

# **Statement of Purpose**

In recent years public storm shelters have come under a lot of scrutiny, and many have come to the conclusion they do more harm than good. However, since not all residents have access to suitable shelter, and safety should be a basic right, it is in the interest of municipalities to look into all possible sheltering options. This idea motivates this planning study to determine the cost and benefit of a public storm shelter network in the city of Norman, Oklahoma.

# Background

- In 2013, Norman, Oklahoma closed down all its public shelters citing the following concerns:
  - Greater risk while travelling
  - Integrity of shelters against 200+ mph winds.
  - Overcrowding
  - Health concerns regarding pets
- Norman is located in a high risk area for tornadoes (see Figure 1) and has a vulnerable population (Cutter et al., 2003; see Figure 2)
- Community shelters may be the best way to keep the population safe
- It is possible to answer most of the concerns regarding public shelters:
- Shelters can be placed within 400 m of all buildings (5 min walk)
- Shelter capacity can be matched to the surrounding population
- Most modern shelters are capable of withstanding 200+ mph winds

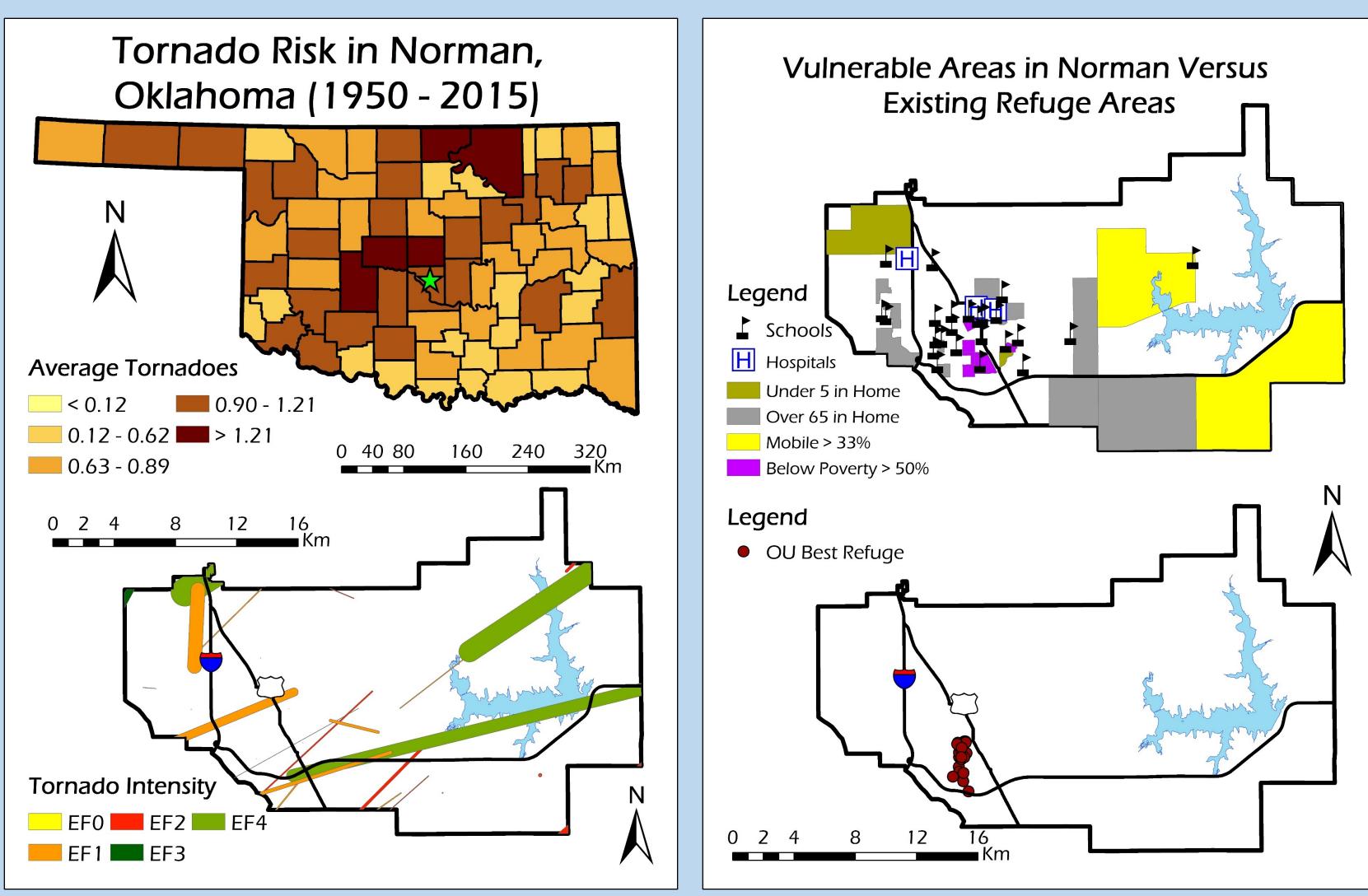


Figure 1. Annual tornado risk (top); Tornado paths by intensity (bottom).

