

Community Coordination & Outreach (CCO) Meeting

Pocahontas County, West Virginia April 18, 2024



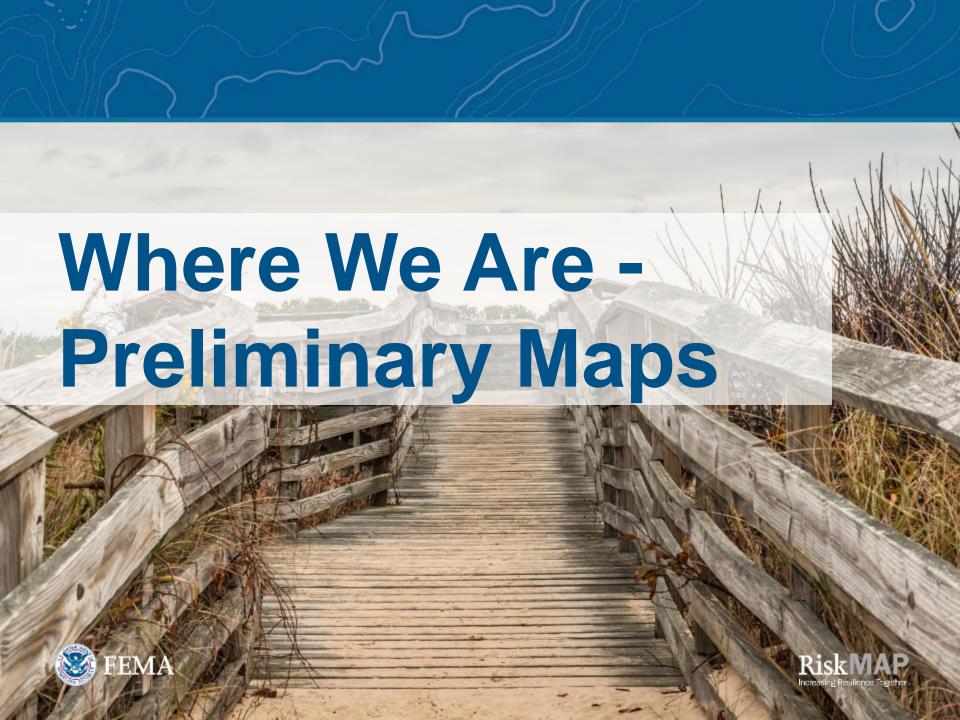
Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Where We Are Preliminary Maps
- Impacts
- Floodplain Management
- Public Outreach
- What You Should Do





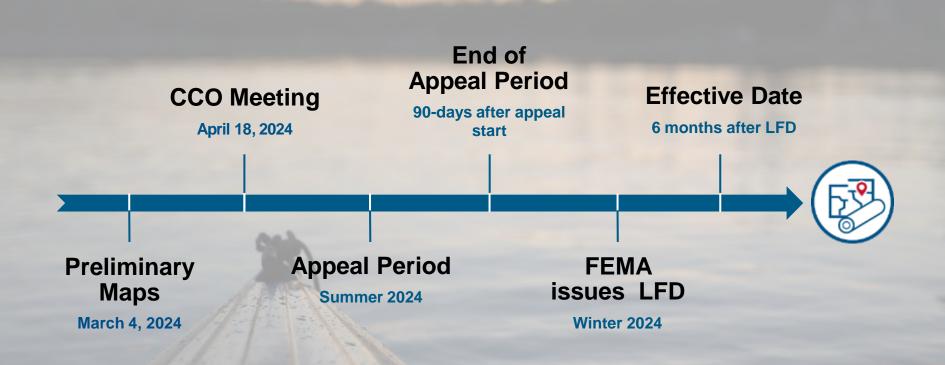




Timeline – Looking Back



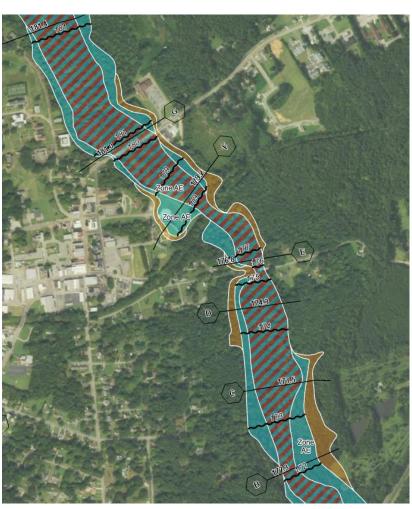
Timeline – Looking Forward



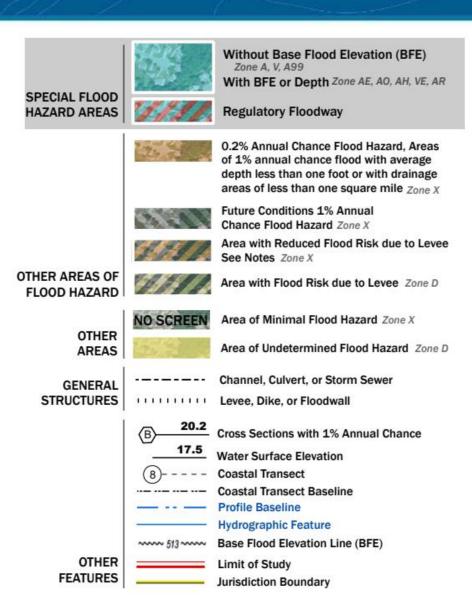
CCO: Community Coordination and Outreach

LFD: Letter of Final Determination

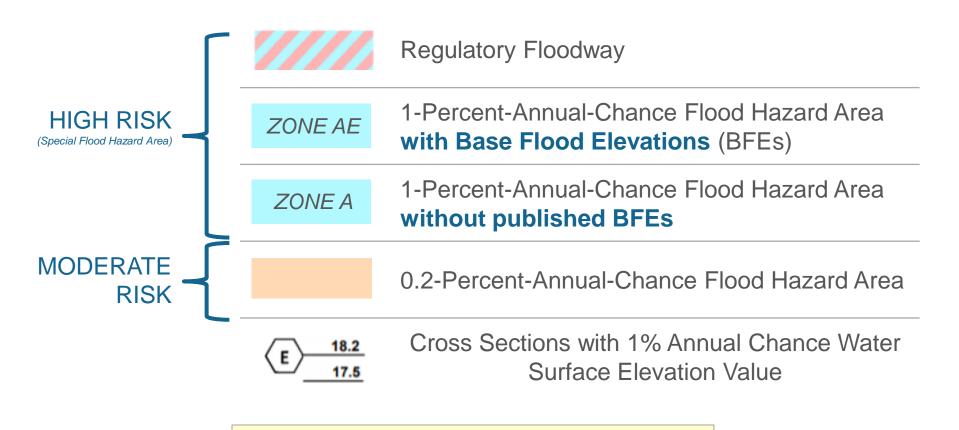
Floodplain Map Overview







Floodplain Map Overview

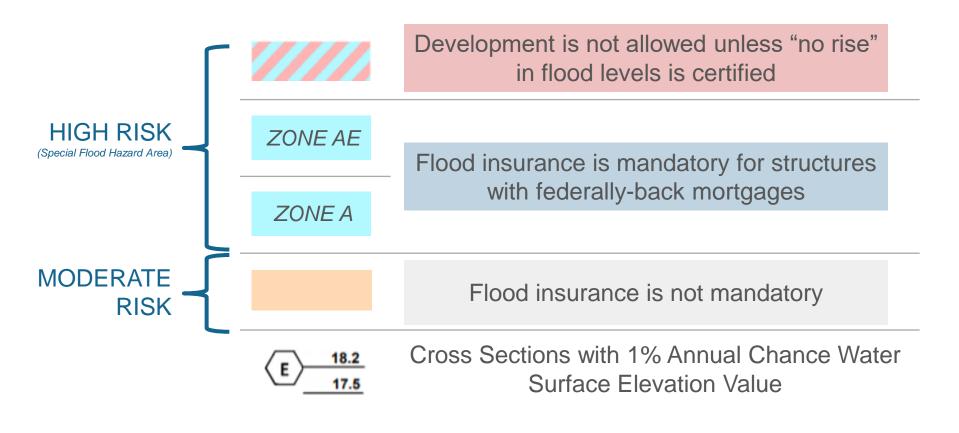






"The 100-Year Flood Zone Explained"

Floodplain Map Overview



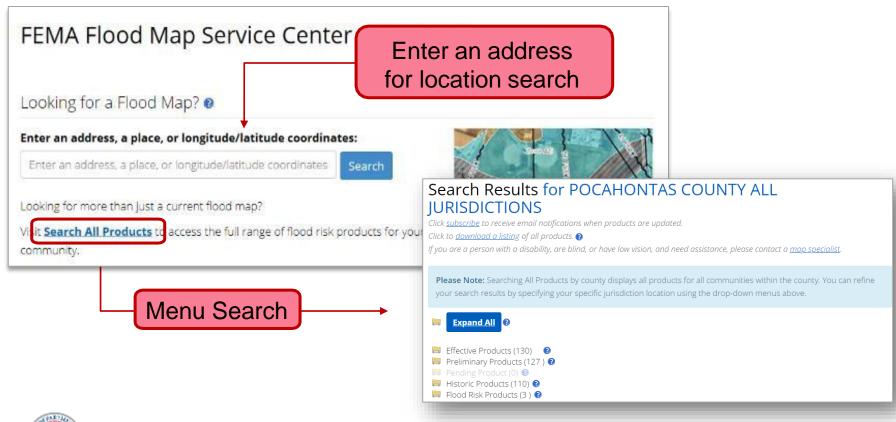
"The 100-Year Flood Zone Explained"





Where Can I Find My Flood Maps?

The FEMA Map Service Center (MSC) is the official public source for flood hazard information: https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home







National Flood Hazard Layer

Visit https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-hazard-layer-nfhl for multiple options to view and download NFHL data.

Accessing the National Flood Hazard Layer

Map Service Center

Access localized National Flood Hazard Layer data by searching FEMA's Map Service Center.

FEMA's Map Service Center 🗷

NFHL ArcGIS Viewer

Or you you may view, download, and print current local digital effective flood hazard data in an ArcGIS map.

NFHL Viewer 🗷

In the NFHL Viewer, you can use the address search or map navigation to locate an area of interest and the NFHL Print Tool to download and print a full Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or FIRMette (a smaller, printable version of a FIRM) where modernized data exists. Technical GIS users can also utilize a series of dedicated GIS web services that allow the NFHL database to be incorporated into websites and GIS applications. For more information on available services, go to the NFHL GIS Services User Guide.

