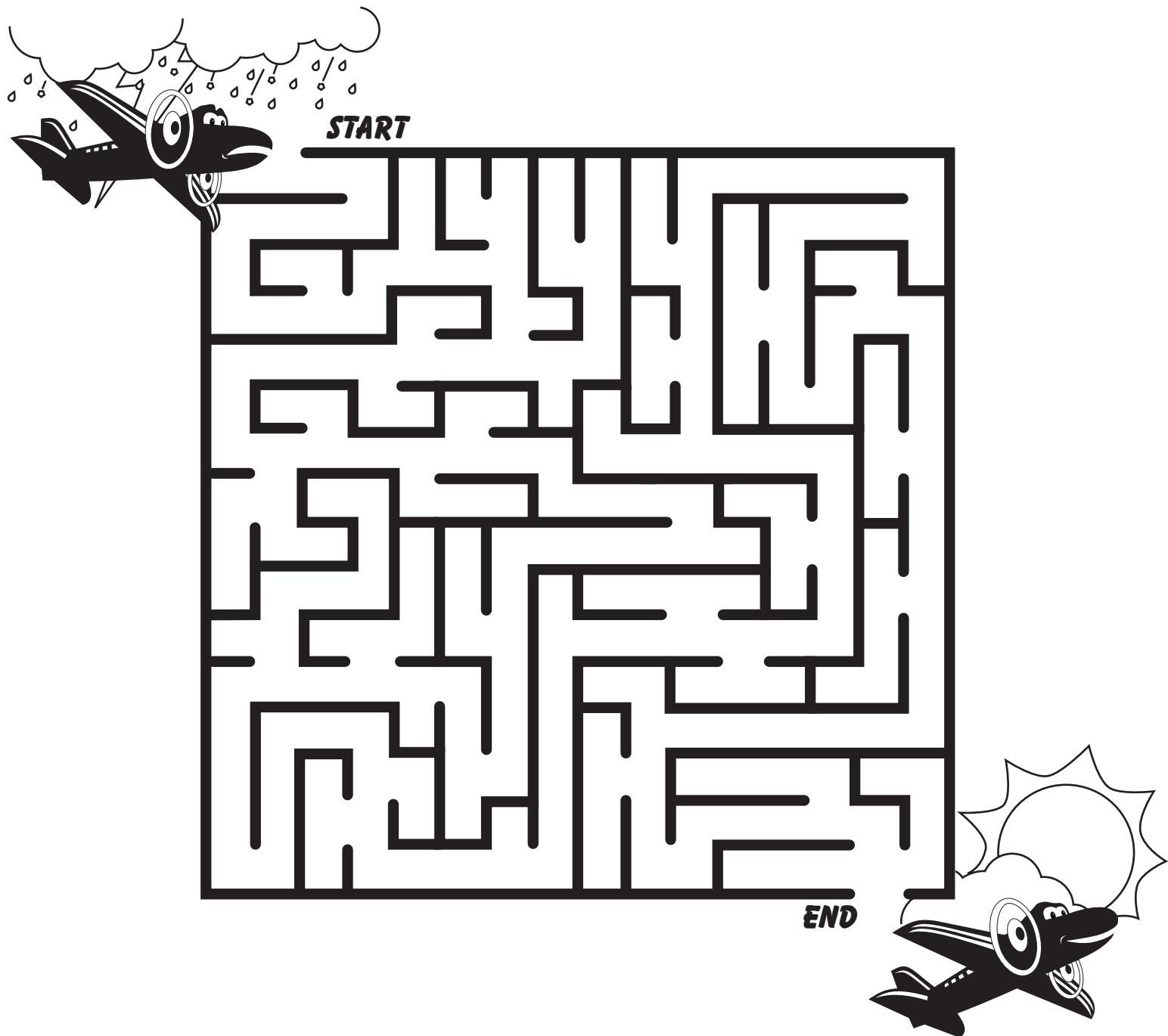
**DON'T BE SCARED!
BE PREPARED!**



★★★ HURRICANE HUNTERS, REPORTING FOR DUTY ★★★

Whenever a hurricane threatens the United States or Caribbean islands, weather heroes called Hurricane Hunters answer the call! Flying directly into and through the storm, their planes carry special equipment that can measure wind speed and barometric pressure. The information they gather helps meteorologists predict the strength and path of these storms, which can help save lives.

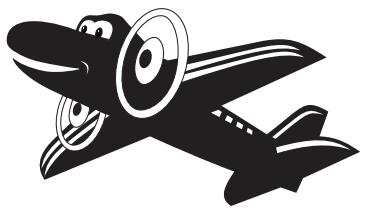
This Hurricane Hunter is ready for duty! Help it navigate through the maze to safety.



START THIS SIDE UP!

By following the numbers
and folding on the lines, you
can have your own
Hurricane Hunter.

COLOR ME!



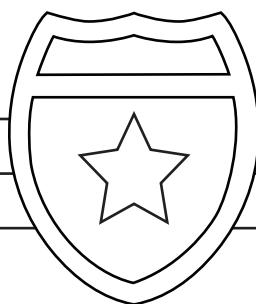
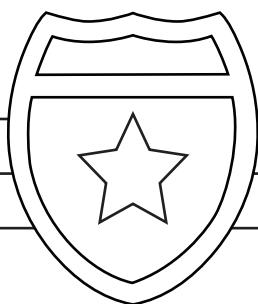
1. FOLD ON THE DOTTED LINE

