

**Appendix 3  
To  
Annex C  
Shelter & Mass Care**

**RECEPTION & CARE OF HURRICANE  
EVACUEES**

**Hidalgo County**

## RECEPTION AND CARE OF HURRICANE EVACUEES

### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this appendix is to establish guidelines and procedures for providing emergency lodging, food, clothing, and other essential life support services for hurricane evacuees.

### II. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

See Annex C, Section III

### III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

#### A. Situation

1. Substantial portions of Texas are at risk from the threat of hurricanes.
2. There is a significant possibility that hurricanes will strike the Texas coast and generate extremely strong winds, storm surge, and torrential rains in areas near the coast.
3. The Texas Hurricane Preparedness program has identified coastal areas that may need to be evacuated during hurricanes and routes that will be used by those who evacuate.
4. Based on historical experience in past hurricanes and surveys of residents in hurricane risk areas, Hidalgo County is likely to be a reception area for hurricane evacuees from the: Houston-Galveston Study, Matagorda Study, Coastal Bend Study and the Valley Study.
5. Heavy rain and tornadoes spawned by a hurricane may also affect areas well inland. Hence, local residents may seek public shelter due to the threat of tornadoes and flooding caused by heavy rains generally associated with hurricanes.
6. The potential magnitude of hurricane evacuations requires the cooperative efforts of a large group of local governments, state agencies, the American Red Cross (ARC), The Salvation Army (TSA), and other volunteer agencies/organizations.

#### B. Assumptions

1. Hidalgo County is considered reasonably safe from the major damaging effects of hurricanes, but many hurricanes produce heavy rain and generate tornadoes in inland areas.

2. Evacuation of people at risk from the effects of hurricanes is an effective means of saving lives and reducing personal injuries.
3. State law provides a county judge or mayor with the authority to order the evacuation of all or part of the population from a stricken or threatened area (including for hurricanes) within their respective jurisdiction.
4. A detailed survey of Texas coastal residents living in areas at risk from hurricanes was conducted during 2001 to determine what residents planned to do during a hurricane. The survey yielded the following results:
  - a. Average Percentage of People At Risk Who Will Evacuate. It is estimated that the following percentages of hurricane risk area residents will evacuate when advised to do so by local officials:

Hurricane Category	Evacuation Percentage
Category 1: Wind speed 74 to 95 mph	36.8
Category 2: Wind speed 96 to 110 mph	54.5
Category 3: Wind speed 111 to 130 mph	77.7
Category 4: Wind speed 131 to 155 mph	89.1
Category 5: Wind speed greater than 155 mph	91.7

- b. Spontaneous Evacuation. The survey results indicated that significant numbers of residents of adjacent areas where evacuation has not been recommended would spontaneously evacuate. This means that evacuation traffic may begin moving before officials issue a formal evacuation recommendation or order and may involve areas where no recommendation or order is issued.
- c. Evacuee Lodging. Evacuees expect to stay in the types of lodging indicated below.

Expected Type of Lodging	Percentage
Stay with relatives or friends	46.3
Stay in hotel or motel	32.9
Stay in personal RV or travel trailer	4.3
Stay in public shelter	3.4
Stay in second home	3.2
Unsure or did not respond	9.8

Historical data indicates that more people stay in public shelter than expect to do so because they could not find hotel or motel rooms or reach the homes of relatives or friends in a timely matter. Previous research suggests 5 to 10 percent of evacuees used public shelters during some hurricane evacuations.

5. The primary means of hurricane evacuation will be by personal vehicle. However, school and municipal buses and, where available, other specialized vehicles will be used to transport those hurricane evacuees who do not have personal vehicles and those in special care facilities (i.e. group homes, nursing homes, state facilities, etc.).
6. It is reasonable to assume that evacuees who plan to stay with relatives or friends or in a second home will probably drive until they reach their intended destination, while those seeking public shelter will stop at the first open shelter they reach. Evacuees who have hotel or motel reservations are likely to continue driving until they reach the hotel or motel of their choice, while those who do not have reservations are likely to stop at the first facility with rooms available. Hence, hotels, motels, and public shelters closest to evacuation areas are likely to fill first.

