Special Topics

Coal County Disaster Resiliency Assessment

The purpose of this section is to assess at the county level key components of disaster resiliency. Housing location and quality as well as planning activities can help reduce impacts from disaster events and allow for faster recovery. Disasters can include tornadoes, extreme weather, high winds, as well as man-made events. These events may largely be inevitable, but the ability to reduce damage and casualties as well recovery can be improved with good planning.

C.0 Comprehensive Plans & Hazard Mitigation Plans

There is 6 key cities within the county (Coalgate, Tupelo, Lehigh, Centrahoma, Bromide, Phillips).

Comprehensive plans are the guiding documents for cities of various sizes to address key aspects of their community from land use, transportation, environment, housing, and economic development.

No comprehensive plan was found for the main city, Coalgate.

The other key plan for a city to manage, mitigate and plan for recovery related to disasters is a **Hazard Mitigation Plan** (or Emergency Management Plan). Often low density counties, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is done at the county level, though some cities may augment the county plan with a city plan.

No hazard mitigation plan was found for Coal County.

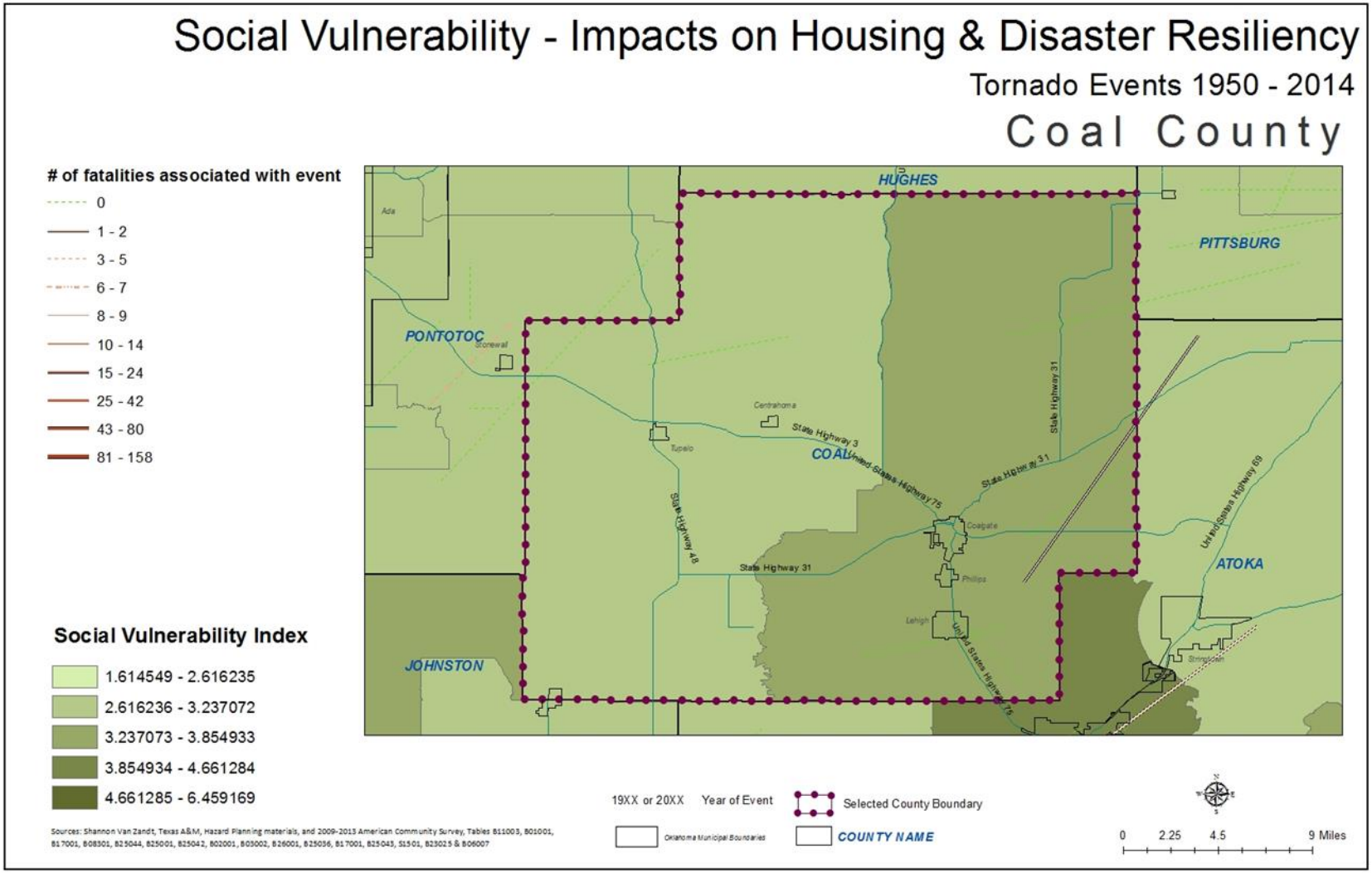
C.2.1.1. Historical Data on Natural Disasters and Other Hazards