2. FOLD ON THE DOTTED LINE

3. FOLD ON THE DOTTED LINE

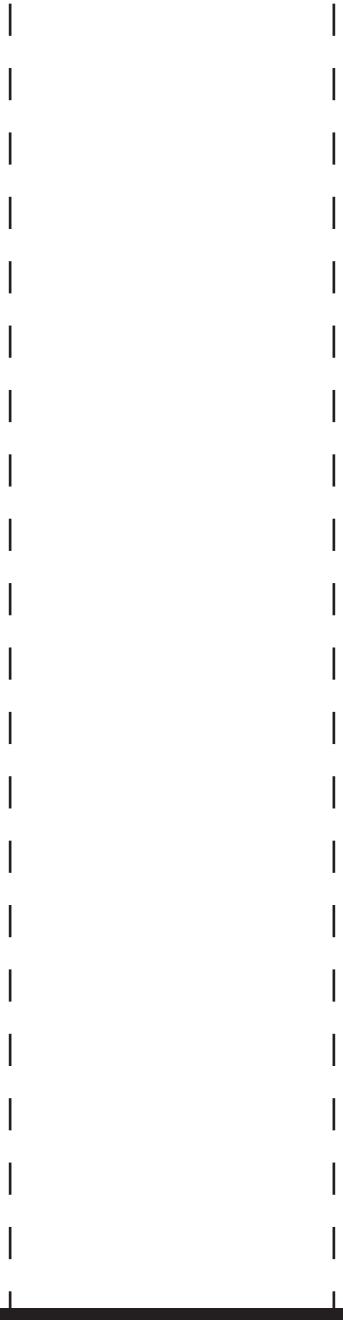
1. FOLD ON THE DOTTED LINE

2. FOLD ON THE DOTTED LINE





4. FOLD ON THE DOTTED LINE



4. FOLD ON THE DOTTED LINE



★★★ DON'T TANGLE WITH TWISTERS ★★★

How Tornadoes Start

Hurricanes often cause tornadoes to form. Tornadoes begin when warm, humid air along the ground is pushed up rapidly by cooler air. This air becomes a swirling column. Tornadoes reach from within a thunderstorm cloud down to the ground.

Wind Spin

Winds in a tornado spin opposite to the direction that the hands of a clock move (also known as "counter clockwise"). The winds in a tornado can reach 300 miles per hour.

The Tornado's Path

The path of an average tornado is 200 yards wide and several miles long. Tornadoes move from west to east. They can travel as fast as 60 miles per hour.

"Tornado Alley"

Tornadoes can occur in every state. Most of the tornadoes touch down in an area of the Midwest known as "Tornado Alley." This area stretches between Texas and Illinois. Tornadoes are most likely to happen in April, May, and June.

It's Raining Frogs!

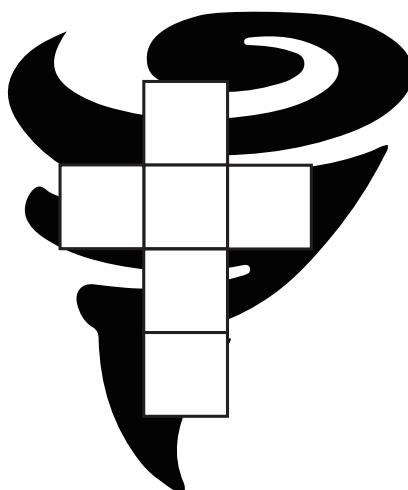
Tornadoes can also form over water – when that happens, it's called a waterspout. It is thought that waterspouts sometimes suck small animals out of the water and cause them to fall from the sky like rain. Rains of fish and frogs after a waterspout have been reported throughout history.



Activity: Use your math skills to fill in these tornadoes.

Write the numbers **2, 3, 5, 6**, and **7** in the correct place so that each line of the cross adds up to **15**.

Write the numbers **2, 3, 4, 5, 6**, and **7** in the correct place so that each line of the cross adds up to **17**.



★★★ **STORM SURGE** ★★★

Hurricanes produce something called “storm surge” – ocean water that’s pushed up onto land by the force of the winds. Sometimes the water travels a long way inland. Often, the reason people evacuate their homes before a hurricane isn’t only the wind; it’s also the risk of storm surge and severe flooding.

In 2017, the National Weather Service started issuing storm surge watches and warnings. Here’s what you need to know:

If A Weatherman Says...

Storm Surge Watch	It means there is the possibility of rising water in your area in the next 48 hours. Make evacuation preparations.
Storm Surge Warning	It means life-threatening rising water is expected in your area in the next 36 hours. Take action to safely evacuate.

Safety First

If a Storm Surge Watch is issued:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss your family’s flood evacuation plan. Assemble or restock your family emergency kit and pet emergency kit. Listen to the news for further instructions.
If a Storm Surge Warning is issued:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather your family, pets, and emergency kits, and evacuate to higher ground immediately. Stay away from flowing water, as it can rise rapidly. Remember – if you are in a car, “Turn Around, Don’t Drown.” It only takes two feet of water to sweep a car off its tires.

What Would You Do?

Using the information on this page, write a paragraph describing what you would do in the following situation. Discuss your answers with your teacher and classmates.

You and your family are watching TV at home when a weatherman interrupts the show to say there’s a storm surge warning in your area. What do you do?

Information on this page taken from: www.nhc.noaa.gov/news/20170123_pa_SSWW.pdf

★★★ CHILDREN OF THE STORM ★★★

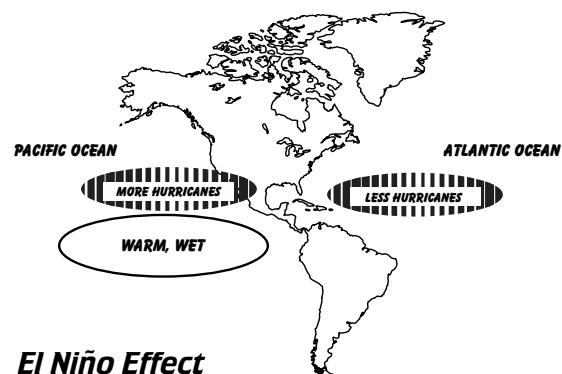
Have you heard of the two children who can change the weather? El Niño and La Niña!

El Niño and La Niña events are periods of unusually high or unusually low water surface temperatures that happen in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean – the area off the western coasts of Ecuador and Peru in South America. Each one can last for several years.