#### **IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

##### **A. General**

1. See Annex C, Section V
2. The majority of tasks to be performed during hurricane reception are common to any shelter and mass care operation. However, reception of hurricane evacuees may be conducted on a large scale over a wide geographic area and involve a massive flow of relocation traffic. Moreover, since hurricane evacuations often begin before a hurricane strikes the Texas coast, shelter and mass care operations may have to commence before a disaster has actually occurred.
3. Hurricane reception planning as outlined in this appendix focuses on meeting urgent needs of evacuees in the short term and does not address longer-term recovery assistance. The State and/or FEMA as well as the ARC, TSA, and other volunteer disaster relief agencies, may provide longer-term assistance.

##### **B. Hurricane Evacuation Shelters**

Hurricane evacuation shelters should:

1. Be located outside of hurricane risk areas.
2. Be of wind-resistant construction.

3. Not be located in floodplains or areas where access roads could be inundated by flooding.
4. Not be located near facilities that make, use, and/or store hazardous materials.

### **C. Readiness**

1. Whenever a hurricane is detected in the Gulf of Mexico, this jurisdiction should be prepared to implement the increased readiness actions outlines in Section VIII of Annex C to support hurricane evacuee reception and care. ARC and TSA elements will normally increase their readiness posture as hurricanes approach the Texas coast. The EMC and Shelter Officer should be coordinating regularly with the ARC and TSA to determine its capability to support increased readiness activities.
2. Prior to issuing an evacuation recommendation or order to their local populace, County Judges and Mayors in coastal areas are expected to notify their DDC. That DDC Chairperson will, in turn, notify inland DDCs and jurisdictions by a TLETS message or by other means. TLETS messages are received locally by the Sheriff's Office. The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that jurisdictions that will be supporting the evacuation effort are warned so that their emergency facilities can be staffed, equipment and personnel can be deployed, and evacuee reception plans implemented. However, some spontaneous evacuation is likely to occur before coastal officials issue evacuation recommendations or orders.

### **D. Evacuee Estimate & Destinations**

Tab A provides information on the estimated number of hurricane evacuations and the likely destinations for those evacuees. Reference C, *Texas Gulf Coast Residents' Expectation and Intentions Regarding Hurricane Evacuation*, available on the DEM web site, [www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/](http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/), provides some information on the intended routes of travel for hurricane evacuees.

### **E. Shelter and Mass Care**

1. It is impossible to accurately predict the total number of hurricane evacuees who can be expected to take refuge in our area. Many coastal residents will take shelter in their local area during less severe storms, but head inland during major storms.
2. Evacuees Lodging with Relatives, Friends, or in Second Homes. The majority of hurricane evacuees are expected to lodge with relatives or friends or in second homes. These individuals should not require significant shelter and mass care support from local government.

### 3. Commercial Lodging.

A substantial percentage number of evacuees would like to stay in commercial accommodations. However, there may not be enough motel and hotel rooms or RV Park space available along evacuation routes to accommodate all evacuees. Once all local hotel and motel rooms are taken, it is essential to provide this information to evacuees entering the local area so they will not waste time looking for rooms locally and so will continue further inland where they should be able to find hotel or motel space.

### 4. Public Shelter.

a. As it is infeasible to precisely determine the public shelter demand in this area during a hurricane evacuation, we will plan to open available public shelter facilities as demand warrants. See Appendix 1 to Annex C for a list of local shelter facilities. Once available public shelters reach capacity, we will provide information to arriving evacuees that local shelters are full, so that those seeking shelter know they must continue further inland to obtain public shelter.

#### b. Shelter Assignment Site(s)

A central shelter assignment site will be set up by the municipalities located within our county. Incoming evacuees seeking public shelter will be directed to the shelter assignment site, where they will be assigned to individual shelters and be provided with a map and driving instructions from the assignment site to their assigned shelter. Where appropriate, the shelter assignment site will also provide information on facilities that have the capability to handle evacuees with pets.

