



West Virginia Statewide HAZUS Level I Flood Analysis Project

BARBOUR COUNTY

WEST VIRGINIA

HAZUS-MH: FLOOD EVENT REPORT

100 Year Flood Scenario



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DISCLAIMER

Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region. The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using HAZUS loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific flood. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory data and flood hazard information.

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General Description of the Region

HAZUS is a regional multi-hazard loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS). The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The flood loss estimates provided in this report were based on a region that included 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

- West Virginia

Note:

Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties contained in the region.

The geographical size of the region is 341 square miles and contains 1,238 census blocks. The region contains over 6 thousand households and has a total population of 15,557 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County for the study region is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 8,754 buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,013 million dollars (2006 dollars). Approximately 97.09% of the buildings (and 84.41% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.



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General Building Stock

HAZUS estimates that there are 8,754 buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,013 million (2006 dollars). Table 1 and Table 2 present the relative distribution of the value with respect to the general occupancies by Study Region and Scenario respectively. Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by State and County.

**Table 1
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Study Region**

Occupancy	Exposure (\$1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	855,157	84.4%
Commercial	91,868	9.1%
Industrial	12,235	1.2%
Agricultural	3,083	0.3%
Religion	22,766	2.2%
Government	9,909	1.0%
Education	18,044	1.8%
Total	1,013,062	100.00%

**Table 2
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Scenario**

Occupancy	Exposure (\$1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	421,567	79.2%
Commercial	71,806	13.5%
Industrial	10,118	1.9%
Agricultural	2,355	0.4%
Religion	13,333	2.5%
Government	7,119	1.3%
Education	6,134	1.2%
Total	532,432	100.00%

Essential Facility Inventory

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 72 beds. There are 4 schools, 2 fire stations, 2 police stations and no emergency operation centers.



Flood Scenario Parameters

HAZUS used the following set of information to define the flood parameters for the flood loss estimate provided in this report.

Study Region Name:	BarbourCounty
Scenario Name:	100-YR
Return Period Analyzed:	100
Analysis Options Analyzed:	No What-Ifs



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General Building Stock Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 141 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 41% of the total number of buildings in the scenario. There are an estimated 15 buildings that will be completely destroyed. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS Flood technical manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

Occupancy	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		Substantially	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Commercial	0	0.00	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Education	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government	0	0.00	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Industrial	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
Religion	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Residential	0	0.00	4	3.08	58	44.62	19	14.62	34	26.15	15	11.54
Total	0		14		58		19		35		15	

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type

Building Type	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		Substantially	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Concrete	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ManufHousing	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	100.00
Masonry	0	0.00	3	9.68	15	48.39	4	12.90	7	22.58	2	6.45
Steel	0	0.00	4	80.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00
Wood	0	0.00	6	6.25	43	44.79	15	15.63	27	28.13	5	5.21



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Essential Facility Damage

Before the flood analyzed in this scenario, the region had hospital beds available for use. On the day of the scenario flood event, the model estimates that hospital beds are available in the region.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate	At Least Substantial	Loss of Use
Fire Stations	2	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Police Stations	2	2	0	0
Schools	4	2	0	0

If this report displays all zeros or is blank, two possibilities can explain this.

- (1) None of your facilities were flooded. This can be checked by mapping the inventory data on the depth grid.
- (2) The analysis was not run. This can be tested by checking the run box on the Analysis Menu and seeing if a message box asks you to replace the existing results.



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Induced Flood Damage

Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the flood. The model breaks debris into three general categories: 1) Finishes (dry wall, insulation, etc.), 2) Structural (wood, brick, etc.) and 3) Foundations (concrete slab, concrete block, rebar, etc.). This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

The model estimates that a total of 10,711 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Finishes comprises 37% of the total, Structure comprises 31% of the total. If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 428 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the flood.

Social Impact

Shelter Requirements

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the flood and the associated potential evacuation. HAZUS also estimates those displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 328 households will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 362 people (out of a total population of 15,557) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.



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Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the flood is 70.36 million dollars, which represents 14.65 % of the total replacement value of the scenario buildings.

Building-Related Losses

The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the flood. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the flood.

The total building-related losses were 67.98 million dollars. 2% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. The residential occupancies made up 40.84% of the total loss. Table 6 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Table 6: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates

(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<u>Building Loss</u>						
	Building	17.69	5.97	1.25	1.56	26.47
	Content	10.97	17.00	2.69	9.68	40.34
	Inventory	0.00	0.66	0.46	0.05	1.17
	Subtotal	28.66	23.62	4.41	11.29	67.98
<u>Business Interruption</u>						
	Income	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.12
	Relocation	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.07
	Rental Income	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04
	Wage	0.02	0.10	0.00	1.18	1.31
	Subtotal	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.21	1.53
<u>ALL</u>	Total	28.74	23.87	4.41	12.51	69.52



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Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

West Virginia
- Barbour



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Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

	Building Value (thousands of dollars)			
	Population	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
West Virginia				
Barbour	15,557	855,157	157,905	1,013,062
Total	15,557	855,157	157,905	1,013,062
Total Study Region	15,557	855,157	157,905	1,013,062