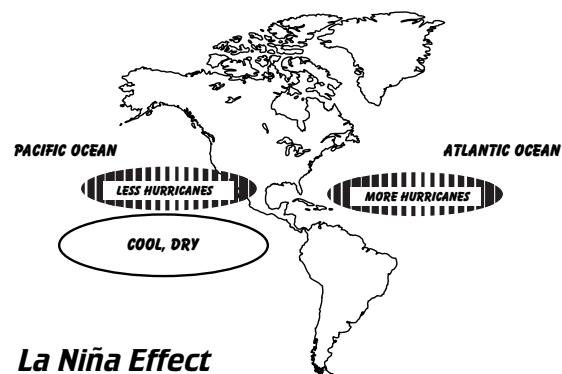
El Niño means “Little Boy” or “Christ Child” in Spanish and gets its name because it often occurs around Christmastime. El Niño is a warming of the water surface temperature in the Pacific Ocean. During an El Niño year, there are typically fewer hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean.

La Niña means “Little Girl” in Spanish. La Niña causes a cooling of the surface temperature in the Pacific and shows up only about half as often as El Niño. During a La Niña year, more hurricanes are likely in the Atlantic Ocean.

Both events affect weather in the United States and around the world. In addition to affecting hurricane frequency, these hotter and cooler weather patterns can cause extreme weather conditions like floods and droughts.



El Niño Effect



La Niña Effect

Activity: Word Jumble

After you read the information above, fill in the blanks by rearranging the scrambled letters beneath them.

1. Two weather events that can affect hurricanes are _____ and _____.
EL NÑIO **AL INAÑ**
2. La Niña is Spanish for _____.
ILTLET IRGL
3. During an El Niño year, ocean water in the Pacific Ocean is _____ than normal.
RREWAM
4. During a La Niña year, there are _____ hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean.
MREO
5. El Niño and La Niña weather events can cause _____ and _____ in the United States and around the world.
FSDOOL **HRUDSTOG**

Also in Español at www.twia.org/teachers

★★★ MARIA AND MATT ★★★

Maria and Matt live with their family and furry friends. They just learned how to prepare for hurricane season and are excited to make an emergency kit to keep their family and pets safe in case of a hurricane.

Color this page and help them find items to go in their emergency kit. Look carefully – some of them are hiding in plain sight!



Find the following items:

Money
Phone Charger
Toothbrush & Toothpaste

Map
First Aid Kit

Leash
Pet Water Bowl

★★★ FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN ★★★

On average, six hurricanes will form in the Atlantic each year. Of those, some may reach the Texas Gulf Coast area. If a hurricane comes ashore, there can be storm surge flooding, wind damage, property destruction, and dangerous debris left over.

The best way to be safe is to be prepared! Talk with your parents about creating a Family Emergency Plan so everyone knows where to go and how to reach each other. Fill out this card and create more using index cards. Give one to each member of your family to make sure they know who to call and where to meet in case of an emergency.

FOLD HERE



FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN	ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT INFORMATION
EMERGENCY CONTACT NAME: _____	_____
TELEPHONE: _____	_____
OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT NAME: _____	_____
TELEPHONE: _____	_____
NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING PLACE: _____	_____
TELEPHONE: _____	_____
OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS: _____ _____ _____	_____

Make a list, check it twice

Before a hurricane strikes, take these steps to be ready. Remember; **don't be scared, be prepared!**

1. Build an emergency kit with your family that covers the needs of all people and pets.
2. Create a Family Emergency Plan card. Give everyone a copy to keep in their wallets or backpacks.
3. If a hurricane watch or warning is issued, help your parents prepare your home:
 - Help bring in items that can blow around in high winds, like trash cans and outdoor furniture.
 - Close all the windows in your home.
 - Check that your battery-operated TVs, radios, flashlights, and lanterns are working. Help swap out the batteries where needed.
 - Place any loose items in drawers.
 - Listen to your parents or local authorities for important instructions.



★★★ TAKING CARE OF OUR FURRY FRIENDS ★★★

Pets are part of our families and should never be left behind in a disaster. They rely on their human family to take care of them! Here are some things you and your family can do to help your pet during an evacuation:

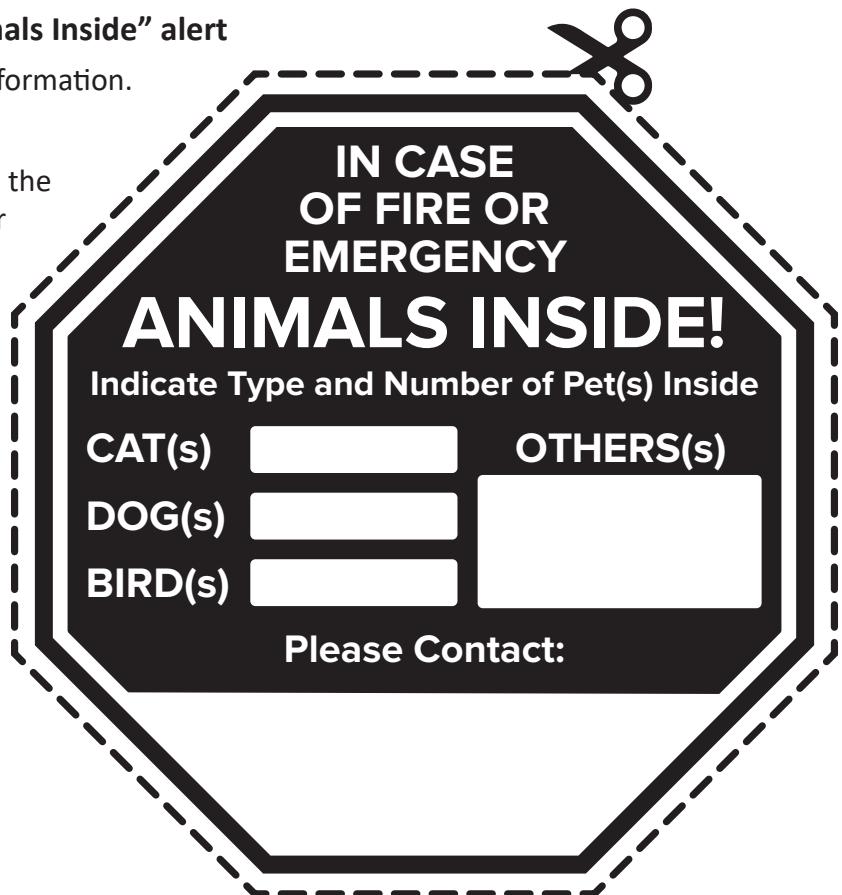
- Build an emergency kit that includes their food, bottled water, a pet first-aid kit, a crate or carrier for each pet, and blanket.
- Make sure your pet is wearing a collar with a family member's phone number on it.
- If you must evacuate, place an old, recently worn piece of clothing in their crate or carrier. Your scent will help keep them calm.
- Your furry friends may be nervous, and a gentle pat on the head or reassuring voice could go a long way. Remember to always be kind.