### **F. Handling Evacuees With Pets**

See Section V. E of Annex C.

### **G. Evacuation Routes**

We expect the following inbound routes to be used by hurricane evacuees from the hurricane study areas for which [county/city] is a primary destination:

1. Highway 107
2. Expressway 83
3. Highway 77

Hurricane evacuees from other areas who have friends or relatives in this vicinity may use these routes, as well as others, to reach the local area.

## H. Public Information

### 1. Content of Public Information to Evacuees

- a. The PIO should be prepared to disseminate information to evacuees on hurricane reception programs. Public information materials should address the following essential items of information:
  - 1) Availability and location of public shelters in the local area.
  - 2) Availability of local commercial accommodations, including hotels, motels, and RV parks.
  - 3) Availability of food, gas, and medical care in the local area.
  - 4) Recommended routing for transiting traffic.
  - 5) Information on the availability of kennels or other temporary facilities for pets and boarding stables for livestock.
- b. Commercial facilities should be encouraged to report the availability of accommodations to the local Visitors Center/Convention Bureau/Chamber of Commerce, which shall provide periodic updated to the PIO in the EOC.

### 2. Dissemination of Public Information

- a. All available means of disseminating information to evacuees should be used, including local radio, roadside message boards, electronic message boards, expedient signs, low power public service radio, handouts at roadside information points, and other means.
- b. To maintain a continuous flow of evacuation traffic, it is desirable to provide information to hurricane evacuees while they are still in the traffic flow if possible. Signs and message boards will be positioned on the following locations on inbound evacuation routes:
  1. Expressway 83 in the East entrance of the City of Mercedes
  2. Highway 107 in the East Entrance of the City of La Villa
  3. Sunshine Strip on the North Entrance of the City of Harlingen

Concise information should be provided on signs and message boards, such as: "Public Shelter – right on 26<sup>th</sup> Street", "All Local Shelters Full – Drive On", and "All Motels Are Full."

- c. As the availability of shelter spaces and commercial lodging can change rapidly, provisions must be made to quickly revise and disseminate up-to-date public information messages.

## **I. Traffic Management**

1. Historical experience indicates that many coastal area households will take more than one vehicle during a hurricane evacuation. Many evacuee vehicles may also be towing boats, campers, or cargo trailers. This should be kept in mind when selecting traffic control points, roadside information points, and parking areas.
2. The hurricane evacuation traffic flow will be directed and controlled by the County Sheriff's Office, Municipal Police Departments and by Texas Department of Public Safety personnel. Traffic control will be set up, as needed, depending on the traffic situation.
3. Additional temporary traffic control may be needed on incoming evacuation routes at the turn-off points to shelters and in parking areas around the shelters. As shelters can fill rapidly, any sign used to direct traffic to shelters should be capable of being rapidly installed, removed, and, if necessary, relocated to direct traffic to other shelters.
4. In order to avoid sending incoming evacuees to a shelter that is full, it is considered essential that units performing traffic control at turn-off points to a shelter know the shelter's capacity, get periodic updates on its occupancy, and have communications with the shelter manager and/or the EOC. This is so they can shut down the traffic flow as the shelter approaches capacity. A planning figure of three persons per vehicle can be used to estimate the number of evacuees that have been sent to a shelter.
5. Disabled vehicles should not be permitted to block incoming evacuation traffic. They should be removed from roadways as soon as possible. Law enforcement personnel should be prepared to assist stranded motorists since towing and repair services may be overloaded.
6. Law enforcement personnel staffing traffic control points should provide regular reports to the EOC on status of the evacuation traffic flow. The EOC should, in turn, provide periodic summaries to local officials and the DDC Chairperson in McAllen, Texas.