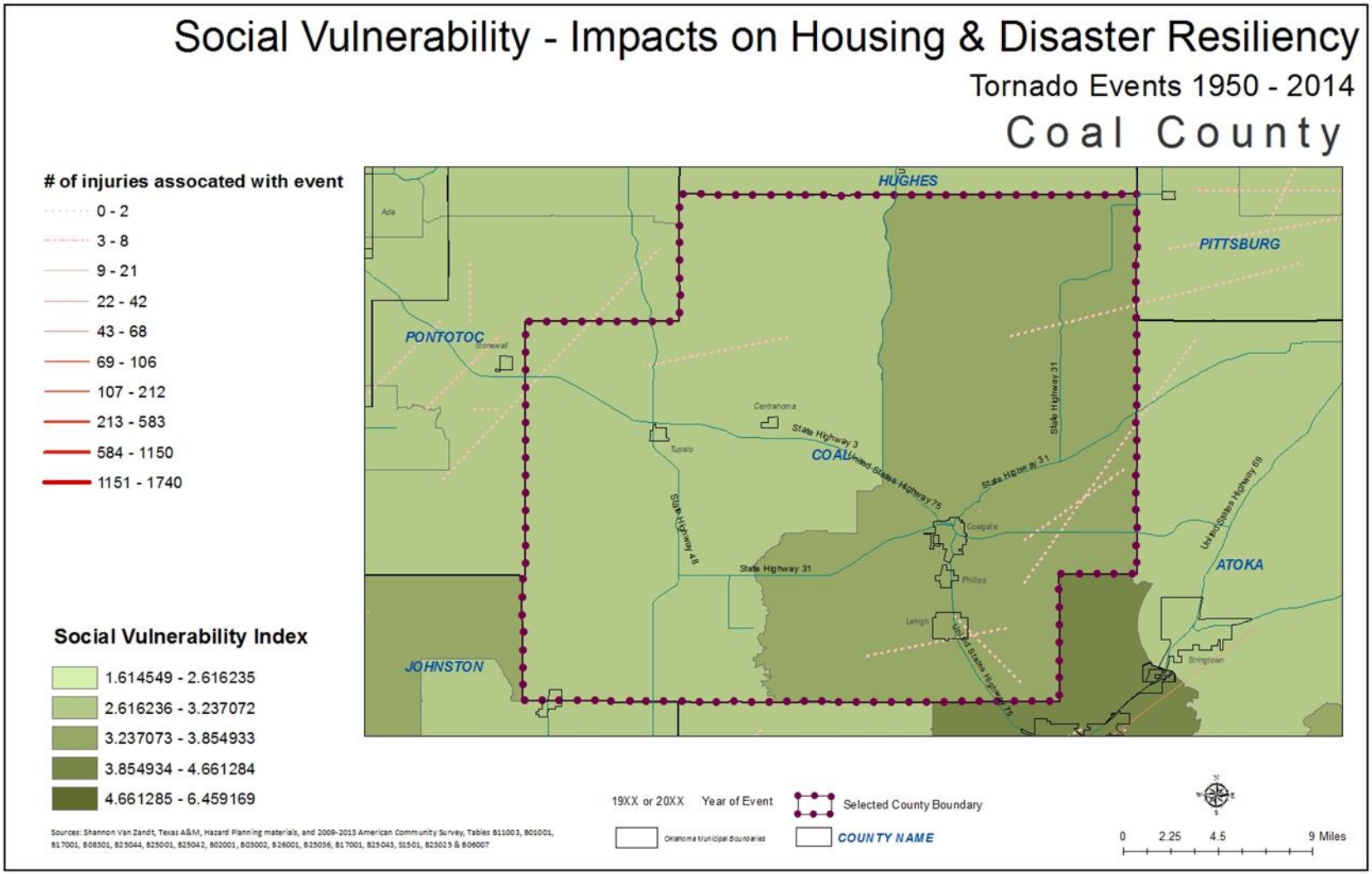
Data on historical damages and casualties is typically collected as part of a **Hazard Mitigation Plan** preparation to determine the appropriate planning measures and actions to take before and after an event.