You can also use the address search on the FEMA Flood Map Service Center (MSC) to view the NFHL data or download a FIRMette. Using the "Search All Products" on the MSC, you can download the NFHL data for a County or State in a GIS file format. This data can be used in most GIS applications to perform spatial analyses and for integration into custom maps and reports. To do so, you will need GIS or mapping software that can read data in shapefile format.

FEMA also offers a download of a KMZ (keyhole markup file zipped) file, which overlays the data in Google Earth™. For more information on using the data in Google Earth™. please see <u>Using the National Flood Hazard Layer Web Map Service (WMS) in Google Earth</u>™.

Draft National Flood Hazard Layer

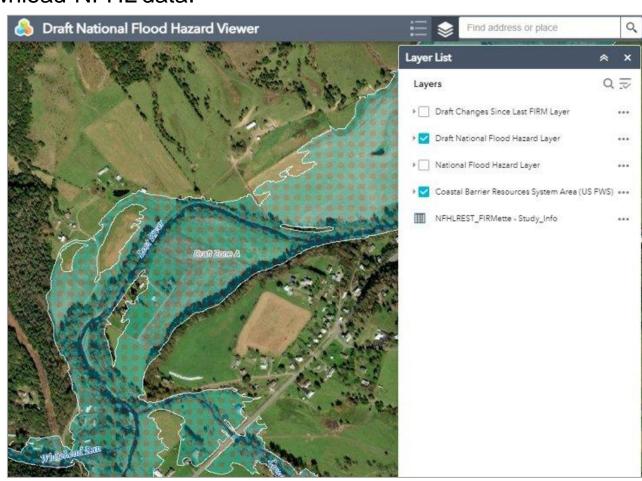
The <u>Draft National Flood Hazard Layer</u> is for early awareness of possible changes to regulatory flood map information. Until the data becomes effective and it appears in the National Flood Hazard Layer, the data cannot be used to rate flood insurance policies or enforce the federal mandatory purchase requirement.

Preliminary Flood Hazard Data

Preliminary flood hazard data provides the public an early look at their home or community's projected risk to flood hazards. Preliminary data may include new or revised Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Reports and FIRM Databases. New your community's preliminary flood hazard data.

Pending Flood Hazard Data

Pending flood hazard data provides the public an early look at their home or community's projected risk to flood hazards. Pending data may include new or revised Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Reports and FIRM Databases. Yiew your community's preliminary flood hazard data.



How Did the Floodplain Map Change?

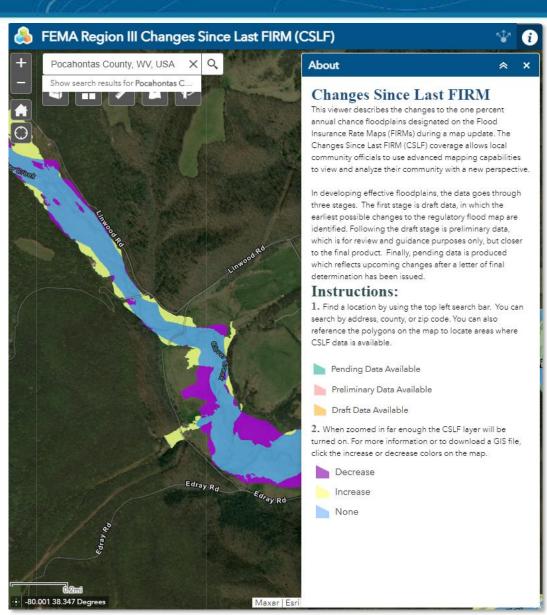
FEMA R3 Changes Since Last FIRM (CSLF) Viewer:

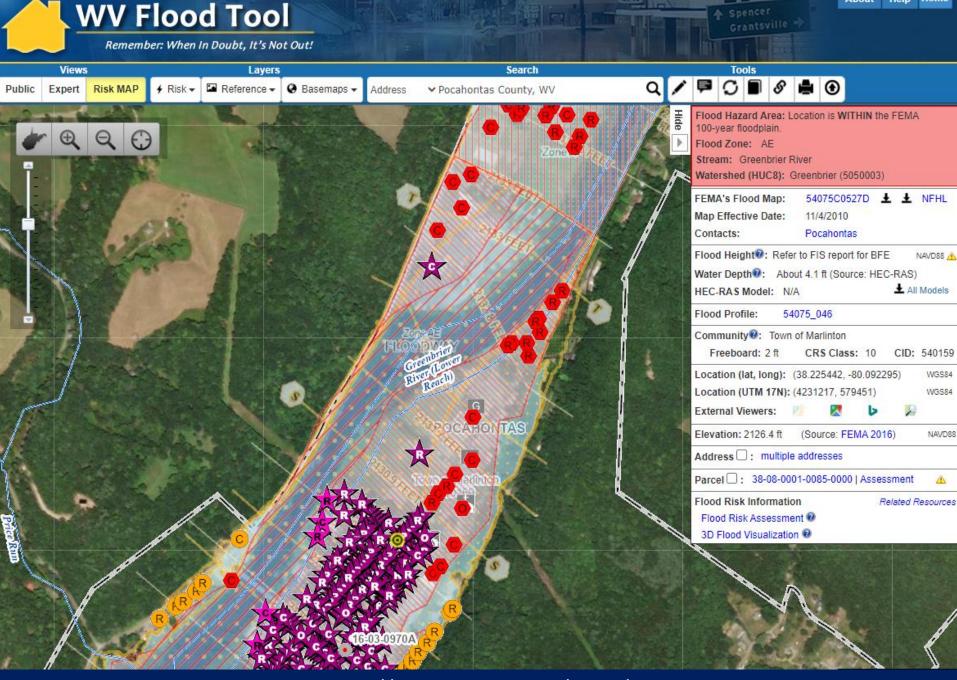
https://arcg.is/bz8SC0

- Change in Floodplain Extents:
- Purple Decrease
- Blue Still Floodplain
- Yellow Increase
- FEMA Flood Map Changes Viewer:

https://msc.fema.gov/fmcv

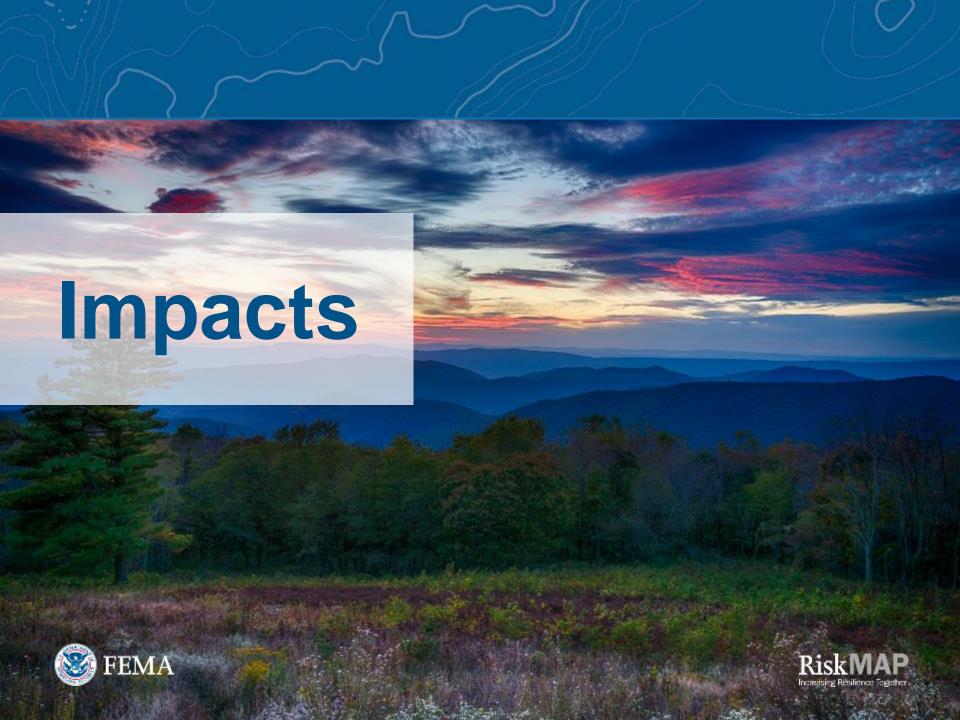






Help

Home



Study Recap: Pocahontas County

Hydrologic and Hydraulic Modeling and Mapping, including:

- ➤ Updated Detailed 'ZONE AE' Studies (80 miles), including Floodways and Field Survey
 - · Culvert/Bridge dimensions were measured, and supplemented with sketches & photographs
 - Surveyed cross-sections at selected locations, measured underwater channel morphology
- Model-backed Approximate 'ZONE A' Studies (442 miles)
 - USGS Regression equations used for the hydrology
 - Cross-sections generated from LiDAR used for hydraulics
 - Automated processes
 - Does not include information below normal water surface
 - No structures are modeled
- Utilization of high-res topographic data (for modeling and mapping)
 - West Virginia USGS QL2 LiDAR Project 2016
 - Light Detection and Ranging Data (LiDAR), 2020 West Virginia FEMA HQ Project Area
 - West Virginia FEMA R3 Northeast LiDAR 2016
 - West Virginia FEMA R3 South Central LiDAR Project

Significant Impacts Overview: Pocahontas County

Comparing the PRELIMINARY and EFFECTIVE flood data:

- The study led to moderate changes in Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extent. Changes are mostly related to Zone A hazards extending upstream of the previous study limits.
- > There are more buildings expected to be mapped into the SFHA than mapped out. About 380 structures are expected to be newly mapped into the regulatory floodplain, and 295 are expected to be mapped out.
 - Mapped In: Along the East Fork of the Greenbrier River near Barlow
 - > Mapped Out: Along Route 219 near Buckeye
- Most properties in the effective SFHA are not insured. Within the effective SFHA, there are about 907 structures and 118 National Flood Insurance Program policies. Countywide, there are 173 NFIP policies in force.

Significant Impacts Overview

- Compared to effective NFHL, widening and narrowing of the 1-percentannual-chance floodplain (SFHA) extent was observed throughout the county.
- > Extended study reaches (with drainage areas of 2 square mile and greater, and not on current effective FIRM) result in new properties within the SFHA.
- Most streams experienced both increases and decreases when comparing the computed model WSELs to the current regulatory base flood elevations.