## **J. Relocation of Personnel and Equipment from Threatened Areas.**

1. Local governments in coastal areas may identify equipment and personnel needed to respond to and recover from a hurricane that are at risk and cannot be protected in place. Hence, we may receive requests from evacuating jurisdictions to park or store equipment and host key workers in local facilities. Requests from evacuating jurisdictions for this type of support should initially be referred to the Emergency Management Coordinator, who will address them to the appropriate local department or agency for action.

2. Planned relocation sites in the local area are described in Tab D to this appendix.

#### **K. Return of Hurricane Evacuees**

1. Historically, most hurricane evacuees who stay in hotels, motels, or public shelter depart for their homes as soon as storm effects have passed in the area where they are staying and the roads to their homes are passable.
2. In the aftermath of a storm, there are likely to be numerous requests for information on road conditions made to local police departments and sheriff's offices, the Emergency Operations Center, and to shelter managers. It is advisable to ensure that agencies who will be working with evacuees have information to refer people to the Texas Department of Transportation's toll-free road conditions hotline (1-800-452-9292) and web site [http://www.dot.state.tx.us/travel/road\\_conditions.htm](http://www.dot.state.tx.us/travel/road_conditions.htm)

### **V. ORGANIZATION & ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **A. Organization**

See Basic Plan, Section VI.

#### **B. Task Assignments**

See Annex C, Section VI.B.

### **VI. DIRECTION & CONTROL**

See Annex C, Section VII.

### **VII. READINESS LEVELS**

See Annex C, Section VIII.

### **VIII. ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT**

See Annex C, Section IX.

### **IX. DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE**

See Annex C, Section X.

### **X. REFERENCES**

- A. See Annex C, Section XI.

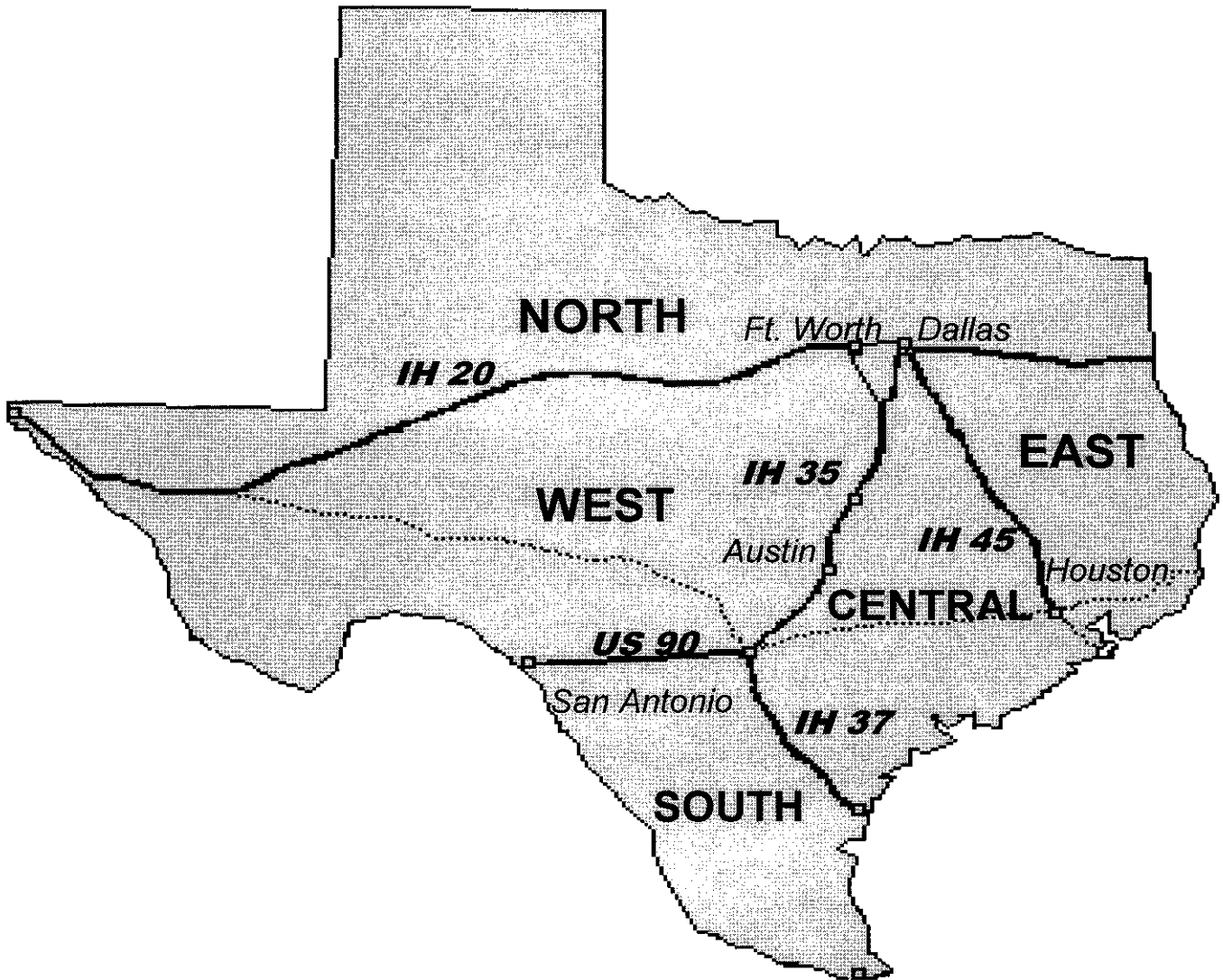
- B. *Local Populations and Estimated Evacuation in Risk Areas of the Texas Gulf Coast*, Hazard Reduction & Recovery Center, Texas A&M University, October 2002.
- C. *Texas Gulf Coast Residents' Expectation and Intentions Regarding Hurricane Evacuation*, Hazard Reduction & Recovery Center, Texas A&M University, August 2001. This document is posted on the DEM web site.
- D. ARC 4496, Guidelines for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selection, July 1992.