Flooding, based on FEMA FIRM maps, does not show floodplain areas in the county. The National Flood Hazard Layer (Official) is not available for this area. Flash flooding is a concern for all parts of the state after heavy precipitation.

NOAA data shows the following historic data on disaster events for the county:

Historic data on tornados between 1950-2014 there are 24 tornados documented. There were 2 injuries that occurred connected to these tornados, with 1 of those injuries happening in the 2001 tornado. There was 1 fatalities connected to tornadoes during this time period, which occurred in 2001. Property losses between 1950-1996 ranged from $55,000.00 to $550,000.00. (The accounting methods used for losses changed in 1996.) The losses estimated between 1996-2014 was $1,270,000.00.


Social Vulnerability - Impacts on Housing & Disaster Resiliency
Tornado Events 1950 - 2014
Coal County
# of fatalities associated with event
0
1 - 2
3 - 5
6 - 7
8 - 9
10 - 14
15 - 24
25 - 42
43 - 80
81 - 158
HUGHES
PITTSBURG
PONTOTOC
COAL
ATOKA
JOHNSTON
Ada
Stonewall
Centrahoma
Tupelo
Coalgate
Phillips
Lehigh
Stringtown
State Highway 3
State Highway 31
State Highway 48
United States Highway 75
United States Highway 69
Social Vulnerability Index
1.614549 - 2.616235
2.616236 - 3.237072
3.237073 - 3.854933
3.854934 - 4.661284
4.661285 - 6.459169
Sources: Shannon Van Zandt, Texas A&M, Hazard Planning materials, and 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B11003, B01001, B17001, B08301, B25044, B25001, B25042, B02001, B03002, B26001, B25036, B17001, B25043, S1501, B23025 & B06007
19XX or 20XX Year of Event
Selected County Boundary
Oklahoma Municipal Boundaries
COUNTY NAME
0 2.25 4.5 9 Miles