# **Public Storm Shelters: A Plan for** Norman, Oklahoma Josh Hatzis

# Department of Geography and Environmental Sustainability, University of Oklahoma

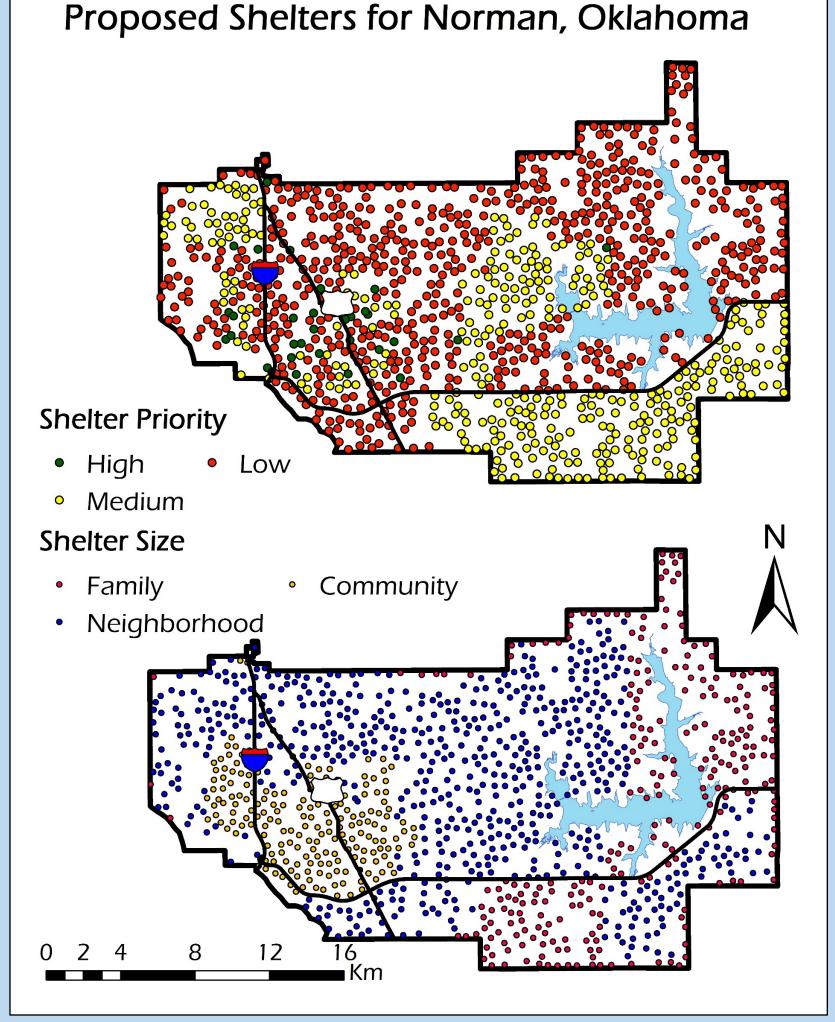


Figure 3. Proposed shelter locations by priority (top) and size (bottom)

Table 1 Shelter sizes and market cost

Size	Capacity	Cost Per Person	
Personal/Family	up to 16	\$	600.00
Neighborhood	16 to 200+	\$	700.00
Community	200 - 1500+	\$	1,000.00

Figure 2. Locations of vulnerable areas in Norman (top); Location of refuge areas at University of Oklahoma (bottom).

- Data Sources
- Tornado tracks for 1950 to 2015 (SPC, 2016)

- Shelter locations

- Shelter specifications
- Priority to build shelters

  - Low otherwise
  - method of Simmons and Sutter (2006).