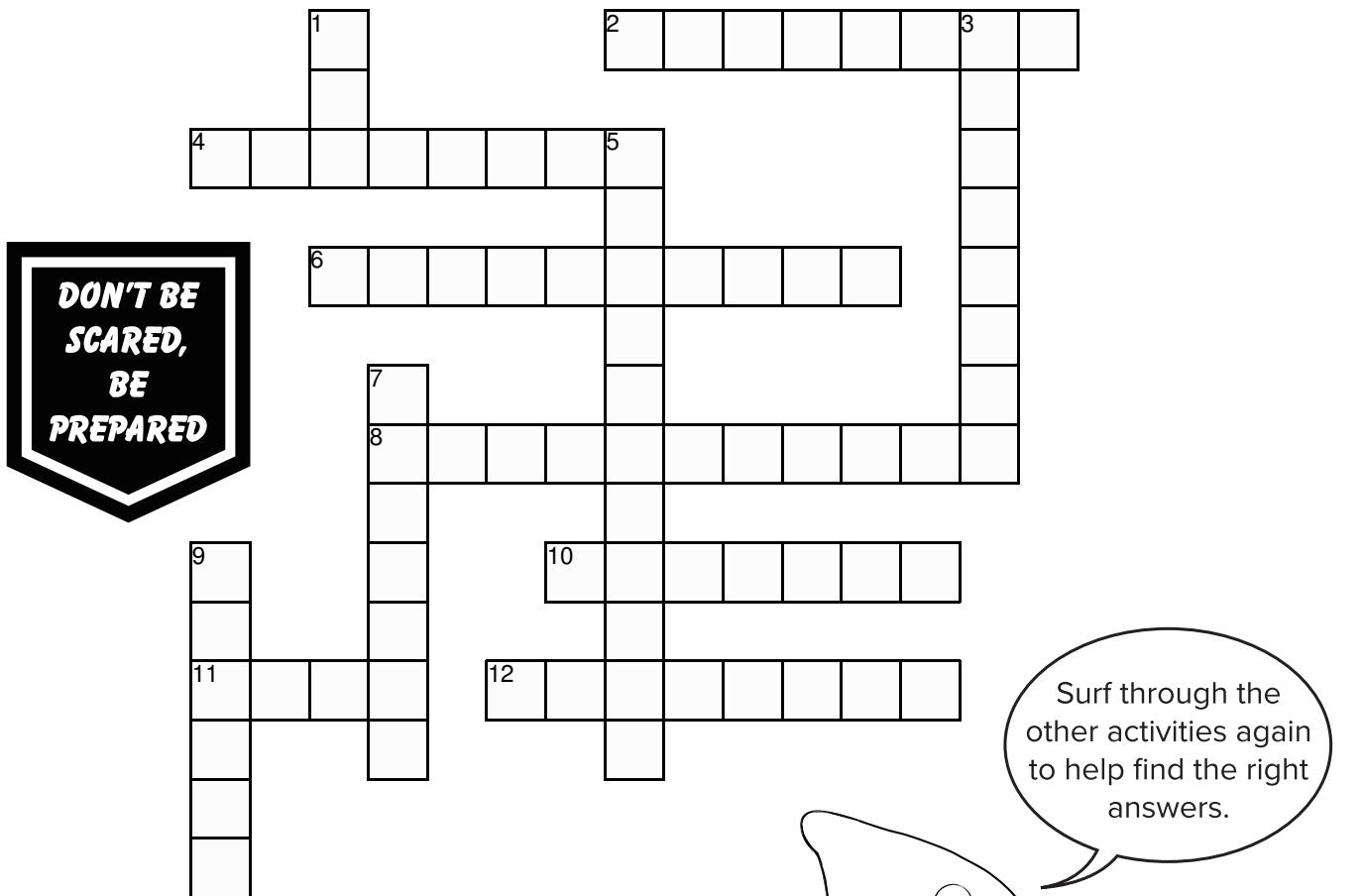
If a disaster strikes when you and your family are away from home, you can still help your pets get to safety by attaching an "Animals Inside" alert to your front door. It will let local authorities know your pets need to be rescued.

Activity: Create an emergency "Animals Inside" alert

1. Fill out this form with your pet's information.
2. Cut out the form.
3. Using clear, waterproof tape, place the completed form on your front door (ask for an adult's permission and help).
4. Rescue workers will be able to evacuate your pet if you're not home when a hurricane strikes.
5. If you evacuate with your pets, write "evacuated" across the sticker so emergency responders know the pets are safe.



★★★ HURRICANE CROSSWORD PUZZLE ★★★



All the answers can be found throughout this packet.

ACROSS

2. El Niño and La Niña can cause _____ around the world.
4. Don't be scared, be _____.
6. A tropical _____ has winds between 25 and 38 miles per hour.
8. Tornadoes that form over water are called _____.
10. A storm surge _____ means take action to safely evacuate.
11. When a tropical depression becomes a storm it gets a _____.
12. Hurricanes in the South Pacific and Indian Oceans.

DOWN

1. The calm center of a hurricane.
3. Hurricanes in Asia.
5. The first step in hurricane formation is called a tropical _____.
7. Another name for a tornado.
9. Plane that tracks hurricanes.