Social Vulnerability - Impacts on Housing & Disaster Resiliency
Tornado Events 1950 - 2014
Coal County
# of injuries assocated with event
0 - 2
3 - 8
9 - 21
22 - 42
43 - 68
69 - 106
107 - 212
213 - 583
584 - 1150
1151 - 1740
HUGHES
PITTSBURG
PONTOTOC
COAL
ATOKA
JOHNSTON
State Highway 3
State Highway 31
State Highway 48
United States Highway 75
United States Highway 69
Centrahoma
Tupelo
Coalgate
Phillips
Lehigh
Stringtown
Social Vulnerability Index
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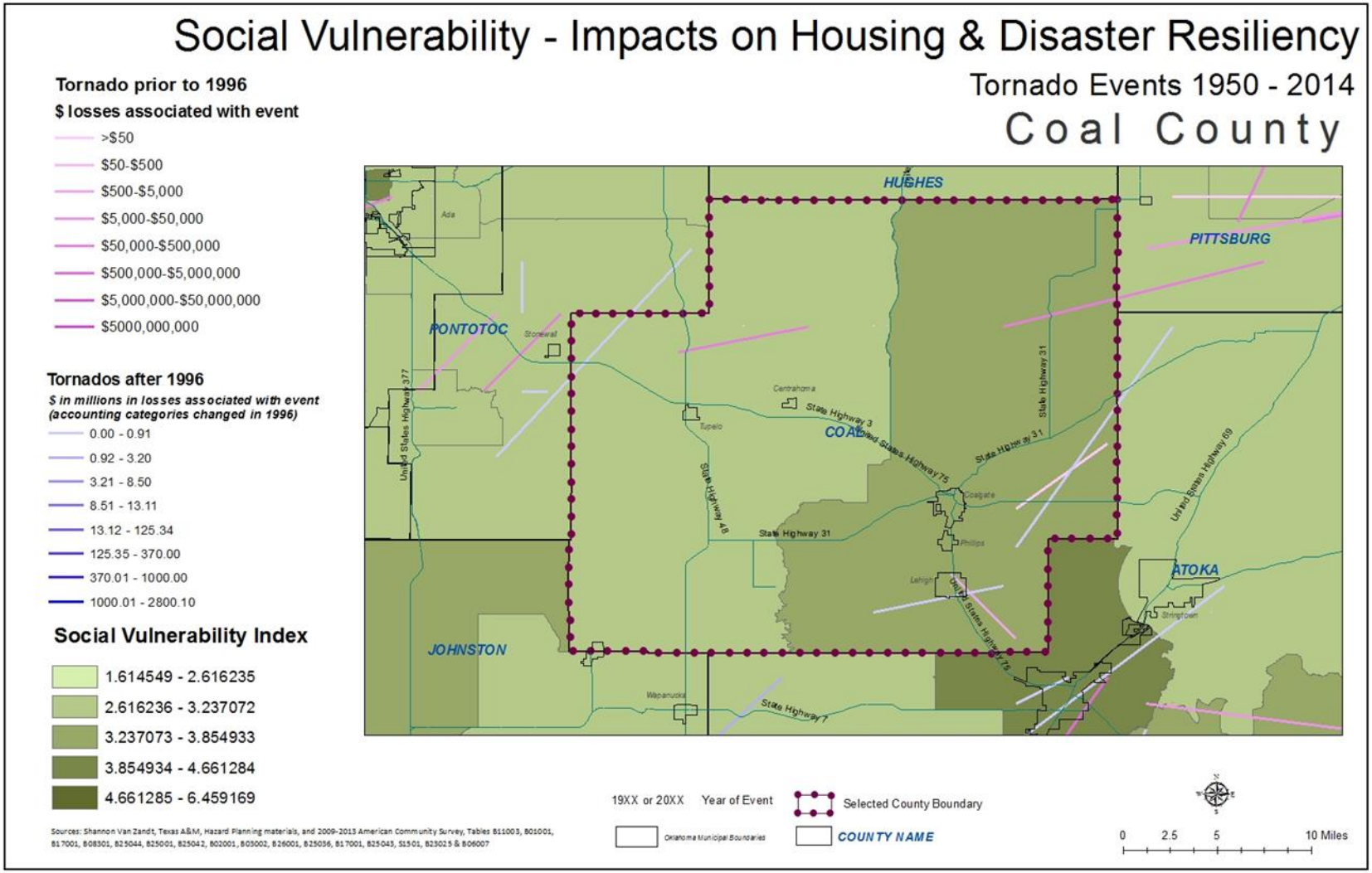
4.661285 - 6.459169
19XX or 20XX Year of Event
Selected County Boundary
Oklahoma Municipal Boundaries
COUNTY NAME
0 2.25 4.5 9 Miles
Sources: Shannon Van Zandt, Texas A&M, Hazard Planning materials, and 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B11003, B01001, B17001, B08301, B25044, B25001, B25042, B02001, B03002, B26001, B25036, B17001, B25043, S1501, B23025 & B06007


Social Vulnerability - Impacts on Housing & Disaster Resiliency
Tornado Events 1950 - 2014
Coal County
Tornado prior to 1996
$ losses associated with event
>$50
$50-$500
$500-$5,000
$5,000-$50,000
$50,000-$500,000
$500,000-$5,000,000
$5,000,000-$50,000,000
$5000,000,000
Tornados after 1996
$ in millions in losses associated with event
(accounting categories changed in 1996)
0.00 - 0.91
0.92 - 3.20
3.21 - 8.50
8.51 - 13.11
13.12 - 125.34
125.35 - 370.00
370.01 - 1000.00
1000.01 - 2800.10
Social Vulnerability Index
1.614549 - 2.616235
2.616236 - 3.237072
3.237073 - 3.854933
3.854934 - 4.661284
4.661285 - 6.459169
HUGHES
PITTSBURG
PONTOTOC
COAL
ATOKA
JOHNSTON
Ada
Stonewall
Centrahoma
Tupelo
Coalgate
Phillips
Lehigh
Stringtown
Wapanucka
United States Highway 377
State Highway 3
State Highway 31
United States Highway 75
State Highway 48
United States Highway 69
State Highway 7
19XX or 20XX Year of Event
Selected County Boundary
Oklahoma Municipal Boundaries
COUNTY NAME
0 2.5 5 10 Miles
Sources: Shannon Van Zandt, Texas A&M, Hazard Planning materials, and 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B11003, B01001, B17001, B08301, B25044, B25001, B25042, B02001, B03002, B26001, B25036, B17001, B25043, S1501, B23025 & B06007

C.2.1.2; C.2.1.6; C.2.1.7; C.2.1.8 Shelters from Disaster Event

Online storm shelter registry: http://coalem1.wix.com/coalcoem#!saferoom-registration/cxxj

