

Texas City PDA Village

1112 7th St N, Texas City, Texas 77590

The Texas City Presbyterian Disaster Assistance Village is located on the campus of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Texas City. The church allowed PDA to fence off a large section of their property to host the village:

The church has made a lot of space available to the village including their kitchen, storage space for tools and food, an office for the village manager and a lounge room for the volunteers. A washer/dryer is also available.

The church is located one block of a main street that has a variety of stores available.



The village



The dining hall



The volunteer lounge

Sleeping quarters:

- Sleeping quarters consist of bunkhouse style travel trailers. One trailer for men and one for women. They sleep 20 adults comfortably. The sleeping alcoves are roomy. The mattresses reasonably comfortable (lot like a real bed but better than a cot or tent).
- Each trailer has a bathroom and two additional sinks.
- The trailers are heated and air conditioned.
- The trailers do lack storage space so **pack light**. Collapsible/foldable luggage would be a good idea.
- Extra pillows and sleeping bags are available which are washed after every use.
- If you like to read before you go to sleep, there are alcove lights but they are surprisingly bright. A book-light is recommended.
- The trailers do have electric outlets to charge your stuff.



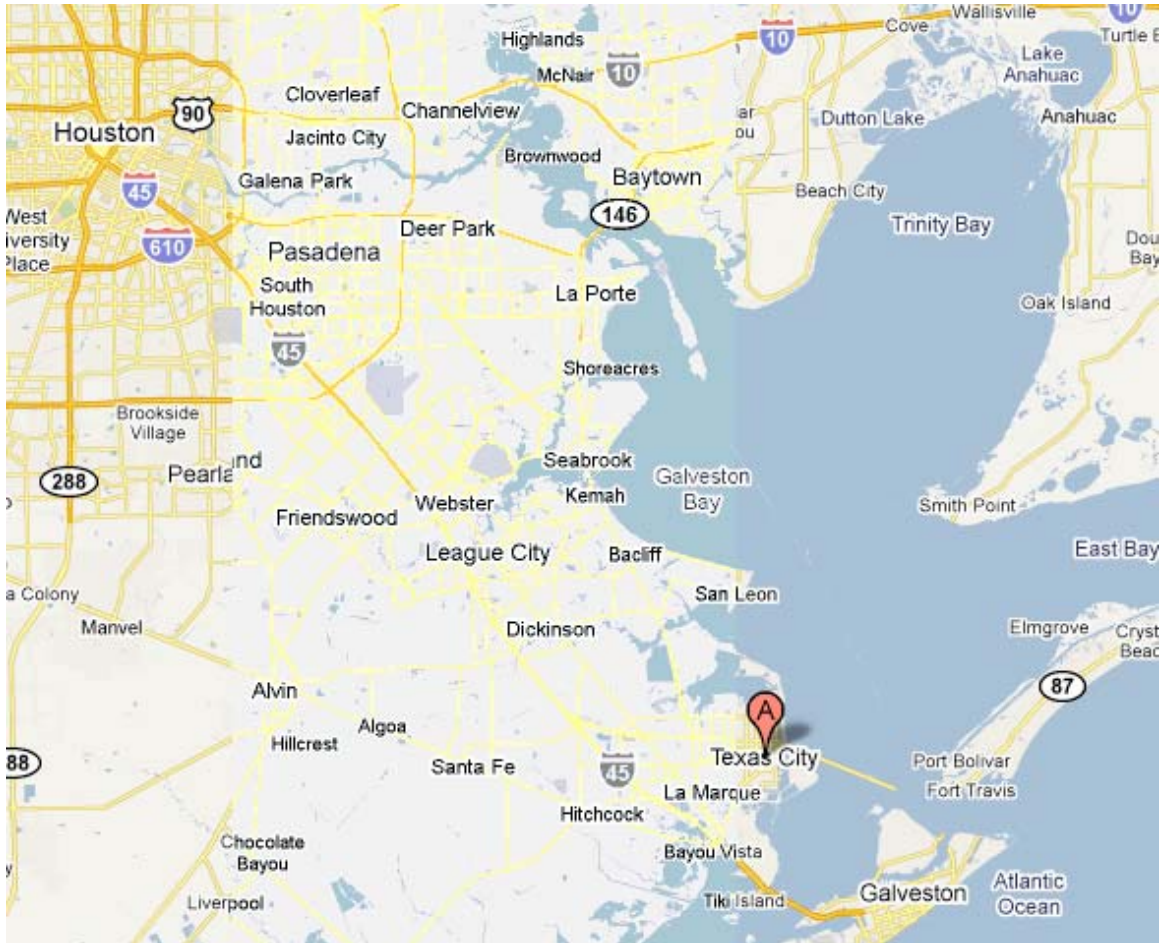
Shower Trailer:

Showers and toilets are located in a shower trailer. The trailer has a men's and a women's side. Each side has three toilet stalls, three shower stalls and three sinks. There is also a toilet located in the church lounge area.