**TABS:**

- A – Hurricane Evacuee Estimates & Destinations
- B – Local Commercial Accommodations
- C – Local RV Parks
- D – Planned Relocation Sites

# HURRICANE EVACUEE ESTIMATES & DESTINATIONS

## Hurricane Evacuation Destination Area Boundaries



**HURRICANE EVACUEE ESTIMATES AND DESTINATIONS**

**Coastal Bend Study Area**

<b>ESTIMATED EVACUEES (Excludes Tourists)</b>		<b>Cat 1 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 2 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 3 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 4 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 5 Storm</b>
Aransas County		7,944	11,882	17,217	19,518	20,142
Kenedy County		17	26	40	46	48
Kleberg County		7,665	12,764	19,665	22,643	23,556
Nueces County		98,245	152,539	226,045	257,769	267,187
Refugio County		2,447	3,627	5,227	5,917	6,128
San Patricio County		17,670	36,154	40,828	46,584	48,285
<b>STUDY AREA TOTAL</b>		<b>133,988</b>	<b>216,992</b>	<b>309,022</b>	<b>352,477</b>	<b>365,346</b>
<b>INTENDED EVACUEE DESTINATIONS</b>						
	<b>PERCENT</b>					
Inland portion of Study Area		1.5	2,010	3,255	4,635	5,480
<b>Central Texas</b>						
Austin		11.8	15,811	25,605	36,465	43,111
San Antonio		36.0	48,236	78,117	111,248	131,525
Other Areas		8.8	11,791	19,095	27,194	32,150
<b>East Texas</b>						
Houston		2.9	3,886	6,293	8,962	10,595
Other Areas		1.5	2,010	3,255	4,635	5,480
<b>South Texas</b>		<b>14.0</b>	<b>18,758</b>	<b>30,379</b>	<b>43,263</b>	<b>51,148</b>
<b>North Texas</b>						
Dallas		0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas		0.7	938	1,519	2,467	2,557
<b>West Texas</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Unknown, Out of State/Country</b>		<b>22.8</b>	<b>30,549</b>	<b>49,474</b>	<b>80,365</b>	<b>83,299</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>133,988</b>	<b>216,992</b>	<b>352,477</b>	<b>365,346</b>
<b>ESTIMATED EVACUEE VEHICLES (Excludes Tourists)</b>						
Aransas County		4,303	6,436	9,326	10,573	10,911
Kenedy County		9	14	22	25	26
Kleberg County		4,152	6,914	10,652	12,265	12,760
Nueces County		53,217	82,627	122,444	139,628	144,730
Refugio County		1,325	1,965	2,831	3,205	3,319
San Patricio County		9,571	19,584	22,116	25,234	26,155
<b>STUDY AREA TOTAL</b>		<b>72,577</b>	<b>117,540</b>	<b>167,391</b>	<b>190,930</b>	<b>197,901</b>