C.2.1.3 Public Policy and Governance to Build Disaster Resiliency

C.2.1.4 Local Emergency Response Agency Structure

C.2.1.5 Threat & Hazard Warning Systems

The identified Threat & Hazard Warning Systems for Coal County include:

- Nixle – phone/email notifications

Social Vulnerability

Based on the research work done by the Texas A&M University Hazard Reduction and Recovery Center, an added component is being included in this section. Social vulnerability can place households at a further disadvantage during and after a disaster. This analysis is assessing for the county the levels of social vulnerability based on demographic indicators to highlight 'hotspots' or counties that have higher social vulnerability. That combined with Hazard Mitigation Plans – or lack thereof – can highlight places where additional work is needed to reduce impacts on households.

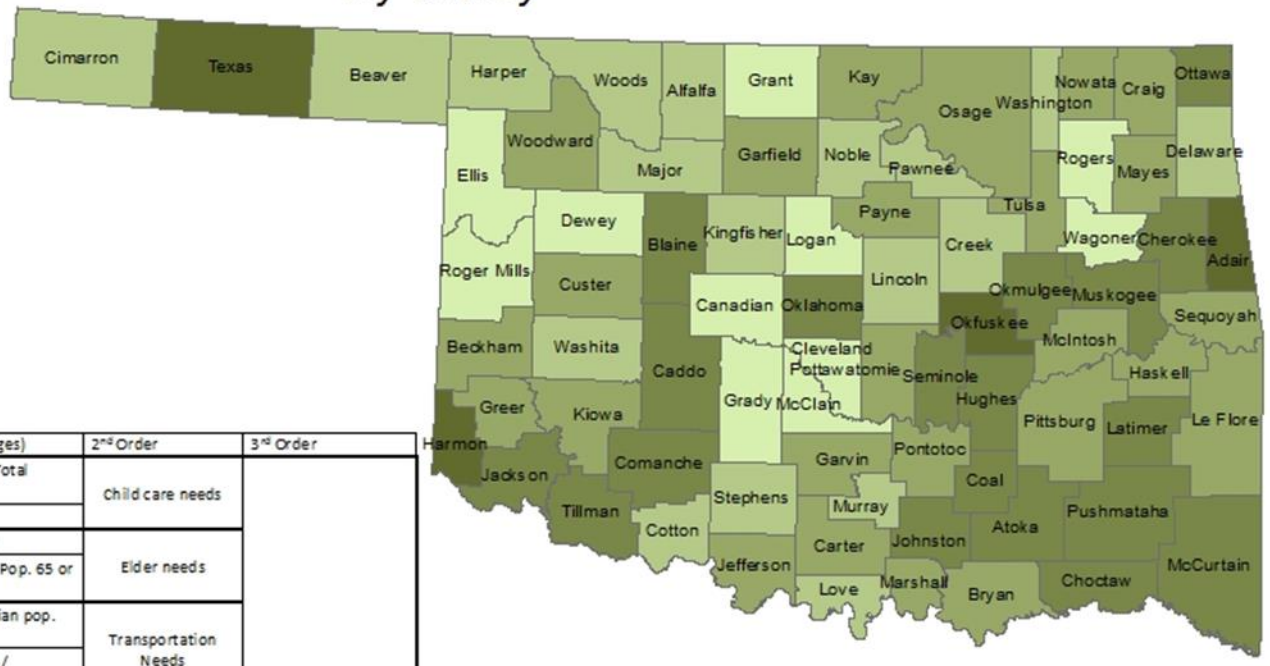
Social Vulnerability Analysis - Coal County

Base Social Vulnerability Indicators (%)		2nd Order	3rd Order
1.) Single Parent Households	14.86%	0.217 (Child Care Needs)	**3.53 Social Vulnerability 'Hotspot' or Area of Concern**
2.) Population Under 5	6.85%		
3.) Population 65 or Above	18.69%	0.344 (Elder Needs)	
4.) Population 65 or Above & Below Poverty Rate	15.73%		
5.) Workers Using Public Transportation	0.57%	0.095 (Transportation Needs)	
6.) Occupied Housing Units w/o Vehicle	8.93%		
7.) Housing Unit Occupancy Rate	83.02%	2.476 (Temporary Shelter and Housing Recovery Needs)	
8.) Rental Occupancy Rate	27.06%		
9.) Non-White Population	27.92%		
10.) Population in Group Quarters	1.25%		
11.) Housing Units Built Prior to 1990	77.45%		
12.) Mobile Homes, RVs, Vans, etc.	9.27%		
13.) Poverty Rate	21.60%		
14.) Housing Units Lacking Telephones	11.04%	0.397 (Civic Capacity Needs)	
15.) Age 25+ With Less Than High School Diploma	19.30%		
16.) Unemployment Rate	7.87%		
17.) Age 5+ Which Cannot Speak English Well or Not At All	1.52%		