Risk MAP (Pocahontas Co. Preliminary Flood Maps)

Risk Mapping (New Preliminary Flood Maps)

Understand Flood Map Changes (BFEs, Floodplains/Floodways)

Floodplain Building Counts

SFHA Building Changes and Outreach Letters

LOMAs (SFHA mapped out)

Risk Analysis (Risk Identification)

Large Floodplain Area (acres) and Length (miles)

Highest number of floodway structures

Higher Number of Critical Infrastructure/Essential Facilities and Community Assets

High Building Damage Losses

High Repetitive Loss Structures and Paid Claims

High Population Exposure

Risk Planning (Flood resiliency)

Swift Grant Funding for RL Structures

Preload Structures into FEMA SDE Software

Validate floodplain building inventory

Plan for Inundated Roads

Verify Buyout Properties

Apply for CRS status

Use stream gauge stages and ground elevation for emergency planning

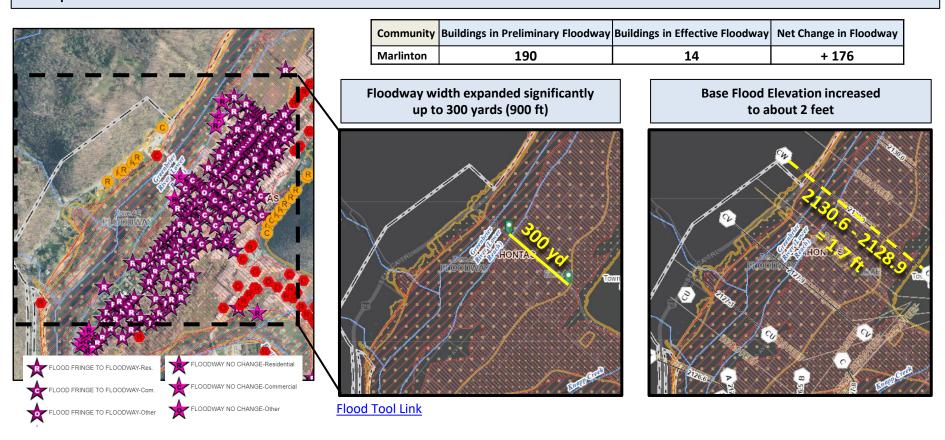
Publish Elevation Certificates on WV Flood Tool





Buildings in Preliminary FloodwayFloodway Increase in Marlinton

Buildings in the floodway channel of a stream or close to the flood source, will be subject to the greatest flood depths, highest velocities, and greatest debris potential.



Preliminary Floodplain Building Counts

COMMUNITY IDENTIFICATION					
Community Name	Community	Estimated	Estimated structures in	Estimated	Estimated
	Type	structures in	the preliminary flood	structures newly	structures newly
		the Community	high hazard area	mapped in	mapped out
Pocahontas	Incorporated				
County*		6,218	399	154	169
Durbin	Incorporated	187	14	9	2
Hillsboro	Incorporated	179	0		0
Marlinton**	Incorporated	673	371	43	29
	County	7,257	784	206	200

^{*} Unincorporated

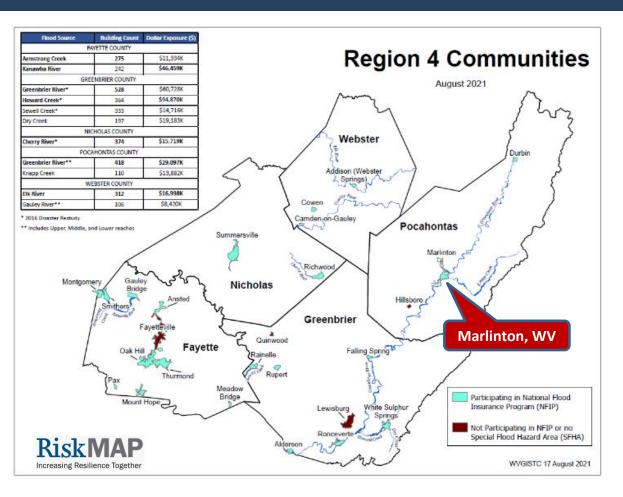
County Net Change in structures: +6

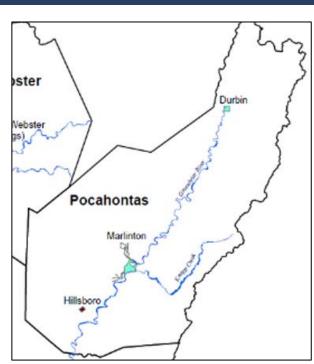
County Net Change in floodway structures: + 192



^{**} Marlinton has a total of 190 floodway structures, of which 176 were moved from floodplain fringe to floodway

Building Counts & Values by Rivers (2021)

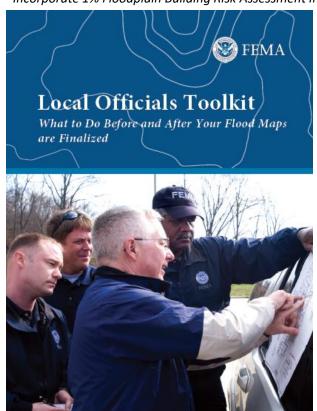




Top Rivers with highest building counts are **Greenbrier River** (418) and **Knapp Creek** (110).

SFHA Map Change Letters

Incorporate 1% Floodplain Building Risk Assessment Inventory into Mitigation and NFIP/CRS Management Activities



FEMA Region 3 Toolkit for New Flood Studies

City of White Sulphur Spring

Date: 10/14/2021

Dear SMITH JOHN:

White Sulphur Springs has 68 buildings being mapped into the SFHA

This letter is a test to show the use of mail merge are the SFHA copied the first two paragraphs from the Local Officials 1001Kit template and added the last two paragraphs for demonstration purposes.

A multi-year project to re-examine City of White Sulphur Springs's flood zones and develop detailed digital flood hazard maps has been completed. The new maps, also known as Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), were just released for public view. The new maps reflect current flood risk based on the latest data and a more accurate understanding of our area's topography. As a result, you and other property owners throughout GREENBRIER COUNTY will have up-to-date, Internet-accessible information about flood risk to your property.

How will these changes affect you?

Based on the new maps, your property is being mapped into a higher risk flood zone, known as the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). If you have a mortgage from a federally regulated lender and your property is in the SFHA, you are required by Federal law to carry flood insurance when these flood maps are put into effect. We recommend that you use this time to contact your insurance agent to get the most favorable rate and learn about options offered by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for properties being mapped into higher risk areas for the first time.

You can find your property on the WV Flood tool in one of two ways: first, you can go to the following link in a web browser: https://mapwv.gov/flood/map/?wkid=102100&x=-8939196.678447664&y=4550352.316266677&l=13&v=2">https://mapwv.gov/map and enter your address, 177 PATTERSON ST, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WV, 24986, in the search bar.

Your property is within the Howard Creek flood zone and has a flood depth of 1.0 feet. Its FIRM status is Pre-FIRM.

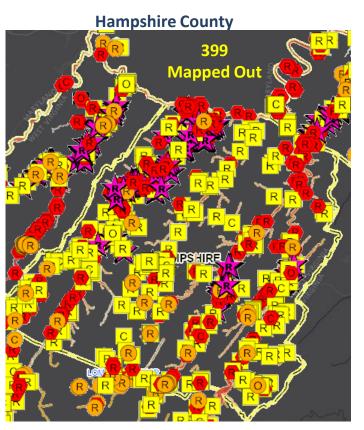
Mail Merge Template for SFHA Mapped-in Structures

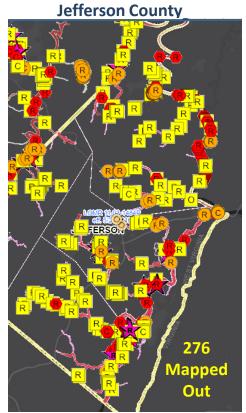
Counties which recently sent outreach letters to homeowners:

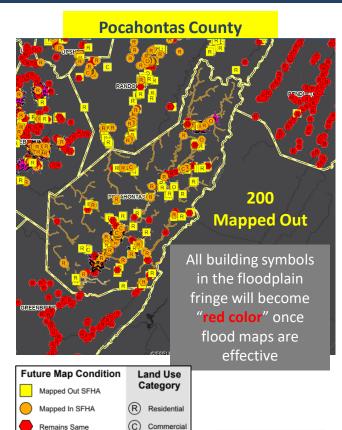
- Hardy County
 Risk MAP
- Kanawha County -Elk River PMR
- Greenbrier County Risk MAP



Building SFHA Change (LiDAR LOMAs)



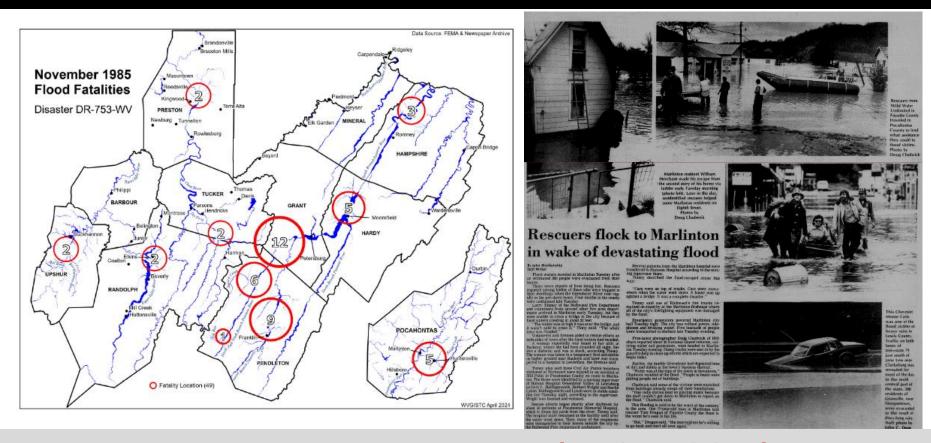




O Other

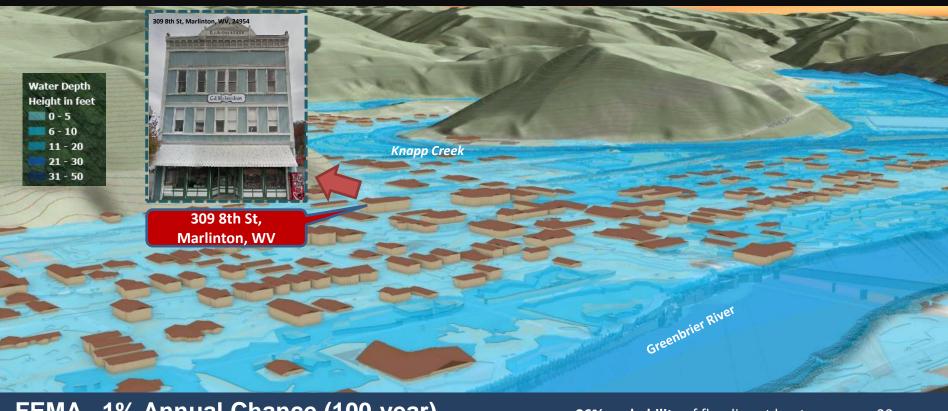
★ Floodway

Historical Flood Research (Marlinton, WV)