About the Location:

Texas City is located on Galveston Bay off of Interstate 45 between Galveston and Houston.



Demographics

As of the census of 2000, there were 41,521 people, 15,479 households, and 10,974 families residing in the city. The population density was 665.7 people per square mile (257.0/km²). There were 16,715 housing units at an average density of 268.0/sq mi (103.5/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 60.75% White, 27.47% African American, 0.50% Native American, 0.88% Asian, 0.05% Pacific Islander, 8.23% from other races, and 2.12% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 20.52% of the population.

There were 15,479 households out of which 33.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 48.6% were married couples living together, 17.3% had a female householder with no husband present, and 29.1% were non-families. 24.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 9.3% had someone

living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.62 and the average family size was 3.13.

In the city the population was spread out with 26.7% under the age of 18, 9.6% from 18 to 24, 27.8% from 25 to 44, 22.4% from 45 to 64, and 13.4% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 36 years. For every 100 females there were 89.4 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 84.7 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$35,963, and the median income for a family was \$42,393. Males had a median income of \$36,463 versus \$24,754 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$17,057. About 12.0% of families and 14.9% of the population were below the poverty line, including 20.5% of those under age 18 and 11.2% of those age 65 or over.

Economy

The Texas City economy has long been based on heavy industry, particularly shipping at the Port of Texas City as well as petroleum and petrochemical refining. The Texas City Industrial Complex is a leading center of the petrochemical industry. Within this complex the Texas City Refinery operated by BP is the second largest petroleum refinery in Texas and third largest in the United States. The Port of Texas City became the third leading port in Texas by tonnage and ninth in the nation.[8][9] In recent decades the city's planners have made efforts to diversify the economy into tourism, health care, and many other sectors.

As of 2010 SSA Marine Company currently has plans to build a major new cargo container shipping terminal known as the Texas City International Terminal at Shoal Point.[10] The project is intended to capitalize on the expansion of the Panama Canal, scheduled for completion in 2014, which city officials expect to substantially increase trade between the Gulf Coast and Asia.

The Port of Texas City, operated by the Port of Texas City / Texas City Terminal Railway Company, is the eighth largest port in the United States and the third largest in Texas with water borne tonnage exceeding 78 million net tons. The Texas City Terminal Railway Company provides an important land link to the port, handling over 25,000 car loads per year. The Port of Texas City's success as a privately owned port has been aided by its shareholders, The Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroads whose connections allow for expeditious interchange of their traffic.

Weather:

| Climate Averages for Apr in ZIP Code 77592 | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|
| Weather Station GALVESTON, TX Elevation 10 Feet | | | | | | |
| Day | High Temp | Average Temp | Low Temp | CDD | HDD | Rain (Inches) |
| 1 | 73 | 67 | 62 | 3 | 1 | 0.09 |
| 2 | 73 | 67 | 62 | 3 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 3 | 73 | 68 | 62 | 4 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 4 | 73 | 68 | 62 | 4 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 5 | 73 | 68 | 62 | 4 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 6 | 73 | 68 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 7 | 74 | 68 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 8 | 74 | 68 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 9 | 74 | 69 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 10 | 74 | 69 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 11 | 74 | 69 | 64 | 5 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 12 | 74 | 69 | 64 | 5 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 13 | 75 | 69 | 64 | 5 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 14 | 75 | 70 | 64 | 5 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 15 | 75 | 70 | 64 | 5 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 16 | 75 | 70 | 65 | 5 | 0 | 0.08 |
| 17 | 75 | 70 | 65 | 5 | 0 | 0.08 |
| 18 | 76 | 70 | 65 | 6 | 0 | 0.08 |
| 19 | 76 | 71 | 65 | 6 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 20 | 76 | 71 | 66 | 6 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 21 | 76 | 71 | 66 | 6 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 22 | 76 | 71 | 66 | 6 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 23 | 77 | 72 | 66 | 7 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 24 | 77 | 72 | 67 | 7 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 25 | 77 | 72 | 67 | 7 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 26 | 77 | 72 | 67 | 7 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 27 | 77 | 72 | 67 | 8 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 28 | 78 | 73 | 68 | 8 | 0 | 0.10 |
| 29 | 78 | 73 | 68 | 8 | 0 | 0.10 |
| 30 | 78 | 73 | 68 | 8 | 0 | 0.10 |

Factoid:

Heating degree day (HDD) are quantitative indices designed to reflect the demand for energy needed to heat a home or business. These indices are derived from daily temperature observations, and the heating requirements for a given structure at a specific location are considered to be directly proportional to the number of HDD at that location. A similar index, cooling degree day' (CDD), reflects the amount of energy used to cool a home or business