Sources: Shannon Van Zandt, Texas A&M, Hazard Planning materials, and 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B11003, B01001, B17001, B08301, B25044, B25001, B25042, B02001, B03002, B26001, B25036, B17001, B25043, S1501, B23025 & B06007

Social Vulnerability Index

By County



Levels of Social Vulnerability Analysis

Base Social Vulnerability Indicators (Percentages)	2nd Order	3rd Order
1. Single parent households with children/ Total Households	Child care needs	Social vulnerability "Hotspot" or area of concern
2. Population 5 or below/Total Population		
3. Population 65 or above/Total Population	Elder needs	
4. Population 65 or above & below poverty/Pop. 65 or above		
5. Workers using public transportation/Civilian pop. 16+ and employed	Transportation Needs	
6. Occupied housing units without a vehicle / Occupied housing units (Hus)		
7. Occupied housing units / Total housing units	Temporary Shelter and housing Recovery needs	
8. Persons in renter occupied housing units/ Total housing units		
9. Non-white population/Total population		
10. Population in group quarters / Total population		
11. Housing units built 20 years ago / Total housing units		
12. Mobile Homes/ Total housing units		
13. Persons in poverty / Total population		
14. Occupied housing units without a telephone/ Total occupied HU	Civic Capacity needs	
15. Population above 25 with less than high school/ Total pop above 25		
16. Population 16+ in labor force an unemployed/ Pop in Labor force 16+		
17. Population above 5 that speak English not well or not at all / Pop >5		

Source: Shannon Van Zandt, Texas A&M, Hazard Planning materials; 2008-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B11003, B01001, B17001, B08201, B25044, B25091, B25043, B01001, B08007, B16001, B25026, B17001, B25043, B15001, B19053 & B08007