November 1985 Flood (47 fatalities)

Site Hazard Study (Marlinton)

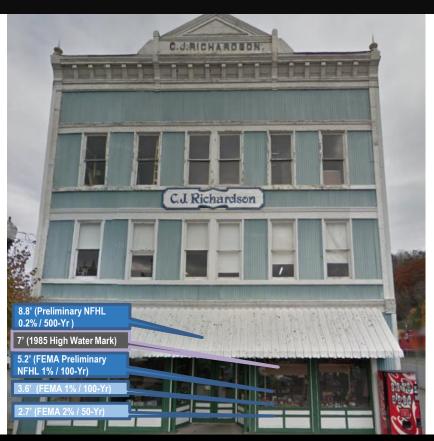


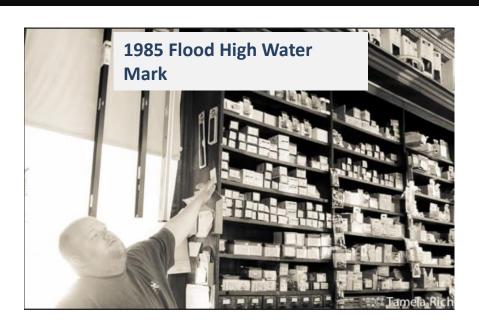
FEMA 1% Annual Chance (100-year)

26% probability of flooding at least once over 30 years

Community Scale Flood Visualization

Site Hazard Study (Marlinton)





309 8th St, Marlinton, WV,

Building: <u>38-08-0003-0023-</u>

emmercial Structure built in 1900

Building Scale Visualization

Supplemental Risk Assessment Pocahontas County

Among Top 10% **First Rank**

Rankings done separately for counties, unincorporated areas, and 229 incorporated places

Indicators	Pocahontas County	Pocahontas Unincorporated Area	Marlinton	Durbin	State
Floodplain Characteristics					
Floodplain Area (Acres)	10,641	10,089	494	58	528,635
Floodplain Area Ratio	1.8%	1.7%	31.5%	15.8%	3.4%
Floodplain Length (Miles)	513	503	N/A	N/A	16,059
Maximum Flood Depth (Feet)	9.2	9.2	9.0	6.7	38.7
Median Flood Depth (Feet)	3.4	2.1	4.0	1.4	2.0
Building Counts					
Total Community/County Structures	7,257	6,218	673	187	1,118,761
Buildings in High-Risk Floodplains	984	568	400	16	98,119
Building Ratio in Floodplain	13.6%	9.1%	59.4%	8.6%	8.8%
Building Density in Floodplain (Buildings/Acres)	0.09	0.05	0.81	0.28	0.19
Buildings "Mapped In" SFHA	206	154	43	9	13,267
Buildings "Mapped Out" SFHA	200	169	29 1	2	15,509
Net Change in SFHA	+ 6	- 15	+ 14	+ 7	- 2,242
Puildings in Proliminary Floodysov Total Special Flood Hazard Area (aSFHA) – [Open water lakes > 10 acres] – [J	200	113	100	2	0 637

Notes:

Modified Floodplain Area: Total Special Flood Hazard Area (aSFHA) – [Open water lakes > 10 acres] – [Large rivers bank-to-bank > 500 ft.] – [Federal lands > 10 acres] Floodplain Length Breakdown: Pocahontas County → Detailed: 17.2%, Approximate: 57.2%, Advisory: 25.7% Pocahontas Unincorporated Area → Detailed: 16.2%, Approximate: 57.7%, Advisory: 26.1%

Marlinton → Detailed: 68.6%, Approximate: 28.4%, Advisory: 3.0% Durbin → Detailed: 100%, Approximate: 0%, Advisory: 0%

Net Change in Floodway +1 +338 + 235 + 58 + 176

Supplemental Risk Assessment...Pocahontas County

Among Top 10%

Rankings done separately for counties, unincorporated areas, and 229 incorporated places

Indicators	Pocahontas County	Pocahontas Unincorporated Area	Marlinton	Durbin	State
Building Characteristics					
Median Building Value in Floodplain	\$32,550	\$33,400	\$32,300	\$21,600	\$38,200
Residential Count Ratio in Floodplain	84.1%	91.0%	74.8%	75.0%	88.5%
Mobile Homes Ratio of Single-Family Dwellings in Floodplain	15.1%	18.8%	8.1%	25.0%	27.5%
One-Story Ratio in Floodplain	72.3%	84.5%	55.0%	70.6%	83.9%
Buildings with Basement Ratio in Floodplain	14.8%	9.2%	23.3%	5.9%	24.8%
Pre-FIRM Ratio in Floodplain	77.2%	69.6%	88.1%	75.0%	70.1%
Critical Infrastructure					
Essential Facilities	6	0	5	1	489
Roads Inundated (Miles)	113.3	97.5	14.5	1.3	6,503
Inundated Roads Ratio	4.9%	4.4%	22.8%	13.1%	6.0%
Community Assets					
ti Historical Community Assets	10	6	4	0	2,758
Non-Historical Community Assets	24	9	13	2	2,093

Notes:

Essential Facilities identificate values and ratios carbuildings in High-Risk Florence Pocahontas County → in

Marlinton → in Effective: 357, in Advisory: 43

Durbin → in Effective: 7, in Advisory: 9

Pre-FIRM Ratio in Floodplain also includes Post-FIRM regulated to Pre-FIRM (Mapped into SFHA).

Supplemental Risk Assessment... Pocahontas County

Among Top 10%	Indicators	Pocahontas County	Pocahontas Unincorporated Area	Marlinton	Durbin	State
Rankings done	People / Social					
separately for counties,	Population Residing in Floodplain Ratio	26.7%	14.9%	85.6%	11.3%	11.1%
unincorporated	Displaced Population Ratio	21.2%	10.4%	76.0%	4.1%	6.6%
areas, and 229 incorporated	Population in Need of Short-Term Shelter	340	137	201	2	22,930
places	WV SVI	70.4%	74.1%	60.4%	40.5%	N/A
	Estimated / Previous Damage					
	Building Flood Loss Ratio	8.5%	10.1%	7.6%	8.1%	8.6%
	Substantial Damage Count	53	34	16	3	6,493
	Substantial Damage Count Ratio	5.4%	6.0%	4.0%	18.8%	6.6%
	Minus Rated (>1ft) Post-FIRM Count Ratio	7.3%	8.6%	5.8%	0.0%	4.8%
	Median Building Damage Value (>= \$1K)	\$7,756	\$8,759	\$7,109	\$5,600	\$7,657
	Total Number of Claims since 1978	745	155	585	5	27,880
Notes:	Total Paid Claims since 1978	\$15,696K	\$2,209K	\$13,448K	\$39K	\$368,292K
WV SVI , between 0 to 10	Number of Repetitive Losses	280	28	252	0	9,716

High School Diploma Ratio, Population Change, Median Housing Value, and Mobile Homes as percentage of housing units

Population estimation models based on the building inventory in 1%-annual-chance (100-year) floodplain and Census Bureau's 2021 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

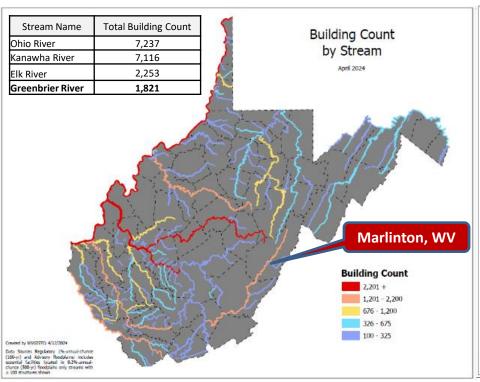
Substantial Damage: Estimated damage of equal to or greater than 50% of building value before the event

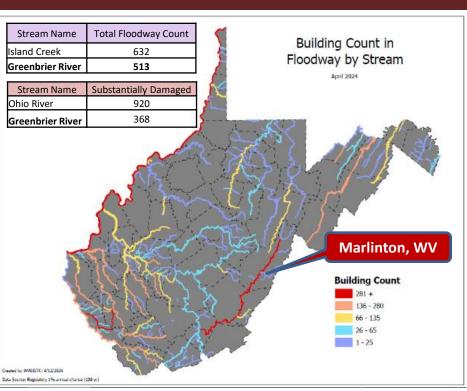
Minus Rated (>1ft): The first flood level more than 1 ft below the base flood elevation (BFE)

Post-FIRM: Constructed after community's initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) date

Repetitive Loss: NFIP-insured structure that has had at least 2 paid flood losses of more than \$1,000 each, in any 10-year period since 1978

Greenbrier River (Building Counts)





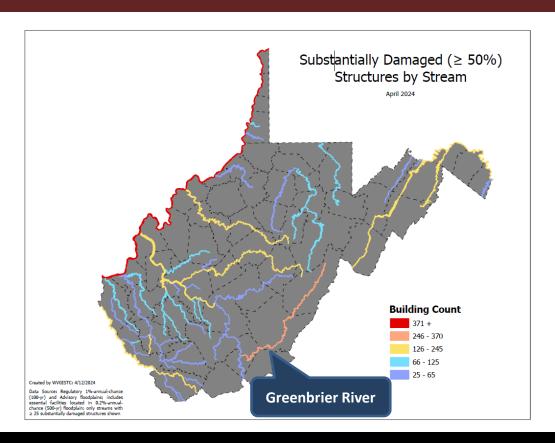
Buildings in SFHA

Flood Risk Indicators

Buildings in Floodway

Statewide Stream Scale

Greenbrier River (Substantial Damage Loss Estimates)



Stream Name	Substantially Damaged Building Count		
Ohio River	920		
Greenbrier River	368		
Kanawha River	243		
Potomac River	206		
South Branch Potomac River	171		
Island Creek	168		
Coal River	163		
Cacapon River	158		
Elk River	158		
Tug Fork	136		
LIttle Kanawha River	126		
Pond Fork	119		
Pocatalico River	110		
Cheat River	104		
Buckhannon River	100		

Flood Risk Indicator: Substantial Damage

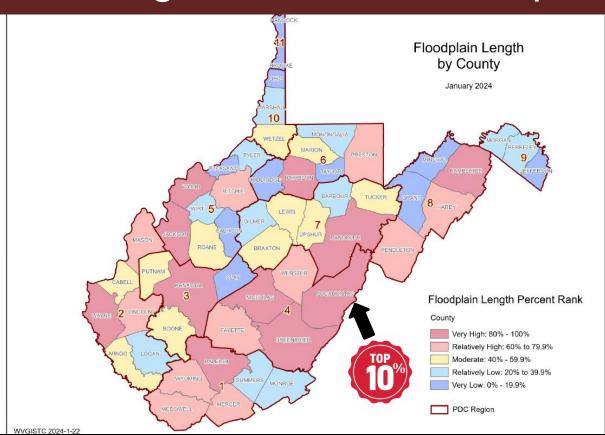
Statewide Stream Scale

Risk Indicator. High Amount of Floodplain Miles

Floodplain Miles

Total Length in Miles of Flood Zones

Flood Risk



Pocahontas County

Larger
jurisdictions and
unincorporated
areas of the
county must be
vigilant in
monitoring and
permitting new
development for
an expansive
geographic area
that includes a
large amount
floodplain
area/miles.

