

# Hurricane Preparedness for Texans with Disabilities



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Hurricane season officially runs from June 1 through November 30. As a coastal state, Texas is no stranger to the destructive forces and potential impact of a hurricane.

While no one can predict the exact path and severity of a hurricane, it is important for everyone, including people with disabilities, to be prepared. Preparedness is about being ready for the impact of the event and also being aware of what resources might become available to help you recover.

## Hazards and impacts of hurricanes

Hurricanes can cause a wide range of hazards, including strong winds and tornados, storm surges, and flooding. These hazards can cause damage to things like roads, bridges, and utility lines, which can disrupt access to:

- communications (cell phones and radio),
- the internet,
- food and supplies, and
- power.

Critical services and supports can be disrupted by a hurricane, which means some people with disabilities could be impacted more than others.

## Transportation and evacuation

It is critical to plan ahead and have transportation options that will work for you.

### Public transportation

If you use public transportation, find out what it looks like when services stop. For example, is there a point where the local public transit authority will stop operating due to safety concerns? And how will the public be notified if services do stop?

### Private transportation

Your plan could include arranging for accessible transportation with a private transportation provider, or you could coordinate to get a ride from friends, family, or caregivers.

## **Group homes and institutions**

If you live in a place like a group home or an institution, find out what the plan is for when and where evacuations will occur. Oftentimes, staying in place is the safer option, but an evacuation might be necessary depending on how dangerous the conditions are. Ask about these plans, as well as how updates will be communicated to you and your family or guardian.

## **Evacuating**

Get familiar with [evacuation routes](#), [evacuation zones](#), and lodging options. Find out how local emergency shelters will be announced, or find hotels or other places to stay in advance if you will likely have to leave your home.

Have a **Go Bag** packed with important items, like medications, any other necessities, and [certain documents](#). If you use durable medical equipment (DME) or assistive technology (AT) devices, talk to your providers about how to plan, and what options or alternatives are available if devices are left behind.

## **Housing**

### **Prepare**

If you live in an area that floods or gets storm surges, find an alternative place to live temporarily so you can stay safe. If emergency shelters are available, they will be temporary, so learn about transitional housing options and resources.

If you need to stay in your home, make sure it is structurally sound and secure, and take steps to [protect your home](#) from flood or wind damage.

### **Recover**

If your home is damaged by a hurricane, be aware of the terms of your [insurance coverage and mortgage or lease agreements](#) so you know what you're responsible for and what options you might have. Understand how "habitability" is defined (what is considered livable vs. not livable) and what it means for you as a renter or tenant.

Also, disaster-related hazards can create environmental issues that make a home unsafe to live in. Individuals with disabilities, especially those with underlying health conditions, may be more susceptible to these issues. There might be terms in your lease agreements which protect you from having to live in an unsafe

situation. Or, if you're receiving subsidized housing, the local housing authority may be obligated to ensure you have access to safe housing.

### **Mold**

In hurricanes, flooding and wind driven rain can cause water damage and result in mold. Mold is a fungus that feeds off water and can live on a variety of surfaces, which creates unsafe living conditions. Mold can start growing within 24 to 48 hours, so it's important to address it quickly.

If there was rising floodwater in your home, wet drywall will create an opportunity for mold to grow, and wind driven rain will make structural leaks worse, allowing water to come in where it shouldn't.

To be better prepared, educate yourself on ways to identify or check for the presence of mold and also research options for [mold remediation](#).

### **Food and water**

During a hurricane, it is important to have an adequate supply of food and water.

#### **Stock your own**

Make sure to stock up on food and water in advance. This is particularly important if you require a special diet because some items could be hard to find in the wake of a hurricane. Consider purchasing shelf-stable food or non-perishable items that can be easily stored and prepared without electricity.

#### **Distribution**

Ask your local emergency management or city services where food and water will be handed out. Also ask how they'll make sure you have access to the food and water if you can't get to the place where it will be handed out.

### **Power options**

Long power outages are common during hurricanes, and they will disrupt critical services and supports that power-dependent DME and AT consumers rely on stay alive and to communicate. Whether you have to evacuate or shelter in place, it is important to understand your power needs and have backup power options, such as battery backup, portable power sources, or whole home generators.

### **Power supply**

Make sure your backup power source will support your power needs for at least 72 hours. Better yet, if you can, find a “power calculator” tool to accurately identify your energy needs. And discuss your backup power plan with your providers.

Once you have your backup power supply, learn as much as you can about it. Understand how to maintain and store it, and test it – before you need it – to make sure it works properly.

### **Critical Care registry**

If you live in the community and rely on power-dependent medical equipment, ask your utility provider about their Critical Care registry and get registered.

### **Long power outages**

Ask your local emergency management department what will happen if there’s a long power outage. Some questions to ask include:

- Will there be efforts to check on people who sheltered in place? Or is there a phone number to call and request assistance after the event?
- Will mobile power stations be available?
- What back up power options will emergency shelters have?

### **Healthcare**

If you have medical needs, make sure to have a plan in place for accessing medical care during and after a hurricane.

If you live in the community, have a plan in place so you can continue to access care, like nursing, attendant, or mental health services. If you will need access to providers and services no matter what, have a plan so that – if you are displaced – you will still have access to what you need. Another thing you can do to have access to healthcare is to arrange for telehealth services ahead of time.

If you live in a long-term care facility, make sure that both you and your family or guardian understand the facility’s disaster plan. Some things to know would be:

- how and when evacuations will occur;
- how the facility will continue to serve and provide for its residents, which includes resources for backup power and potable water; and

- how the facility will communicate with your family.

## **Recovery from a hurricane**

Recovering from a hurricane can be a long and difficult process. Whether you've been affected by major declared disasters or not, help may be available.

### **Major declared disasters**

If a hurricane is declared a major disaster, a wide range of assistance programs become available.

If you have been affected by a major declared disaster, short-term assistance may be available via the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) [Individual Assistance program](#) or the U.S. Small Business Administration's [Disaster Loan Assistance program](#). It is important to keep track of all expenses related to the disaster, and to document any damage to your property or belongings.

For long-term recovery assistance, the Texas General Land Office (GLO) administers [GLO recovery programs](#) that may provide grants to help with long-term recovery housing needs. Another potential resource, if you are eligible and grants are available, is through the United States Department of Agriculture's [Single Family Housing Rural Disaster Home Repair Grants](#).

### **Non-major declared disasters**

For a non-major declared disaster, unfortunately federal resources and supports do not become available, but there may be assistance that can help with recovery efforts at the local level.

Short-term and long-term recovery assistance may be available from local organizations, non-profits, or faith-based groups. Thus, it is important to know, ahead of time (i.e., during "blue-sky times") what community-based organizations are established in your area and identify ways to get information from them.

## **Additional resources**

See the resources below for additional information to help you prepare for hurricanes.

- [Emergency Ready Sheet](#)
- [Hurricane Preparedness – TexasLawHelp.org](#)

- [Hurricane Safety – American Red Cross](#)
- [Hurricanes – Texas Extension Disaster Education Network](#)
- [Hurricanes – Texas Ready](#)
- [Texas Hurricane Center – Office of the Texas Governor](#)