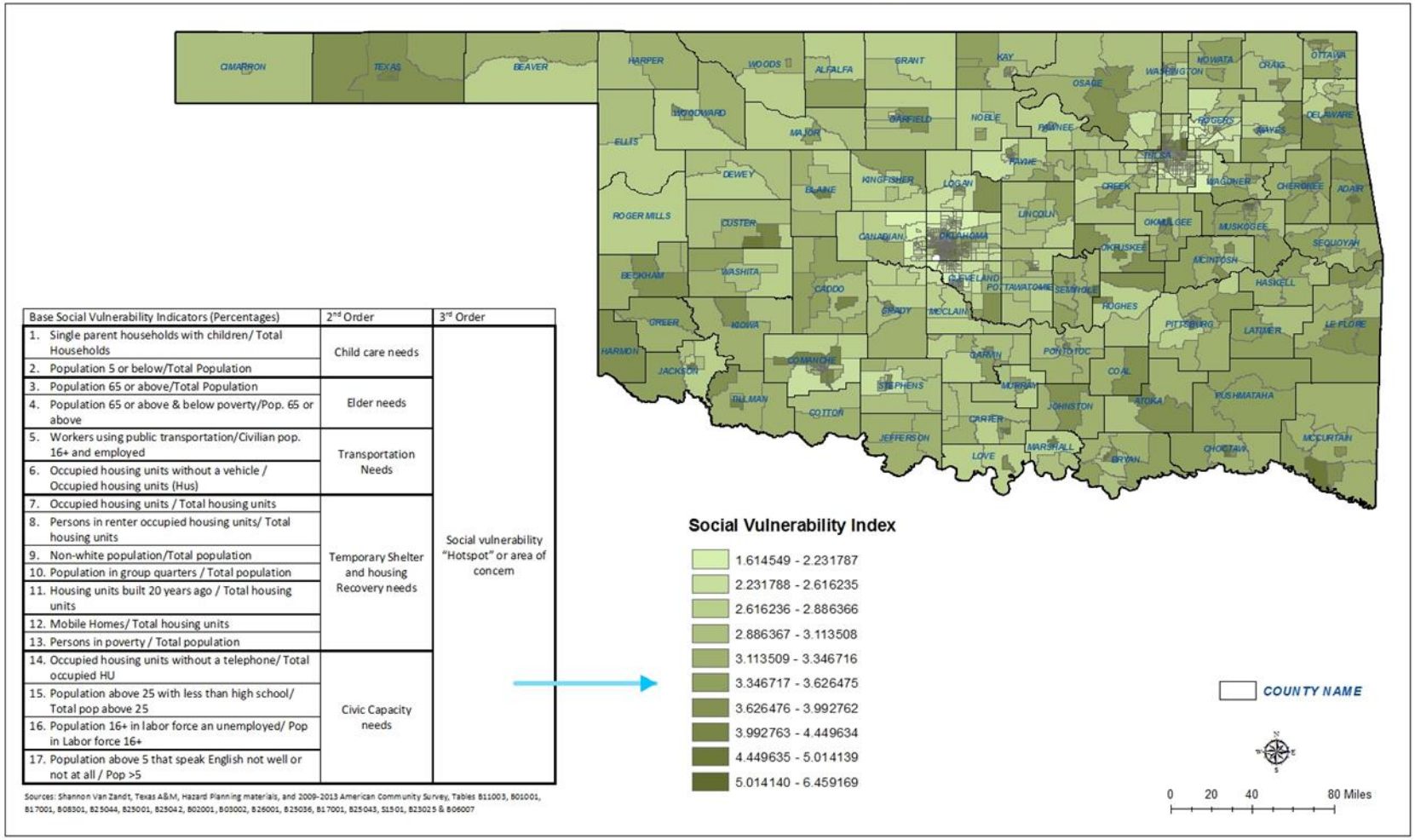
Legend

Social Vulnerabiity "Hot Spots"

- 2.6340 - 2.9760
- 2.9761 - 3.2170
- 3.2171 - 3.4180
- 3.4181 - 3.6370
- 3.6371 - 3.9500