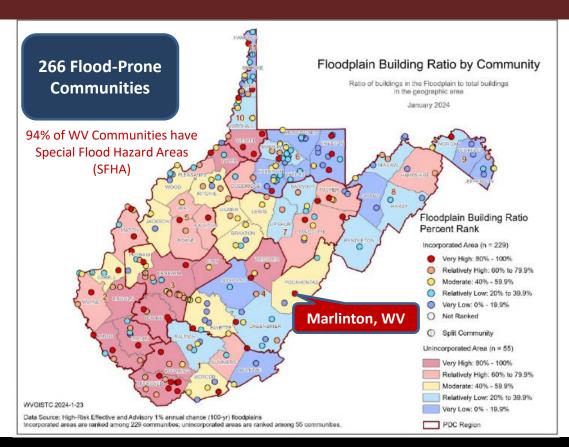
County Scale

Risk Indicator: Floodplain Building Ratio (Marlinton)

Floodplain Building Ratio

Ratio of building in floodplain to total buildings in Marlinton

Flood Risk



Community Scale

Risk Indicators: (Marlinton)



Top 10% rankings among 229

Floodplain Characteristics

High percentage of community in in flood zone

Building Counts

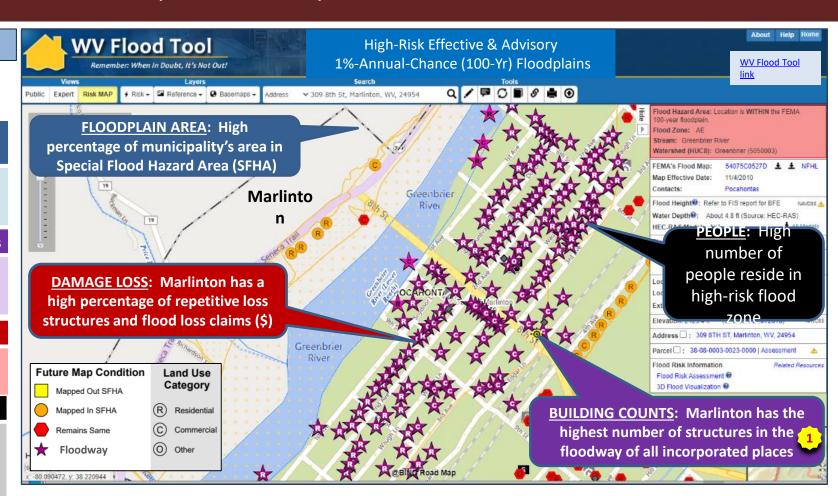
High building counts in SFHA and floodway

Damage Loss \$

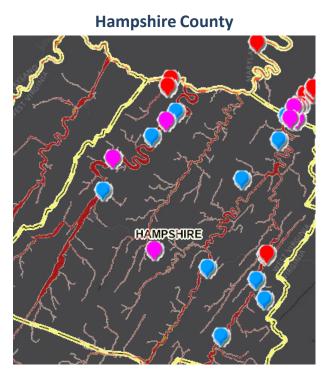
High percentage of previous

People

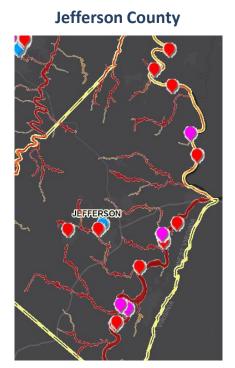
Many residents displaced from major flood event



Risk Indicator. Repetitive Loss Structures (Mapped)



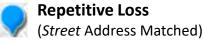




Repetitive Loss
(Site Address Matched)









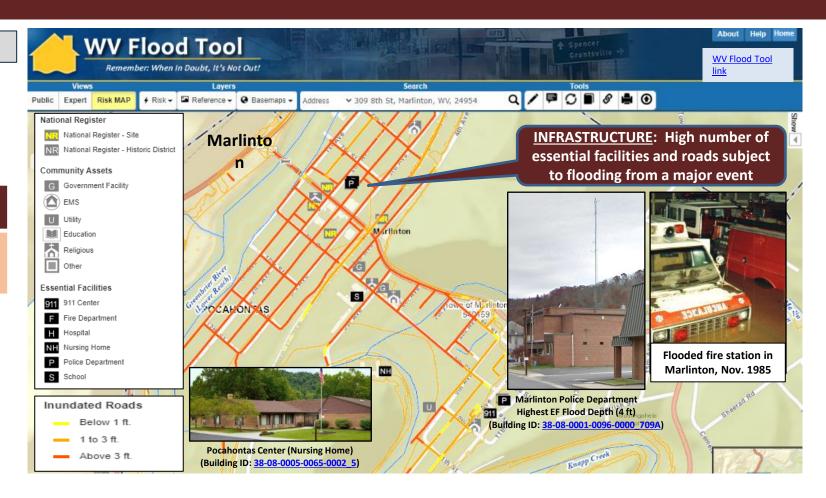
Risk Indicators: Critical Infrastructure (Marlinton)



Top 10% rankings among 229 incorporated places

Critical Infrastructure

High number of essential facilities & flooded roads



Risk Indicators: Community Assets (Marlinton)



Top 10% rankings among 229 incorporated places

Community Assets

High number of non-historical community assets



Significant Structures Types & Rationale

Essential Facilities













Police Station

Fire Station

E-911 Dispatch

School

Hospital

Nursing Home

- Essential Facilities provide emergency services during a flood.
- Hospitals and nursing homes with immobile patients are particularly susceptible to flooding. Schools often serve as refuges during floods.
- Communities need to establish emergency protocols to maintain critical services amidst a flood.

Flooded fire station in Marlinton, Nov. 1985

Community Assets: Non-Historical Historical











Utility



National Register

- Religious Organization
- Educational Building
- **Emergency Medical** Services
 - Government Building

- Historical Structure
- Non-Historical buildings such as churches often serve as emergency shelters during floods. Flooding can disrupt critical community lifelines including safety, water, shelter, health, and energy.
- Historical assets often have significant cultural value. Besides, It may affect insurance premiums for these assets and eligibility for government funding for flood mitigation.

Risk Indicator. High Number of Essential Facilities

						FLOOD ZONE BREAKDOWN				
COMMUNITY		ESSENTIAL FACILITIES					1%-Annual-Chance 0.2%		High & Moderate Risk	
						(100-yr) Floodplain		(500-yr)	Thigh a Wioderate Nisk	
	Police Station	Fire Station	911 Center	School	Nursing Home	Preliminary Floodway	High-Risk 100-Yr Floodplain	Moderate-Risk 500-Yr Floodplain	Total in 100 & 500-Yr Floodplains	
Durbin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Marlinton	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	
All district the state of the								Rank among incorporated places: 7		

Marlinton

TOP

10

Among the essential facilities in Marlinton 4 are more vulnerable: 1 School, 1 Nursing Home, 2 in Floodway (Fire & Police Stations)



Marlinton Police Department Highest EF Flood Depth (4 ft) (Building ID: 38-08-0001-0096-0000 709A)

- Marlinton Volunteer Fire Department and Marlinton Police Department mapped from flood fringe to floodway
- Pocahontas Center (NH) and Pocahontas County 911 Center mapped from 100-yr to 500-yr
- Pocahontas County Sheriffs Office mapped out high- & moderate-risk floodplains



Marlinton Elementary School (Building ID: 38-08-0005-0009-0000 926)



Pocahontas Center (Nursing Home)
(Building ID: 38-08-0005-0065-0002 5)



Risk Indicator. High Number of Community Assets

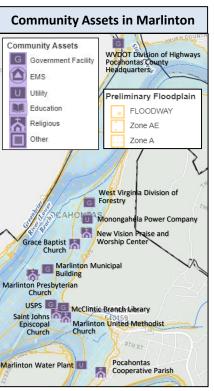
COMMUNITY	NON-HIS	TORICAL COMI ASSETS	MUNITY	Total Non- Historical	HISTORICAL COMMUNITY ASSETS		Total Historical	
* Unincorporated area	Religious	Government	Utility	Community Assets	National Register	In Historic Districts Older than 1930	Community Assets	
Pocahontas County*	7	2	0	9	1	5	6	
Durbin	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
Marlinton	6	5	2	13	4	0	4	
	-	Ma	rlinton	Rank: 9		-	Rank: 29	

Pocahontas County Courthouse and Jail mapped out











Among the community assets in Marlinton 10 are more vulnerable (in Floodway or Depths >= 3 ft)



USPS in Marlinton Highest Non-Hist. CA Depth (4.8 ft) (Building ID: 38-08-0005-0006-0000 819)

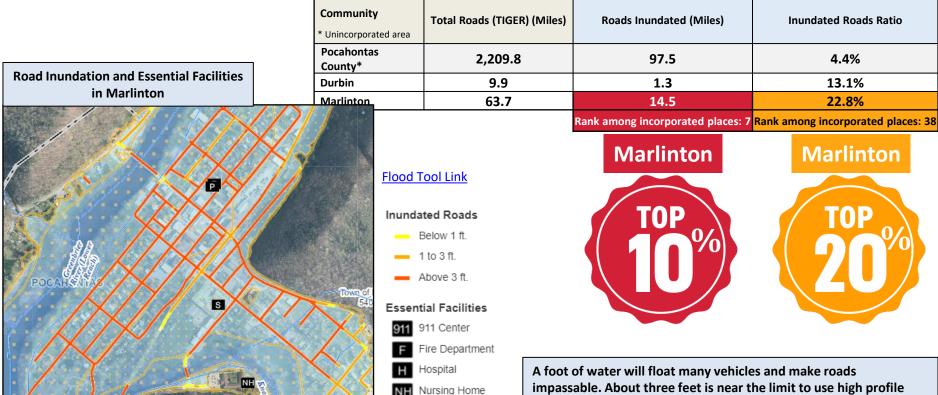


Marlinton Opera House Highest Hist. CA Depth (4.7 ft) & Value (\$148K) (Building ID: 38-08-0002-0159-0000 818)



Marlinton Water Plant Highest Non-Hist. CA Value (\$8.9M) (Building ID: 38-08-0005-0088-0000_1002) Value source inflation adjustment to 2021

Risk Indicator. Roads Inundated



Police Department

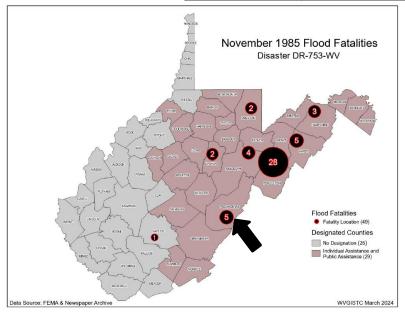
School

impassable. About three feet is near the limit to use high profile vehicles to perform high water rescues and instead boats and helicopters are required to perform rescues.