★★★ ANSWER KEY ★★★

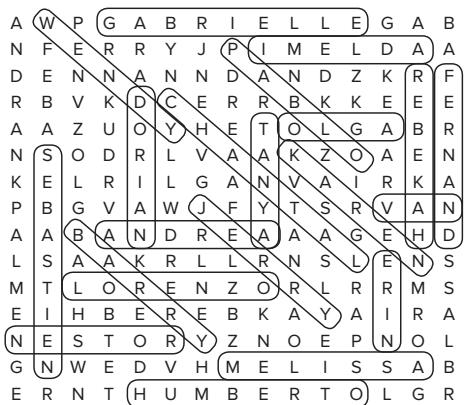
HOW A HURRICANE FORMS - PAGE 3



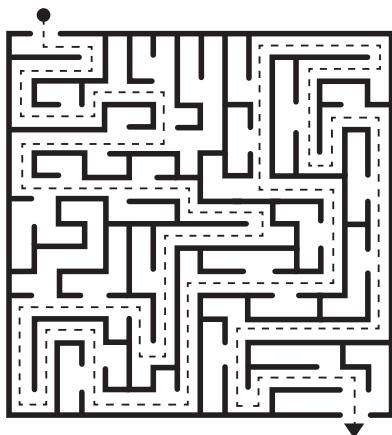
INSIDE A HURRICANE - PAGE 4

1. Eye
2. Eye Wall
3. Sinking Air
4. Gentle Airflow
5. Weak Convection & Sinking Air
6. Eye

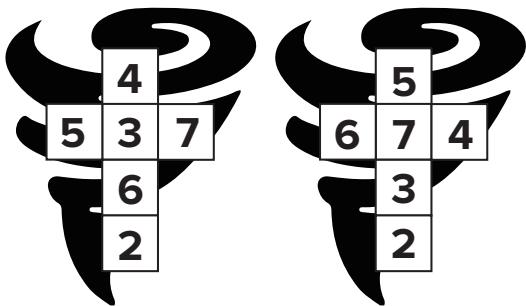
HOW A HURRICANE GETS A NAME - PAGE 5



HURRICANE HUNTERS, REPORTING FOR DUTY - PAGE 6



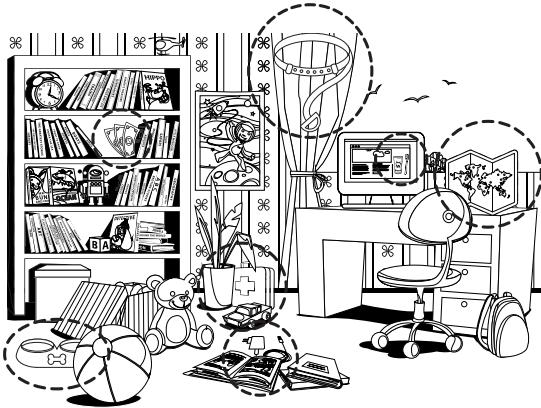
DON'T TANGLE WITH TWISTERS - PAGE 9



CHILDREN OF THE STORM - PAGE 11

1. El Niño & La Niña
2. Little Girl
3. Warmer
4. More
5. Floods & Droughts

MARIA AND MATT - PAGE 12



HURRICANE CROSSWORD PUZZLE - PAGE 15

Across

2. Droughts
4. Prepared
6. Depression
8. Waterspouts
10. Warning
11. Name
12. Cyclones

Down

1. Eye
3. Typhoons
5. Disturbance
7. Twister
9. Hunter

★★★ GIVE THIS TO A PARENT OR GUARDIAN ★★★

PREPARE AT HOME

Did you know that flood insurance does not cover wind damage, and that wind and hail insurance does not cover flood/storm surge damage? Be sure you have BOTH flood and windstorm insurance coverage.

Review your policies now. If changes to your insurance coverage are needed, plan ahead and don't wait until the last minute. TWIA cannot offer a windstorm policy when a named hurricane develops in the Gulf of Mexico past the boundaries of the 80 degrees west longitude and 20 degrees north latitude. Flood coverage requires a 30-day waiting period before it becomes effective after you purchase it.

COASTAL BUILDING CODES

Homes, schools, and other structures built in coastal areas where hurricanes are likely to hit should be built according to coastal building codes. These are rules enacted by state and local governments and are designed to save lives and reduce property damage.

Following coastal building codes can help keep people safe and reduce the damage caused by hurricanes and other natural disasters. Contact your local city officials for more information regarding building code requirements in your area.

Remember, before beginning any construction please talk to your insurance agent about Windstorm Certificates of Compliance (WPI-8s and WPI-8-Cs), which certify that the structure meets windstorm building code requirements. To be eligible for windstorm and hail insurance through Texas Windstorm Insurance Association (TWIA), Certificates of Compliance can be required for buildings constructed, altered, remodeled, enlarged, repaired, or added to on or after January 1, 1988.

Visit TWIA's website at www.twia.org/windstorm-certification for more information about Certificates of Compliance. You may also call the Texas Department of Insurance at 800-248-6032 or visit www.tdi.texas.gov/wind for more information about the Windstorm Inspections Program.

REDUCING PROPERTY DAMAGE BEFORE A STORM

A little preparation can go a long way in the event of a hurricane or other windstorm. You can take these steps now to prevent damage to your home and even save lives.

- Cover all of your home's windows. Permanent storm shutters offer the best protection for windows. A second option is to board up windows with 5/8" exterior grade or marine plywood, cut to fit and ready to install. NOTE: Tape does not prevent windows from breaking.
- Install straps or additional clips to securely fasten your roof to the frame structure. This will reduce roof damage.
- Be sure trees and shrubs around your home are well trimmed so they are more wind resistant.
- Clear loose and clogged rain gutters and downspouts.
- Reinforce your garage doors; if wind enters a garage it can cause dangerous and expensive structural damage.
- Bring in all outdoor furniture, decorations, garbage cans, and anything else that is not tied down.