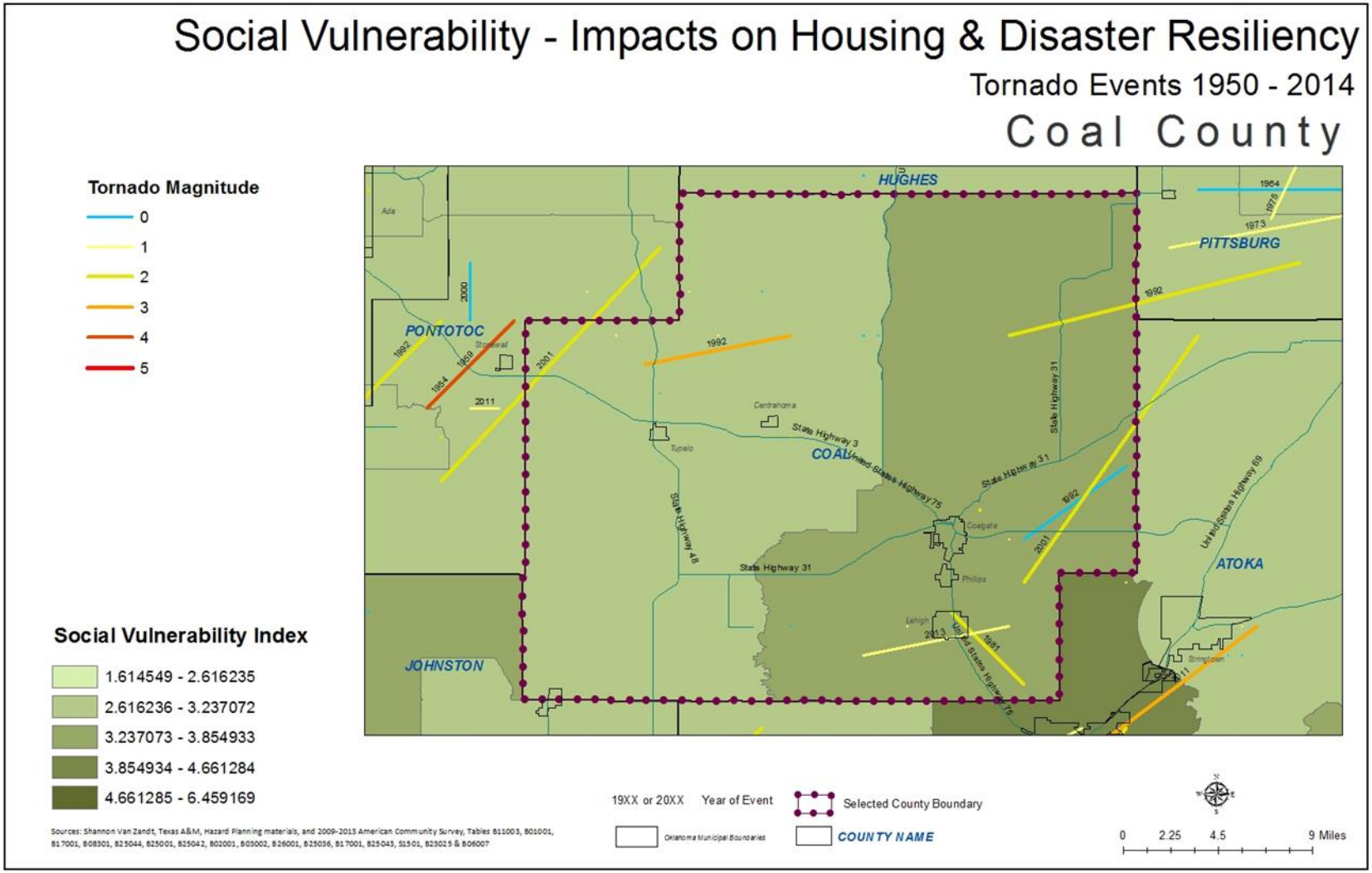
0 25 50 100 Miles

Social Vulnerability - Impacts on Housing & Disaster Resiliency



Base Social Vulnerability Indicators (Percentages)	2nd Order	3rd Order
1. Single parent households with children/ Total Households	Child care needs	Social vulnerability "Hotspot" or area of concern
2. Population 5 or below/Total Population		
3. Population 65 or above/Total Population	Elder needs	
4. Population 65 or above & below poverty/Pop. 65 or above		
5. Workers using public transportation/Civilian pop. 16+ and employed	Transportation Needs	
6. Occupied housing units without a vehicle / Occupied housing units (Hus)		
7. Occupied housing units / Total housing units	Temporary Shelter and housing Recovery needs	
8. Persons in renter occupied housing units/ Total housing units		
9. Non-white population/Total population		
10. Population in group quarters / Total population		
11. Housing units built 20 years ago / Total housing units		
12. Mobile Homes/ Total housing units		
13. Persons in poverty / Total population		
14. Occupied housing units without a telephone/ Total occupied HU	Civic Capacity needs	
15. Population above 25 with less than high school/ Total pop above 25		
16. Population 16+ in labor force an unemployed/ Pop in Labor force 16+		
17. Population above 5 that speak English not well or not at all / Pop >5		

Sources: Shannon Van Zandt, Texas A&M, Hazard Planning materials, and 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B11003, B01001, B17001, B08301, B25044, B25001, B25042, B02001, B03002, B26001, B25036, B17001, B25043, S1501, B23025 & B06007


Social Vulnerability - Impacts on Housing & Disaster Resiliency
Tornado Events 1950 - 2014
Coal County
Tornado Magnitude
0
1
2
3
4
5
HUGHES
PITTSBURG
PONTOTOC
COAL
ATOKA
JOHNSTON
Centrahoma
Tupelo
Coalgate
Phillips
Lehigh
Stringtown
State Highway 3
State Highway 31
State Highway 48
United States Highway 75
United States Highway 69
Social Vulnerability Index
1.614549 - 2.616235
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19XX or 20XX Year of Event
Selected County Boundary
Oklahoma Municipal Boundaries
COUNTY NAME
0 2.25 4.5 9 Miles

Social vulnerability combined with the devastating impacts of a natural or man-made disaster can compound a household's ability to recover and in fact can place those individuals at an even great gap or disadvantage prior to the event (Shannon Van Zandt, Texas A&M, Hazard Planning).

This county has an elevated score per this index for social vulnerability when comparing as a county to other counties in the state. Looking at the census tract level, the Coalgate area and eastern portion of the county have particularly higher scores for social vulnerability. Combine that with the tornados, as one physical hazard or event that occurs, people in these areas may have additional difficulties during an event due to transportation and family needs.

Recommendations for this county:

- Apply for funding develop a county hazard mitigation plan. Receive state and FEMA approval.
- Efforts to strengthen building codes related to tornadoes and natural disasters should be considered.
- Pursue funding for shelters. Planning for shelters from disaster events for multifamily, HUD and LIHTC units, in addition to all housing in the community should be incorporated with any effort to increase housing.