Risk Indicator. Population Exposure

Community * Unincorporated area	Population	Population Residing in High-Risk Flood Zones	Population Residing in Floodplain Ratio	Estimated Displaced Population	Displaced Population Ratio	Estimated Population in Need of Short-Term Shelter
Pocahontas County*	6,255	930	14.9%	648	10.4%	137
Durbin	293	33	11.3%	12	4.1%	2
Marlinton	1,329	1,138	85.6%	1,010	76.0%	201
	_	Rank among	Rank among	Rank among	Rank among	Rank among
		incorporated places: 9	incorporated places: 8	incorporated places: 8	incorporated places: 6	incorporated places: 7



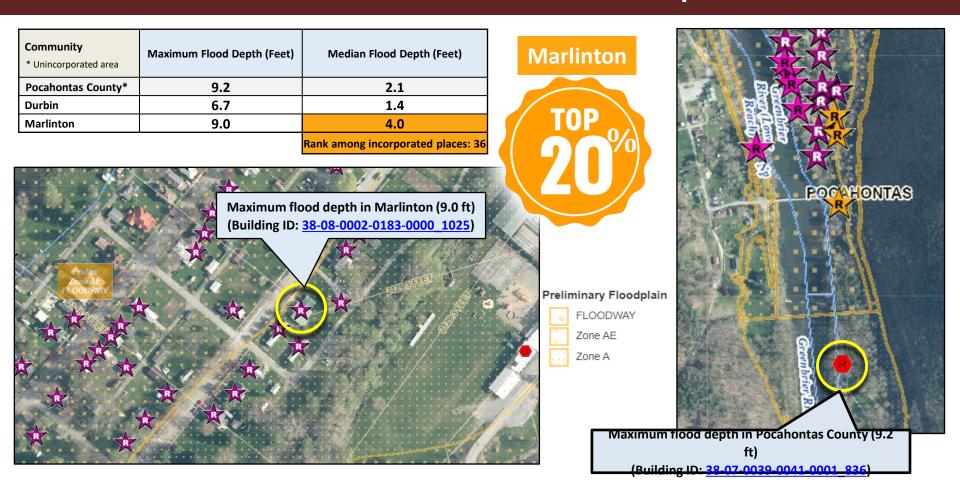






Nov. 1985

Risk Indicator. Maximum Flood Depths



Preload Structures into SDE Software

Incorporate 1% Floodplain Building Risk Assessment Inventory into Mitigation and NFIP/CRS Management Activities

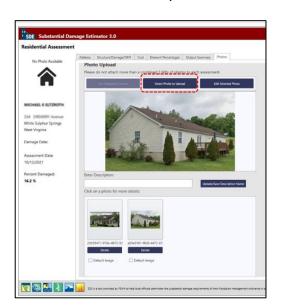
STEP 1: Community **preloads Floodplain Properties** into FEMA's **Substantial Damage Estimator**software





Hampshire County has 1,111 Structures (both effective and preliminary floodplains) that can be uploaded

STEP 2: Community performs practice **Substantial Damage Assessments** for Residential and Non-Residential Properties



SDE Upload Files and Instructions

Verify Building Risk Assessments

Verify
Primary
Structure
s for High
Depths

Verify Lowest Floor Elevation

Verify
Foundation
&
Basement
Types

Use Building-Level (BL) Tables to identify Most Vulnerable Structures

- Statewide BLRA (GIS)
- BLRA County Tables organized by region
- <u>BLRA Data Extract Tables</u>: High Building Value, High Damage Loss, <u>High Minus</u>
 <u>Ratings</u>
- <u>BLRA Statewide Top Lists</u>: Building Value, Flood Depth, Damage Loss \$, Damage Loss %, Minus Rated, Mitigated Structures
- Risk Indicator Matrices: Exposure and Damage Loss Matrices of Risk Indicators









Publish Elevation Certificates to WV Flood Tool



Plan for Inundated Road Impacts

Why Water Depth Matters



~1 Foot

Response focused on those who need additional assistance



~3 Feet

Near the limit to use High Profile Vehicles to perform high water rescues



~6 Feet

Boats and helicopters now required to perform high water rescues



~9 Feet

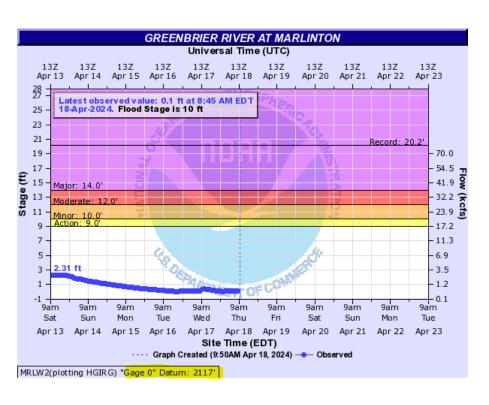
1st Floors completely inundated

"How many helicopters, boats, and high profile vehicles and where to send them"

— Texas State Operations Center

National Weather Service's West Gulf River Forecast Center in Fort Worth Texas

Plan with Stream Gauges and Flood Tool





https://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=rlx&gage=mrlw2

Plan with Stream Gauges and Flood Tool



WV Flood Tool (use 1-ft. ground elevation contours or displayed elevation value in query results panel)

Risk MAP (Pocahontas Co. Preliminary Flood Maps)

Risk Mapping (New Preliminary Flood Maps)

Understand Flood Map Changes (BFEs, Floodplains/Floodways)

Floodplain Building Counts

SFHA Building Changes and Outreach Letters

LOMAs (SFHA mapped out)

Risk Analysis (Risk Identification)

Large Floodplain Area (acres) and Length (miles)

Highest number of floodway structures

Higher Number of Critical Infrastructure/Essential Facilities and Community Assets

High Building Damage Losses

High Repetitive Loss Structures and Paid Claims

High Population Exposure

Risk Planning (Flood resiliency)

Swift Grant Funding for RL Structures

Preload Structures into FEMA SDE Software

Validate floodplain building inventory

Plan for Inundated Roads

Verify Buyout Properties

Apply for CRS status

Use stream gauge stages and ground elevation for emergency planning

Publish Elevation Certificates on WV Flood Tool

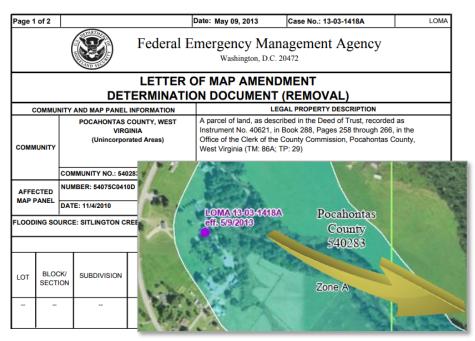




LOMCs and SOMAs

Preliminary Summary of Maps Actions (SOMA)

- Now available with preliminary maps
- Identifies previously issued Letter of Map Change (LOMCs) and how those determinations are impacted by the new mapping effort





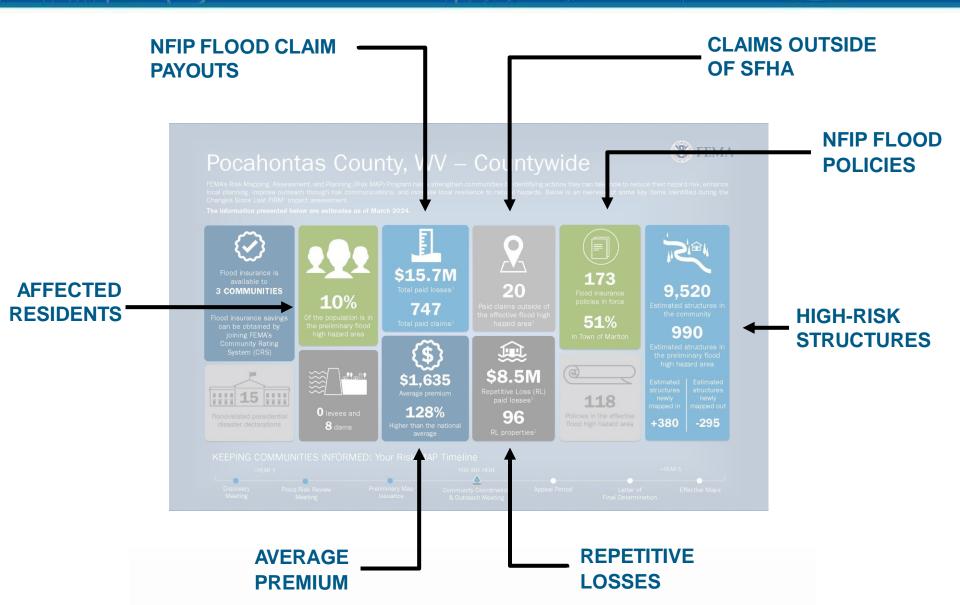


2A. LOMCs on Revised Panels

LOMC	Case No. Date Issued		Project Identifier	Original Panel	Current Panel
LOMA	09-03-0849A	04/07/2009	RIVERFRONT SUBDIV OF SENECA ESTATES, LDT., LOT 7	54075C0137C	54075C0517E
LOMA	10-03-1284A	07/08/2010	BUILDING I- BARN, II- HOUSE, III- RESTAURANT, IV- MOTEL	54075C0285C	54075C0285E
LOMA	11-03-2247A	08/23/2011	TAX PARCEL 56-11 HC 64 BOX 149	54075C0610D	54075C0610E
LOMA	12-03-1791A	10/04/2012	ROUTE 28	54075C0410D	54075C0410E
LOMA	13-03-1418A	05/09/2013	MAP NO. 86A, PARCEL NO. 29 ROUTE 28	54075C0410D	54075C0410E









Pocahontas County, WV – Countywide

FEMA's Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) Program helps strengthen communities by identifying actions they can take now to reduce their hazard risk, enhance local planning, improve outreach through risk communications, and increase local resilience to natural hazards. Below is an overview of some key items identified during the Changes Since Last FIRM¹ impact assessment.