**Matagorda Study Area**

<b>ESTIMATED EVACUEES (Excludes Tourists)</b>		<b>Cat 1 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 2 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 3 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 4 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 5 Storm</b>
Calhoun County		8,284	11,962	16,937	19,085	19,609
Jackson County		1,125	1,767	2,634	3,009	3,119
Matagorda County		5,511	7,667	10,992	12,425	12,775
Victoria County		2,416	3,969	6,076	6,987	7,265
<b>STUDY AREA TOTAL</b>		<b>17,036</b>	<b>25,365</b>	<b>36,639</b>	<b>41,506</b>	<b>42,768</b>
<b>INTENDED EVACUEE DESTINATIONS</b>						
	<b>PERCENT</b>					
Inland portion of Study Area	1.9	324	482	696	789	813
<b>Central Texas</b>						
Austin	15.1	2,572	3,830	5,532	6,267	6,458
San Antonio	26.4	4,498	6,696	9,673	10,958	11,291
Other Areas	16.0	2,726	4,058	5,862	6,641	6,843
<b>East Texas</b>						
Houston	1.9	324	482	696	789	813
Other Areas	1.9	324	482	696	789	813
South Texas	16.0	2,726	4,058	5,862	6,641	6,843
<b>North Texas</b>						
Dallas	2.9	494	736	1,063	1,204	1,240
Other Areas	1.9	324	482	696	789	813
<b>West Texas</b>						
Unknown, Out of State/Country	16.0	2,726	4,058	5,862	6,641	6,843
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,036</b>	<b>25,365</b>	<b>36,639</b>	<b>41,506</b>	<b>42,768</b>
<b>ESTIMATED EVACUEE VEHICLES (Excludes Tourists)</b>						
Calhoun County		4,703	6,696	9,390	10,554	10,838
Jackson County		643	991	1,460	1,664	1,723
Matagorda County		2,823	4,498	6,299	7,075	7,265
Victoria County		2,042	2,883	4,024	4,518	4,668
<b>STUDY AREA TOTAL</b>		<b>10,211</b>	<b>15,068</b>	<b>21,173</b>	<b>23,811</b>	<b>24,494</b>

**Valley Study Area**

<b>ESTIMATED EVACUEES (Excludes Tourists)</b>		<b>Cat 1 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 2 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 3 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 4 Storm</b>	<b>Cat 5 Storm</b>
Cameron County		72,435	119,616	181,424	208,476	216,655
Willacy County		4,539	7,518	11,558	13,299	13,831
<b>STUDY AREA TOTAL</b>		<b>76,974</b>	<b>127,134</b>	<b>192,982</b>	<b>221,775</b>	<b>230,486</b>
<b>INTENDED EVACUEE DESTINATIONS</b>						
	<b>PERCENT</b>					
Inland portion of Study Area		13.7	10,545	17,417	26,439	30,383
<b>Central Texas</b>						
Austin		0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio		19.3	15,087	24,918	37,824	43,468
Other Areas		2.0	1,539	2,543	3,860	4,436
<b>East Texas</b>						
Houston		2.0	1,539	2,543	3,860	4,436
Other Areas		0	0	0	0	0
South Texas		38.2	29,404	48,565	73,719	84,718
<b>North Texas</b>						
Dallas		1.0	770	1,271	1,930	2,218
Other Areas		1.0	770	1,271	1,930	2,218
<b>West Texas</b>		2.9	2,232	3,687	5,596	6,431
<b>Unknown, Out of State/Country</b>		19.6	15,087	24,918	37,824	43,468
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>76,974</b>	<b>127,134</b>	<b>192,982</b>	<b>221,775</b>
<b>ESTIMATED EVACUEE VEHICLES (Excludes Tourists)</b>						
Cameron County		39,237	64,794	98,274	112,927	117,328
Willacy County		2,459	4,072	6,261	7,204	7,492
<b>STUDY AREA TOTAL</b>		<b>41,696</b>	<b>68,866</b>	<b>104,535</b>	<b>120,131</b>	<b>124,820</b>