Suggestions from <http://www.ready.gov/hurricanes>



BUILD AN EMERGENCY KIT

- 3-day supply of non-perishable food (dried fruit, canned tuna fish, peanut butter, etc.).
Be sure to rotate every two months.
- Can opener
- Paper plates, plastic cups and utensils, paper towels
- Water – at least a gallon per person, per day for drinking and hygiene
- First aid kit
- Prescription medication and eyeglasses
(Remember, food and medications need to be rotated out of your emergency kit - otherwise they may go bad or become useless.)
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, and other personal items
- Feminine hygiene supplies
- Fire extinguisher
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Battery-powered or hand-cranked radio and extra batteries
- Flashlights and extra batteries
- Cell phone with charger, extra battery, and solar charger
- Local maps
- Cash or traveler's checks
- Pet supplies, pet food, and extra water for your pet

A full list can be found at: www.ready.gov/kit

PET SAFETY

Pets should never be left behind during a disaster evacuation. In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, FEMA passed the 2006 PETS Act, which requires state and local emergency preparedness operational plans take into account the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals before, during, and after a disaster.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) recommends keeping an emergency kit and supplies handy for your pets. Make sure that everyone in the family knows where it is. This kit should be clearly labeled and easy to carry. Items to consider keeping in or near your kit include:

- Pet first-aid kit and guide book (ask your vet what to include, or visit the ASPCA Store to buy one online)
- 3-7 days' worth of canned (pop-top) or dry food (be sure to rotate every two months)
- Disposable litter trays (aluminum roasting pans are perfect)
- Litter or paper toweling
- Liquid dish soap and disinfectant
- Disposable garbage bags for clean-up
- Pet feeding dishes
- Extra collar or harness as well as an extra leash
- Bottled water
- A traveling bag, crate, or sturdy carrier, ideally one for each pet
- Flashlight
- Blanket (for scooping up a fearful pet)
- Photocopies of medical records and a waterproof container with a two-week supply of any medicine your pet requires
(Remember, food and medications need to be rotated out of your emergency kit - otherwise they may go bad or become useless.)
- Recent photos of your pets (in case you are separated and need to make "Lost" posters)
- Especially for cats: pillowcase, toys, scoopable litter
- Especially for dogs: extra leash, toys and chew toys, a week's worth of cage liner

Pet safety information taken from: www.aspca.org/pet-care/disaster-preparedness





★★★ HURRICANE WATCHES AND WARNINGS ★★★

A **hurricane watch** means a hurricane is possible within 36 hours.

A **hurricane warning** means a hurricane will strike within 24 hours.

If advised to evacuate, do so immediately!

WHAT TO DO, WHEN

BEFORE HURRICANE SEASON BEGINS	WHEN A WATCH IS ISSUED	WHEN A WARNING IS ISSUED	AFTER THE STORM
Sign up for your community's warning system.	Turn on your TV or radio for weather updates and emergency instructions from local officials.	Install storm shutters or plywood, and door braces. All windows need to be closed and covered. All doors, including garage doors, need to be closed and braced.	When possible, contact your out-of-town contact and let them know you're all right. Use text messages or social media rather than calling, as phone lines may be overloaded.
Identify your evacuation route, hotels along it, and shelter locations. Write down phone numbers for the hotels, shelters, your doctors, and an out-of-town contact.	Locate storm shutters, plywood, garage supports, and any hardware or tools needed to install them.	Drain in-ground pools about a foot to allow for heavy rains. Super-chlorinate it to avoid contamination.	Do not dial 911 unless it's a life-threatening emergency.
As a family, discuss your emergency plan.	Fill your evacuation vehicle with fuel.	Bring in outdoor objects that could blow around and cause damage (e.g. trash cans, lawn furniture) and anchor those you cannot (e.g. propane tanks).	Avoid wading in flood water and stay away from all downed power lines.
Build an emergency kit that covers all the needs of your family and pets.	Locate your property's water, gas, and electric shutoffs. Shut them off if you evacuate.	Unplug the TV before lowering an outdoor antenna. Disconnect pool electrical pumps and propane gas tanks.	Use caution when approaching someone else's property; you could be mistaken for a looter.
Review and update your insurance coverage; make sure you have both windstorm and flood policies, if needed.	Review your family emergency plan, including how to communicate if you lose power.	stash your possessions. Place valuables and personal papers in waterproof containers; store loose objects in drawers.	Avoid driving. Keep roads clear for rescue and emergency vehicles.
Create an inventory of your home's contents and your personal property. Email a copy of it and other important documents to yourself, or mail copies to someone who lives outside the hurricane zone.	Check and restock your emergency kit.	Be sure someone knows where you are. Call your out-of-town contact and tell them where you'll be during the storm.	Do not drink tap water unless officials tell you it's safe.
Fill all available gasoline containers; keep them full until the end of hurricane season.	Be sure all battery-operated TVs, radios, flashlights, and lanterns are working. Have plenty of spare batteries.	Charge your cell phone.	If you need to file an insurance claim with TWIA, visit www.twia.org/claimscenter , call (800) 788-8247, or contact your insurance agent.
Purchase a generator; test it periodically; and ensure you plan for adequate ventilation when using it.	Make sure you have enough cash on hand.	Bookmark your city or county's website for area updates and instructions. Check it often.	Make temporary repairs and dry out wet areas to prevent further damage to your property. Keep receipts.
Install storm shutters. Alternatively, cut and store 5/8" exterior-grade or marine plywood so it's ready to install over windows.	Clean a bathtub with bleach; rinse thoroughly and let dry. Seal the drain with caulk and fill the tub. Use this water for bathing and sanitary purposes only, not for drinking.	Check on your neighbors.	Do not dispose of damaged property or make permanent repairs until after an insurance professional has inspected it and provided approval.
Prune trees near your home and clear gutters and downspouts.	If advised to evacuate, do so immediately.	If advised to evacuate, do so immediately.	Take pictures before tearing out, removing, or covering over damaged property or debris.

Want more hurricane preparedness tips? We recommend:

Ready.gov – www.ready.gov/hurricanes

The National Hurricane Center - www.weather.gov/wrn/hurricane-preparedness

Texas Hurricane Center - gov.texas.gov/hurricane

Texas Windstorm Insurance Association – www.twia.org/hurricane-preparedness

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★★★ ALERTAS Y ADVERTENCIAS ★★★ DE HURACANES

Una **alerta de huracanes** significa que es posible que se produzca un huracán dentro de 36 horas. Una **advertencia de huracán** significa que un huracán azotará dentro de las 24 horas. Si se aconseja evacuar, ¡hágalo de inmediato!