The information presented below are estimates as of March 2024.



Flood insurance is available to

3 COMMUNITIES

Flood insurance savings can be obtained by joining FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS)





10%

Of the population is in the preliminary flood high hazard area



0 levees and

8 dams



\$15.7M

Total paid losses²

747

Total paid claims²

\$1,635

Average premium

128%

Higher than the national

average



20

Paid claims outside of the effective flood high hazard area²



\$8.5M

Repetitive Loss (RL) paid losses²

96

RL properties²

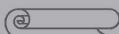


173

Flood insurance policies in force

51%

In Town of Marlton



118

Policies in the effective flood high hazard area



9,520

Estimated structures in the community

990

Estimated structures in the preliminary flood high hazard area

Estimated structures newly mapped in Estimated structures newly

+380

mapped out

-295

KEEPING COMMUNITIES INFORMED: Your Risk MAP Timeline

R 1 YOU ARE HE





Unincorporated Areas/Pocahontas County, WV

KNOW YOUR RISK (The information presented below are estimates as of March 2024. Flood Insurance Rate Map. Since 1978.)





10/17/1989 Initial FIRM1 date

11/4/2010 Effective FIRM date



Total paid losses²

155

Total paid claims²



Flood insurance policies in force

46

Policies in the effective flood high hazard area



Flood-related countywide presidential disaster declarations



8,560

Estimated structures in the community

585

Estimated structures in the preliminary flood high hazard area

Estimated structures newly mapped in

Estimated structures newly mapped out

+310 -260

5%

Of the population is in the preliminary flood high hazard area



19%

Of households spend 30% or more of their income on housing



Paid claims outside of the effective flood high

hazard area2

Repetitive Loss (RL) paid losses2

RL properties²

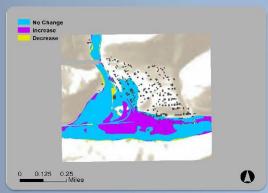
KEEPING COMMUNITIES INFORMED: Your Risk MAP Timeline

Final Determination



Town of Durbin/Pocahontas County, WV

KNOW YOUR RISK (The information presented below are estimates as of March 2024. * Flood Insurance Rate Map. * Since 1978.)





8/24/1984 Initial FIRM¹ date

11/4/2010 Effective FIRM date



Flood insurance policies in force

Policies in the effective flood high hazard area



Flood-related countywide presidential disaster declarations



Estimated structures in the community

Estimated structures in the preliminary flood high hazard area

Estimated newly mapped in

Estimated structures newly mapped out

+15

-0

3%

Of the population is in the preliminary flood high hazard area



Of households spend 30% or more of their income on housing



Paid claims outside of the effective flood high hazard area2



Total paid claims²

Repetitive Loss (RL)

paid losses²

RL properties²

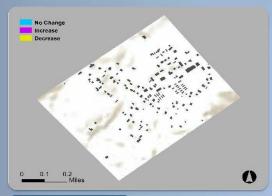
KEEPING COMMUNITIES INFORMED: Your Risk MAP Timeline

Letter of Final Determination Effective Maps



Town of Hillsboro/Pocahontas County, WV

KNOW YOUR RISK (The information presented below are estimates as of March 2024. ¹ Flood Insurance Rate Map. ² Since 1978.)





10/17/1989
Initial FIRM date

11/4/2010Effective FIRM date



Total paid losses²

0

Total paid claims²



0

Flood insurance policies in force

0

Policies in the effective flood high hazard area



Flood-related countywide presidential disaster declarations



130

Estimated structures in the community

0

Estimated structures in the preliminary flood high hazard area

Estimated structures newly mapped in Estimated structures newly mapped out

+0

-0



0%

Of the population is in the preliminary flood high hazard area



15%

Of households spend 30% or more of their income on housing



0

Paid claims outside of the effective flood high hazard area²



\$0

Repetitive Loss (RL)
paid losses²

0

RL properties²

KEEPING COMMUNITIES INFORMED: Your Risk MAP Timeline

YOU ARE HERE

ination Ann

Appeal Period

Letter of

Effective Maps

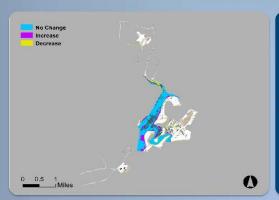
Discovery Meeting

Flood Risk Review Meeting Preliminary Mar Issuance Community Coordination and Outreach Meeting



Town of Marlinton/Pocahontas County, WV

KNOW YOUR RISK (The information presented below are estimates as of March 2024. ¹ Flood Insurance Rate Map. ² Since 1978.)





10/17/1989 Initial FIRM¹ date

11/4/2010 Effective FIRM date



\$13.5M

Total paid losses2

585

Total paid claims²



88

Flood insurance policies in force

72

Policies in the effective flood high hazard area



Flood-related countywide presidential disaster declarations



Estimated structures in the community

380

Estimated structures in the preliminary flood high hazard area

Estimated newly mapped in

Estimated newly mapped out

+55

-35

53%

Of the population is in the preliminary flood high hazard area



Of households spend 30% or more of their income on housing



Paid claims outside of the effective flood high hazard area²



\$8.2M

Repetitive Loss (RL) paid losses²

RL properties²

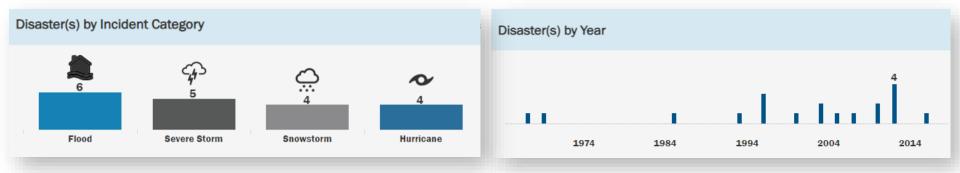
KEEPING COMMUNITIES INFORMED: Your Risk MAP Timeline

Letter of

Community Coordination

History of Flooding

- > 55 flood events reported by National Weather Service from 1996 to 2019¹
- 19 flood-related presidential disaster declarations since 1953²



What was the most recent major flood event in your community and what were some of its impacts?

² Includes Flood, Hurricane, Severe Storm(s), Snow, Coastal Storm, Severe Ice Storm





https://www.fema.gov/data-visualization/historical-flood-risk-and-costs

Costs of Flooding

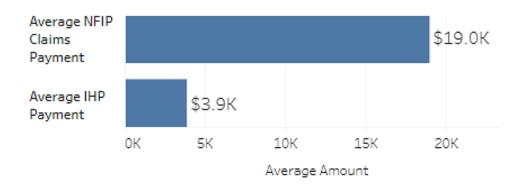
- ➤ The costs of flooding to the community include response (sheltering and debris removal) and recovery (repair work to damaged infrastructure)
- ➤ For declared disasters, FEMA helps cover these costs through its Public Assistance program
- Public Assistance project costs in **Pocahontas County** show the economic impact of flooding:

Category	Federal Funding	# of Projects
Protective Measures	\$136,522	12
Public Buildings	\$25,065	4
Recreational or Other	\$2,020	1
TOTAL	\$163,607	17

https://www.fema.gov/data-visualization/public-assistance-program-summary-obligations

Costs of Flooding

- > The costs of flooding to residents include lost belongings and home repairs.
- ➤ The NFIP helps cover these costs for insured homes, even if a disaster is not declared.
- ➤ The Individual and Households Program (IHP) can provide some disaster assistance, but only when a disaster is declared.
- ➤ The differences in NFIP claims and IHP payments for Virginia show the benefits of flood insurance¹



¹ https://www.fema.gov/data-visualization/historical-flood-risk-and-costs

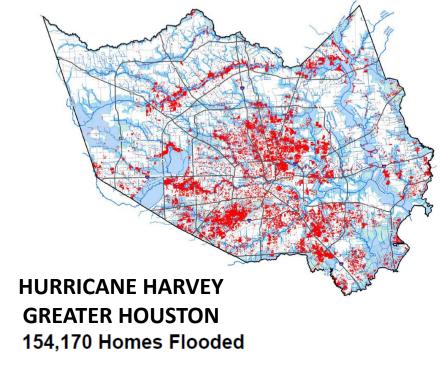


Flood Risk Doesn't Stop at a Line

- Nationally, 25% of flood insurance claims come from outside high-risk areas.
- Your community can regulate to standards higher than the NFIP minimum standards. Consider strengthening regulations using:
 - 0.2% annual chance flood
 - "Freeboard"
 - Buffer around SFHAs
 - Flood depth grids
- For additional information and resources for adopting higher standards, visit:

<u>Local Government Officials – Floodplain</u> <u>Management Resources | FEMA.gov</u>





32% < 100-yr 23% > 100 yr, < 500 yr 46% > 500 yr

SOURCE: Harris County Flood Control District

Update Ordinance

- Communities agree to adopt ordinances that meet or exceed the minimum requirements of the NFIP to participate in the program
- New maps = new ordinances
- No postponement waivers or extensions will be granted
- The time to update your ordinance will be after the Appeals Period and after the LFD is issued
- Remember, without a compliant floodplain ordinance adopted and effective prior to the effect date of the new maps a community will be suspended from the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)





Types of Ordinances

- Zoning Ordinances
- Building Codes
 - Subdivision Regulations
 - Sanitary Regulations
- "Stand Alone" Ordinance

*Remember severability clause and most restrictive local regulation applies!



September 21, 1999. Hurricane Floyd left the downtown section of Franklin, VA under six feet of water.

Source: Photo by Liz Roll/ FEMA News Photo





Establish a Timeline (After LFD)

Anticipate your local procedural requirements and timeline for the process for adoption meetings, postings, reviews, adoption

Existing
Ordinance
Update or
adopt NEW

State Review Community Revises and Adopts Final Review and Compliance Check

Effective Date





Planning Recommendations

- Set a date for adoption and notify state of scheduled date
- Signed, adopted ordinances should be submitted to State NFIP Coordinator
- All communities need to have adopted a compliant ordinance
 - Failure to do so will result in suspension from the NFIP
 - Following state review, ordinances will be forwarded to FEMA
- It is strongly recommended that communities adopt and submit their ordinances as early as possible to avoid last minute complications
- > FEMA can not guarantee last minute reviews by effective date
- Don't wait until the deadline!