## Galveston Study Area

ESTIMATED EVACUEES (Excludes Tourists)		Cat 1 Storm	Cat 2 Storm	Cat 3 Storm	Cat 4 Storm	Cat 5 Storm
Brazoria County		34,285	54,617	82,146	94,023	97,663
Galveston County		78,784	119,539	174,719	198,530	205,145
Harris County		78,361	123,876	185,501	212,094	219,796
<b>STUDY AREA TOTAL</b>		<b>191,430</b>	<b>298,032</b>	<b>442,366</b>	<b>504,647</b>	<b>522,604</b>
INTENDED EVACUEE DESTINATIONS	PERCENT					
Inland portion of Study Area	19.7	37,712	58,712	87,146	99,415	102,953
<b>Central Texas</b>						
Austin	8.5	16,272	25,333	37,601	42,895	44,421
San Antonio	6.0	11,486	17,882	26,542	30,279	31,356
Other Areas	12.0	22,972	35,764	53,084	60,558	62,712
<b>East Texas</b>						
Houston (See Note)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	13.7	26,226	40,830	60,604	69,137	71,597
South Texas	1.7	3,254	5,067	7,520	8,579	8,884
<b>North Texas</b>						
Dallas	16.2	31,012	48,281	71,663	81,753	84,662
Other Areas	5.1	9,763	15,200	22,561	25,737	26,653
<b>West Texas</b>						
	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Unknown, Out of State/Country</b>						
	17.1	2,229	50,963	75,645	86,295	89,365
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>160,925</b>	<b>298,032</b>	<b>442,366</b>	<b>504,647</b>
ESTIMATED EVACUEE VEHICLES (Excludes Tourists)						
Brazoria County		18,571	29,585	44,497	50,930	52,902
Galveston County		42,676	64,752	94,642	107,540	111,123
Harris County		42,477	67,101	100,482	114,887	119,059
<b>STUDY AREA TOTAL</b>		<b>103,724</b>	<b>161,438</b>	<b>239,621</b>	<b>273,357</b>	<b>283,084</b>