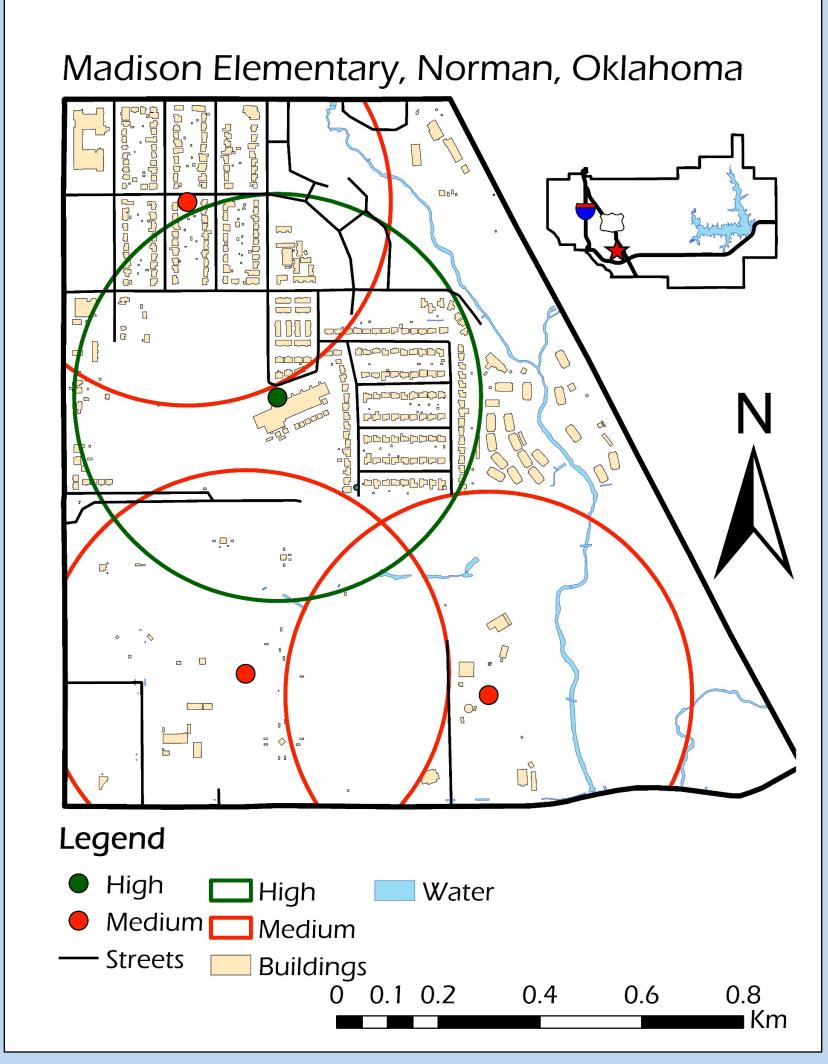


Figure 4. Shelter placement near Madison Elementary in Norman. Circles represent coverage areas for each shelter.

Table 2. Total cost for shelters Priority Cost 22,875,000.00 High 43,671,000.00 Medium S \$ 136,387,200.00 Low

# **Data and Methods**

Total

Norman Interactive Map data (City of Norman, 2016) Demographic data from the 2010 Census (MPC, 2016)

First guess was the center of a 800 x 800 m grid placed over Norman Final location was the mean center of the surrounding buildings. Additional shelters were placed at each school and hospital.