Permitting with Preliminary Data

- > Recommend using preliminary data to **build / rebuild** safely
 - Permit with two sets of data and regulate to the most restrictive
 - Inform applicants of the future risk and insurance implications
 - Potential community liability
- > Recommendation vs. requirement
 - Unless formally adopted by the community, use of preliminary data is not required
 - Communities must regulate at least to current effective data





Timeline for Pocahontas County



March 4, 2024

- Insurance is not impacted by Preliminary Maps.
- Insurance changes with Effective Maps.
- There is time between to reach out to impacted property owners.

Effective Date

6 months after LFD





Resources for Property Owners

- WV Flood Tool (updated end-user brochure)
- Advise property owners to contact their insurance agents
- Call the FEMA Flood
 Mapping and Insurance
 Exchange: 1-877-336-2627



Visit: <u>www.floodsmart.gov</u> and <u>www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program</u> for additional info





Public Open House

- Engagement opportunity with community members, led by local officials with support from state and federal partners in planning and executing
- Consideration for timing, format, invitations, and response
- Examples of what has worked well, and what has not
- A variety of Open House resources are available, including checklist, guidance documents, brochures (e.g., Protect Your Home from Flooding – Low-Cost Projects You Can Do Yourself), and more.

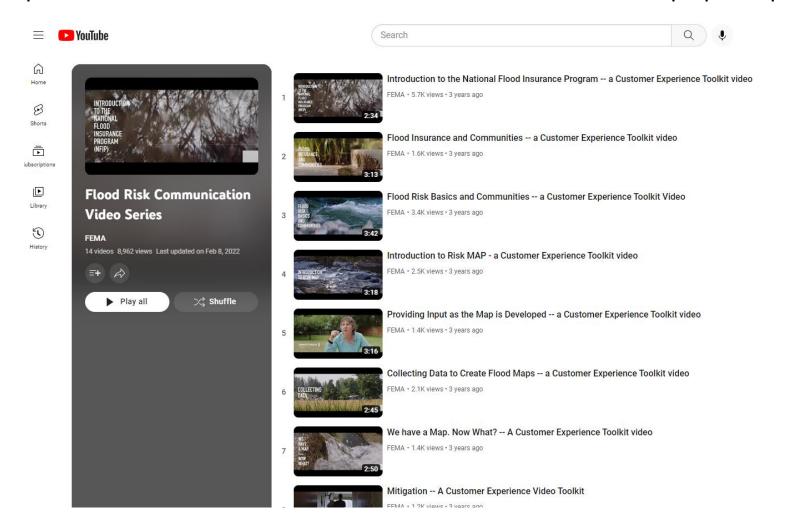






Outreach Messaging for Residents

Flood Risk Communication Video Series on <u>FEMA YouTube Channel</u> to help understand, relate to, and communicate about the flood map update process



Local Officials Toolkit

Collection of resources to support a variety of community outreach following the CCO meeting until maps become effective:

FEMA Flood Risk Communication Toolkit for Community Officials | FEMA.gov

- Templatized letters, messaging, and more to help communicate your community's flood risk and flood insurance requirements
- Bilingual (in English and Spanish)







How You Can Help Property Owners

- Advise property owners to contact their insurance agents for an updated quote
- ➤ Help residents understand their flood risk and highlight the value of flood insurance
- Encourage your communities to think about mitigation
- Visit: www.floodsmart.gov and www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program for additional information
- ➤ Call the FEMA Flood Mapping and Insurance Exchange: 1-877-336-2627









Community Action Items











Review
Preliminary
Map, FIS
and SOMA

Comment on Preliminary Information

Appeal
Preliminary
Map If
Desired

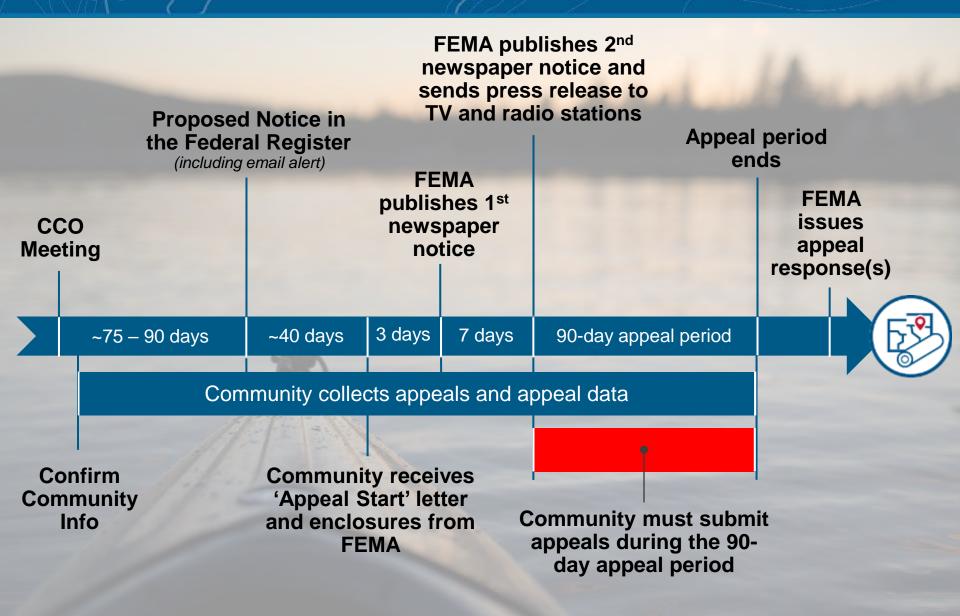
Reach out to Community Members

Wait for LFD to Adopt

FIS: Flood Insurance StudySOMA: Summary of Map ActionsLFD: Letter of Final Determination



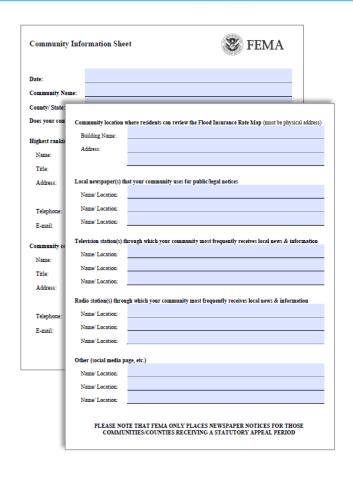
Appeal Period Timeline



Appeal Period Prerequisite

- Fill out the Community Information Sheet to ensure accurate information for the forthcoming Appeal Period, importantly:
 - Map Repository Address (where FIRMs are available for public viewing / reference) which will be specified in the <u>Federal Register</u>
 - Local Media Names
 - FEMA will publish two legal notices in a local newspaper
 - FEMA will also send a press release to local TV, radio stations, and newspapers

Example: https://www.fema.gov/press-release/20210709/ public-invited-review-flood-maps-baltimore-county-md





Your Role

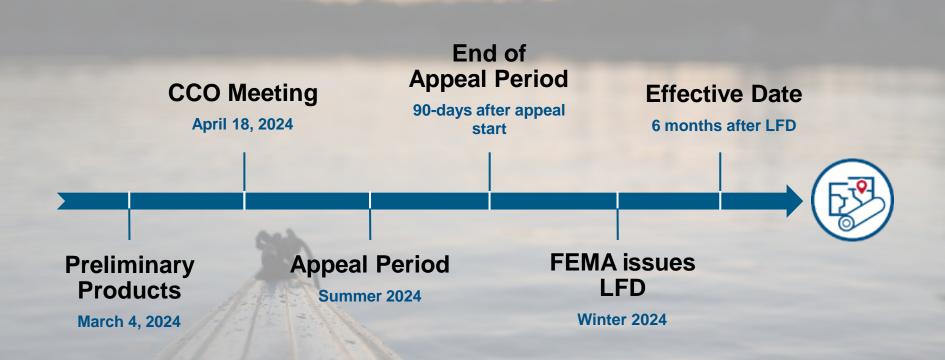
KNOW YOUR RISK - INSURE YOUR RISK - REDUCE YOUR RISK

- Leverage federal and state resources (such as FEMA's Local Officials Toolkit and the WV Flood Tool) to understand and communicate your community's flood risk and flood insurance requirements.
- Consider <u>mitigation actions</u> that could make your community safer and more resilient to disasters.
- Work with property owners on risk reduction (e.g., FEMA Brochure:
 Protect Your Home from Flooding – Low-Cost Projects You Can Do Yourself).

Mitigation Actions Develop public outreach program to educate LOWER EFFORT AND residents about natural hazards COST MITIGATION ACTIONS Develop natural hazard emergency and communication plans Leverage hazard data analysis to understand Conduct small-scale structural mitigation projects like bracing, culverts, and/or elevating Purchase emergency equipment like back-up generators and warning systems Implement building codes and development standards that support natural hazard mitigation Implement flood-proofing HIGHER EFFORT AND Conduct large-scale structural mitigation **COST MITIGATION ACTIONS** projects like earthquake retrofits, relocating or elevating at-risk structures, and culvert



Timeline: Pocahontas County



CCO: Community Coordination and Outreach

LFD: Letter of Final Determination

Project Contacts



State NFIP/CTP Coordinator: Timothy W. Keaton, CFM (304) 414-7659 Tim.W.Keaton@wv.gov



FEMA Region III: Elizabeth Ranson Mitigation Planning Specialist (215) 347-0686 Elizabeth.Ranson@fema.dhs.gov



Mapping Partner:
David Cooper
Project Manager
(703) 964-1189
David.r.cooper@wsp.com

Vinod Mahat

Project Officer (202) 664-9597 Vinod.mahat@fema.dhs.gov

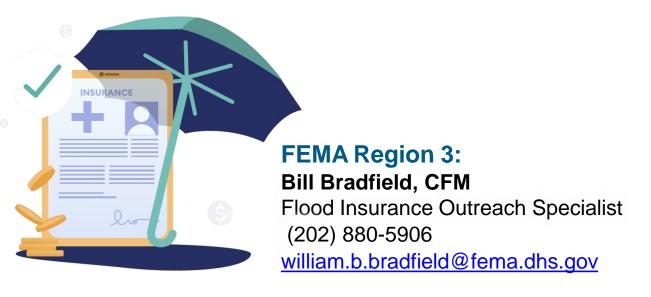
WVGISTC:

Kurt Donaldson, GISP, CFM Manager (304) 293-9467 Kurt.Donaldson@mail.wvu.edu





Additional Contacts - Insurance







General Assistance

Map specialists are available at the **FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX)** to assist customers. **FMIX** also connects stakeholders with a wide range of technical subject matter experts.



1-877-FEMA MAP (1-877-336-2627)



FEMAMapSpecialist@riskmapcds.com

Online Chat:

www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html