Note 1: Houston is included in the inland portion of the Study Area

### LOCAL COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS

<u>Hotel/Motel Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u># of Rooms</u>
Aloha Motel	301 E. Hwy 83, McAllen, Tx. 78501	30
America's Best Value Inn	801 E. Exp. 83, McAllen, TX 78501	102
Casa De Palmas Hotel	101 N. Main Street, McAllen, TX 78501	165
Comfort Suites	800 E. Exp. 83, McAllen, TX 78503	60
Courtyard By Marriott	2131 S. 10 <sup>th</sup> Street, McAllen, TX 78503	110
Days Inn	1421 S. 10 <sup>th</sup> Street, McAllen, TX 78501	75
Drury Inn- McAllen	612 E. Exp. 83, McAllen, TX 78501	90
Drury Suites- McAllen	228 W. Exp. 83, McAllen, TX 78501	90
Embassy Suites Hotel	1800 S. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street, McAllen, TX 78503	168
Fairfield Inn & Suites	2117 S. 10 <sup>th</sup> Street, McAllen, TX 78503	104
Fiesta Inn	501 S. 10 <sup>th</sup> Street, McAllen, TX 78501	76
Garden Inn- East	500 Ash Ave., McAllen, TX 78501	28
Grand Casa Real Hotel	200 W. Exp. 83, McAllen, TX 78501	178
Hampton Inn & Suites	10 W. Exp. 83, McAllen, TX 78503	112
Hampton Inn – McAllen	300 W. Exp. 83, McAllen, TX 78501	91
Hilton Garden Inn- McAllen	617 W. Exp. 83, McAllen, TX 78501	104
Homewood Suites by Hilton	3801 Exp. 83, McAllen, TX 78504	114
Howard Johnson Hotel	2721 S. 10 <sup>th</sup> Street, McAllen, TX 78503	143
La Copa Hotel	2000 S. 10 <sup>th</sup> Street, McAllen, TX 78503	108
McAllen Inn	1401 S. 10 <sup>th</sup> Street, McAllen, TX 78501	111
The Holiday Inn Express Hotel	1921 S. 10 <sup>th</sup> Street, McAllen, TX 78503	150
Wingate Inn- McAllen	1500 Wichita Ave., McAllen, TX 78503	106
Echo Motor Hotel	1903 S. Closner Blvd., Edinburg, TX 78539	98

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Motel 6	1801 S. Closner Blvd., Edinburg, TX 78539	49
Best Western Edinburg Inn	2708 S. Bus. Hwy. 281, Edinburg, TX 78539	56
Best Western-Las Palmas Inn	609 E. Exp. 83, Mission, TX 78572	54
Comfort Inn	203 N. Shary Rd., Mission, TX 78572	52
Hampton Inn & Suites	2505 Victoria Drive, Mission, TX 78572	107
Hawthorn Suites-Mission	3700 Plantation Grove Blvd., Mission, TX 78572	102
Holiday Inn Express Hotel	901 S. Shary Rd., Mission, TX 78572	85
Motel 6	1813 E. Exp. 83, Mission, TX 78572	83
Best Western Palm Aire	415 S. International Blvd., Weslaco, TX 78596	193
Holiday Inn Express	421 S. International Blvd., Weslaco, TX 78596	100

**LOCAL RV PARKS**

<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u># of Spaces</u>
Canyon Lake RV Resort	4770 N. Mayberry Rd., Mission, TX 78572	419
Palm Gardens RV	3401 W. Bus. 83, Harlingen, TX 78552	247
VIP/La Feria RV Park	600 E. Exp. 83, La Feria, TX 78559	367
Mercedes Encore RV Park	Mile 2 W. Rd & Exp. 83, Mercedes, TX	493
Green Haven Mobile Park	Hwy 281 15 miles N of Hwy 83, Edinburg, TX	26
Lake Texano Resort	1000 E. Lakeview Drive, Hidalgo TX 78557	170
La Floresta RV Park & Golf	½ Mile N. Exp 83 on 491, Mercedes, TX 78570	92
Alamo Rec Veh	1320 W. Frontage Rd., Alamo, TX 78516	456
Bentsen Grove Trailer Park	810 N. Bentsen Palm Drive, Mission, TX 78572	850
J-Five RV Park	3907 N. Taylor Rd., Mission, TX 78572	165
Country Sunshine	1601 South Airport Drive, Weslaco, TX 78596	150
Pine to Palm Resort Park	802 S. International Blvd., Weslaco, TX 78596	450
Bessert Do-Little Park	N. Doolittle Rd, Edinburg, TX 78539	40
Chimney Park RV Park	4224 S. Conway Ave., Mission, TX 78572	228
Texan Mobile Park	2917 W. Hwy 83, McAllen, TX 78501	265

## HURRICANE RELOCATION SITES

Hidalgo County does not have any agreements with the cities of the surrounding counties to have their equipment transferred to a specific site. If an emergency arises, Hidalgo County is willing to help the jurisdictions and provide areas for their resources.