QUÉ HACER Y CUÁNDO

ANTES DE QUE COMIENCE LA TEMPORADA DE HURACANES	CUANDO SE EMITE UNA ALERTA	CUANDO SE EMITE UNA ADVERTENCIA	DESPUÉS DE LA TORMENTA
Regístrate para el sistema de advertencia de su comunidad.	Encienda su televisor o radio para recibir actualizaciones del clima e instrucciones de emergencia de los funcionarios locales.	Instale contraventanas para tormentas o madera contrachapada, y tirantes. Todas las ventanas deben estar cerradas y cubiertas. Todas las puertas, incluidas las puertas de garaje, deben estar cerradas y reforzadas.	Cuando sea posible, comuníquese con su contacto que se encuentra fuera de la ciudad e infórmele que está bien. Use mensajes de texto o redes sociales en lugar de llamadas, ya que las líneas telefónicas pueden estar sobrecargadas.
Identifique su ruta de evacuación, los hoteles a lo largo de ella y las ubicaciones de los refugios. Anote los números de teléfono de los hoteles, refugios, sus médicos y un contacto fuera de la ciudad.	Ubique contraventanas para tormentas, madera contrachapada, soportes de garaje y cualquier equipo o herramienta necesarios para instalarlas.	Drene aproximadamente un pie de las piscinas a nivel en caso de que se produzcan fuertes lluvias. Échelle mucho cloro para evitar la contaminación.	No llame al 911 a menos que sea una emergencia que ponga en peligro la vida.
Como familia, hablen sobre su plan de emergencia.	Llene con combustible su vehículo de evacuación.	Guarde dentro de su hogar los objetos que se encuentren al aire libre que puedan volarse y causar daños (por ejemplo, botes de basura, muebles de jardín) y fije aquellos que no pueda (por ejemplo, tanques de propano).	Evite chapotear en el agua de la inundación y manténgase alejado de todas las líneas eléctricas caídas.
Prepare un kit de emergencia que cubra todas las necesidades de su familia y sus mascotas.	Localice los cierres de agua, gas y electricidad de su propiedad. Si evacúa, ciérrelos.	Desenchufe el televisor antes de bajar una antena exterior. Desconecte las bombas eléctricas de la piscina y los tanques de gas propano.	Tenga cuidado al acercarse a la propiedad de otra persona; lo podrían confundir con un saqueador.
Revise y actualice su cobertura de seguro; asegúrese de tener pólizas de tormenta e inundación, si es necesario.	Revise el plan de emergencia de su familia, incluso cómo comunicarse si se queda sin electricidad.	Guarde sus posesiones. Coloque los objetos de valor y papeles personales en recipientes a prueba de agua; almacene los objetos sueltos en cajones.	Evite conducir.
Haga un inventario de los contenidos de su hogar y de sus bienes personales. Envíese por correo electrónico una copia del inventario y otros documentos importantes, o envíe copias por correo a alguien que viva fuera de la zona del huracán.	Revise y reponga su kit de emergencia.	Asegúrese de que alguien sepa dónde está. Llame a su contacto que se encuentra fuera de la ciudad y dígale dónde estará durante la tormenta.	No beba agua del grifo a menos que los funcionarios digan que es seguro.
Llene todos los recipientes de gasolina disponibles; manténgalos llenos hasta el final de la temporada de huracanes.	Asegúrese de que funcionen todos los televisores, radios, linternas y faroles que funcionan con baterías. Tenga muchas baterías de repuesto.	Cargue su celular.	Si necesita presentar un reclamo ante la Asociación de Seguros Contra Tormentas de Texas (TWIA por sus siglas en Inglés), visite www.twia.org/claimscenter , llame al (800) 788-8247 o comuníquese con su agente de seguros.
Compre un generador; pruébelo con regularidad; y asegúrese de planificar una ventilación adecuada al usarlo.	Asegúrese de tener suficiente dinero en efectivo a mano.	Marque el sitio web de su ciudad o condado como favorito para obtener actualizaciones e instrucciones del área. Reviselo a menudo.	Realice reparaciones temporales y seque las áreas húmedas para evitar daños adicionales a su propiedad. Guarde los recibos.
Instale contraventanas para tormentas. Como alternativa, corte y almáocene madera contrachapada de grado exterior o marino de 5/8" para que esté listo para instalar sobre las ventanas.	Limpie una bañera con lejía; enjuague bien y deje secar. Selle el drenaje con masilla y llene la tina. Utilice esta agua solo para bañarse y fines sanitarios, no para beber.	Compruebe cómo están sus vecinos.	No deseche la propiedad dañada ni haga reparaciones permanentes hasta que un perito de seguros la haya inspeccionado y haya dado su aprobación.
Pode los árboles cerca de su casa y limpие las canaletas y bajantes.	Si se le aconseja evacuar, hágalo de inmediato.	Si se le aconseja evacuar, hágalo de inmediato.	Tome fotografías antes de arrancar, retirar o cubrir una propiedad dañada o escombros.

¿Desea obtener más consejos de preparación para huracanes? Nosotros recomendamos:

Listo.gov - www.listo.gov/es/huracanes

Agencia Federal para la Gestión de Emergencias (FEMA) - www.fema.gov/es/huracanes

Centro de Huracanes de Texas - gov.texas.gov/es/hurricane

Texas Windstorm Insurance Association – www.twia.org/hurricane-preparedness

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★★★ FAVOR DE ENTREGAR ESTA PÁGINA ★★★ A TUS PADRES O TUTORES

PREPÁRESE EN SU CASA

¿Sabía que el seguro contra inundaciones no cubre daños causados por el viento, y que el seguro contra viento y granizo no cubre daños provocados por inundaciones o mareas de tempestad? Asegúrese de tener AMBAS coberturas de seguro: contra inundaciones y tormentas de viento.

Revise su plan. Si necesita realizar cambios en su cobertura de seguro, planifíquelo con anticipación y no espere hasta último momento. La mayoría de las compañías de seguros no pueden ofrecer una póliza contra tormentas de viento cuando se aproxima una tormenta en el golfo de México. Para que la cobertura contra inundaciones entre en vigencia es necesario esperar un período de 30 días desde el día en el que realizó la compra.