\$ 202,933,200.00

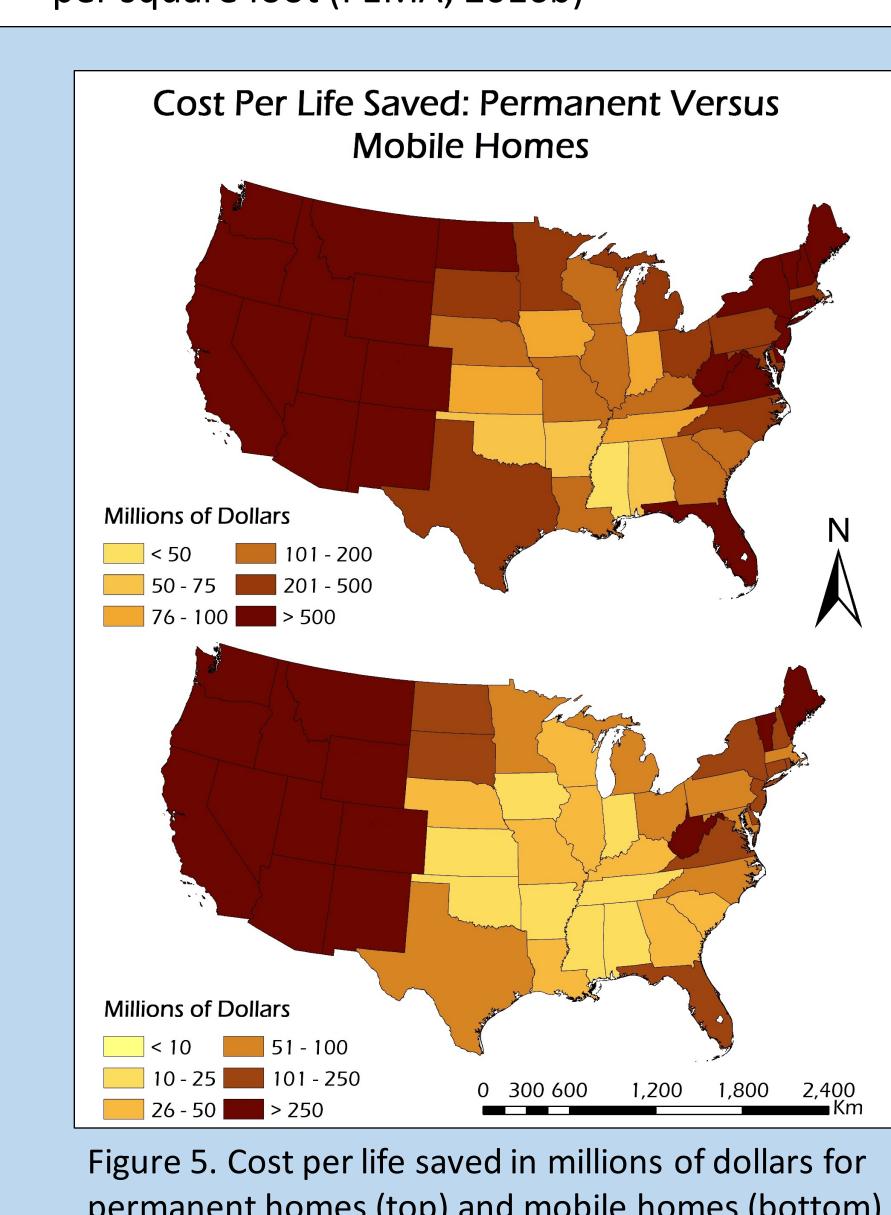
Capacity was based on the surrounding population Cost was based on capacity using the price estimates in Table 1.

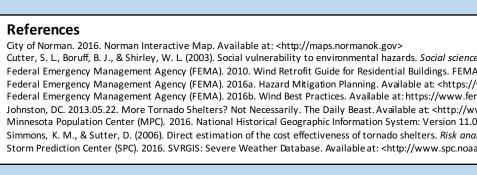
High for schools, hospitals, or mobile home parks Medium for other vulnerable populations

The cost per life saved for storm shelters was assessed following the

- million).

- Best practices involve new construction
- FEMA can cover up to 75% of approved personal or community storm shelter projects under their Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (FEMA, 2016a).
- It is usually cheaper to build a safe room in a new building than to retrofit an old one (FEMA, 2010).
- Increased push for better construction should reduce costs through competition (Johnston, 2013).
- New homes can withstand winds up to 120+ mph with the addition of metal connectors costing about \$0.50 per square foot (FEMA, 2016b)







## Results

• Even in a high risk location like Oklahoma the cost of a storm shelter exceeds the value of a statistical life (\$10

• Shelter locations (Figures 3 & 4) and total cost (Table 2) • The cost per life saved for storm shelters in Norman: Permanent Home: \$66.4 million • Mobile Home: \$16.4 million

## Discussion

Stand alone storm shelters are not economical

permanent homes (top) and mobile homes (bottom)

Cutter, S. L., Boruff, B. J., & Shirley, W. L. (2003). Social vulnerability to environmental hazards. Social science auarterly, 84(2), 242-2 ederal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2010. Wind Retrofit Guide for Residential Buildings. FEMA P-804. Available at: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1753-25045-2304/508versioncombined">https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1753-25045-2304/508versioncombined</a> 804.pdf> ederal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2016a. Hazard Mitigation Planning. Available at: <https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning.> Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2016b. Wind Best Practices. Available at: https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/142834 elters? Not Necessarily. The Daily Beast. Available at: <a href="http://www.thedailybeast.com/article">http://www.thedailybeast.com/article</a> Annesota Population Center (MPC). 2016. National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 11.0 [Database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. ht Simmons, K. M., & Sutter, D. (2006). Direct estimation of the cost effectiveness of tornado shelters. Risk analysis, 26(4), 945-954