CÓDIGOS DE CONSTRUCCIÓN COSTERA

Las casas, escuelas y otras estructuras construidas en áreas costeras donde los huracanes suelen azotar deberían construirse de acuerdo con los códigos de construcción costera. Estas son leyes promulgadas por los gobiernos estatales y locales y están diseñadas para salvar vidas y reducir los daños materiales.

Seguir los códigos de construcción costera puede ayudar a mantener a salvo a las personas y a reducir el daño causado por huracanes y otros desastres naturales. Póngase en contacto con funcionarios de su ciudad para obtener más información sobre los requisitos del código de construcción en su área.

Recuerde que antes de comenzar cualquier construcción debe hablar con su agente de seguros sobre los Certificados de Cumplimiento (certificados WPI-8 y WPI-8-C), que certifican que la estructura cumple con los requisitos del código de construcción para las tormentas de viento. Para ser elegible para un seguro contra tormentas de viento y granizo a través de la Asociación de Seguros contra Tormentas de Texas (TWIA, por sus siglas en inglés), puede que le exijan los Certificados de Cumplimiento para edificios construidos, modificados, remodelados, ampliados, reparados o agregados desde el 1 de enero de 1988 inclusive.

Visite el sitio web de TWIA en twia.org/windstorm-certification-requirements para encontrar más información sobre los Certificados de Cumplimiento. También puede llamar al Departamento de Seguros de Texas al 800-248-6032 o visitar el sitio www.tdi.texas.gov/wind para obtener más información sobre el Programa de Inspecciones para Tormentas de Viento.

REDUCIR EL DAÑO MATERIAL ANTES DE UNA TORMENTA

Contar con cierta preparación puede ser muy útil en el caso de que azote un huracán u otra tormenta de viento. Puede tomar las siguientes medidas ahora mismo para prevenir daños en su casa e incluso para salvar vidas.

- Cubra todas las ventanas de su casa. Las persianas permanentes para tormentas ofrecen la mejor protección para sus ventanas. Una segunda opción es cubrir las ventanas con tablas de madera contrachapada para exteriores o marina de 5/8", cortadas con la forma adecuada y listas para instalar. ATENCIÓN: La cinta adhesiva no previene que las ventanas se rompan.
- Instale correas o ganchos adicionales para ajustar con firmeza el techo a la estructura del marco. Esto va a reducir el daño del techo.
- Asegúrese de que los árboles y arbustos que se encuentran alrededor de su casa estén bien podados así resisten mejor el viento.
- Limpie los desagües y drenajes para lluvia tapados y sueltos.
- Refuerce las puertas de su garaje; si el viento ingresa a un garaje, puede provocar daños estructurales graves y costosos.
- Entre todos los muebles para exteriores, las decoraciones, los cubos de residuos y todo lo que no esté atado.

Puede encontrar una lista completa en: <http://www.ready.gov/kit>



ARME SU PROPIO KIT DE EMERGENCIA

- Alimento no perecedero suficiente para 3 días (frutos secos, atún enlatado, mantequilla de maní, etc.)
- Abridor de latas
- Platos de papel, vasos y utensilios plásticos, toallas de papel
- Agua: al menos un galón por persona por día para beber e higienizarse
- Kit de primeros auxilios
- Medicamentos recetados y anteojos (Recuerde que debe renovar el alimento y los medicamentos de su kit de emergencia ya que pueden echarse a perder o dejar de ser aptos para ser utilizados)
- Fósforos en un envase impermeable
- Cepillo de dientes, pasta dental, jabón y otros elementos personales
- Suministros de higiene femenina
- Extinguidor de incendios
- Llave inglesa o tenazas para cortar el suministro de servicios públicos
- Radio a batería o de carga manual y baterías extras
- Linternas y baterías extras
- Teléfono celular con cargador, batería extra y cargador solar
- Mapas locales
- Dinero en efectivo o cheques de viajero
- Suministros, alimento y agua extra para su mascota

Puede encontrar una lista completa en: www.listo.gov/es/kit

SEGURIDAD PARA LA MASCOTA

Nunca se debe abandonar a las mascotas durante una evacuación en una catástrofe. Tras el huracán Katrina, la agencia FEMA aprobó la ley PETS de 2006, que exige que los planes operativos de preparación de emergencia estatal y local tengan en cuenta las necesidades de los individuos con mascotas domésticas y animales de servicio antes, durante y después de la catástrofe.

La Sociedad Estadounidense para la Prevención de la Crueldad Contra Animales (ASPCA, por sus siglas en inglés) recomienda mantener a mano un kit de emergencia y suministros para sus mascotas. Asegúrese de que todos sus familiares sepan dónde se encuentra el kit, que debe estar correctamente etiquetado y debe ser fácil de transportar. Elementos que debería considerar incluir en su kit o tener cerca de este:

- Kit de primeros auxilios para mascotas y libro de guía (pregúntele a su veterinario qué debería incluir o visite la tienda de ASPCA para comprar uno en línea)
- Alimento enlatado (abre fácil) o alimento seco (asegúrese de renovarlo cada dos meses) suficiente para un período de 3 a 7 días
- Bandejas sanitarias desechables (las bandejas para asar de aluminio son ideales)
- Toallas sanitarias o de papel
- Detergente líquido para platos y desinfectante
- Bolsas de basura desechables para limpiar
- Platos de alimento para mascotas
- Collar o pretal extra y también una correa extra
- Agua embotellada
- Una bolsa de viaje, cajón de madera o algún elemento fuerte para transportar, idealmente uno para cada mascota
- Linterna
- Manta
- Fotocopias de registros médicos y un envase impermeable con un suministro de cualquier medicamento que necesite su mascota para un período de dos semanas. (Recuerde que debe renovar el alimento y los medicamentos de su kit de emergencia ya que pueden echarse a perder o dejar de ser aptos para ser utilizados).
- Fotografías recientes de sus mascotas (en caso de que se separen y necesite hacer carteles de "perdido")
- Especialmente para gatos: almohadón, juguetes y arena sanitaria
- Especialmente para perros: correa extra, juguetes y juguetes masticables, mantas para jaula para una semana

La información sobre seguridad para la mascota se encuentra en: www.aspca.org/pet-care/disaster-preparedness

