

Flood Risk Analysis in West Virginia: Statewide Index Development

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Introduction

Flood risk comprises three components:

- (1) Hazard, encompassing flood frequency, magnitude, depth, duration, and timing
- (2) **Exposure**, indicating the population and assets prone to the hazard

(3) Vulnerability or susceptibility of exposed elements to inundation

(Crichton, 2002; Fedeski & Gwilliam, 2007; Koks et al., 2015) As part of the West Virginia Flood Resilience Framework (WVFRF) funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF), this project takes a comprehensive approach to flood risk assessment by analyzing various indicators within the above groups. It addresses diverse aspects of these components at both county and community scales to develop a statewide risk index.

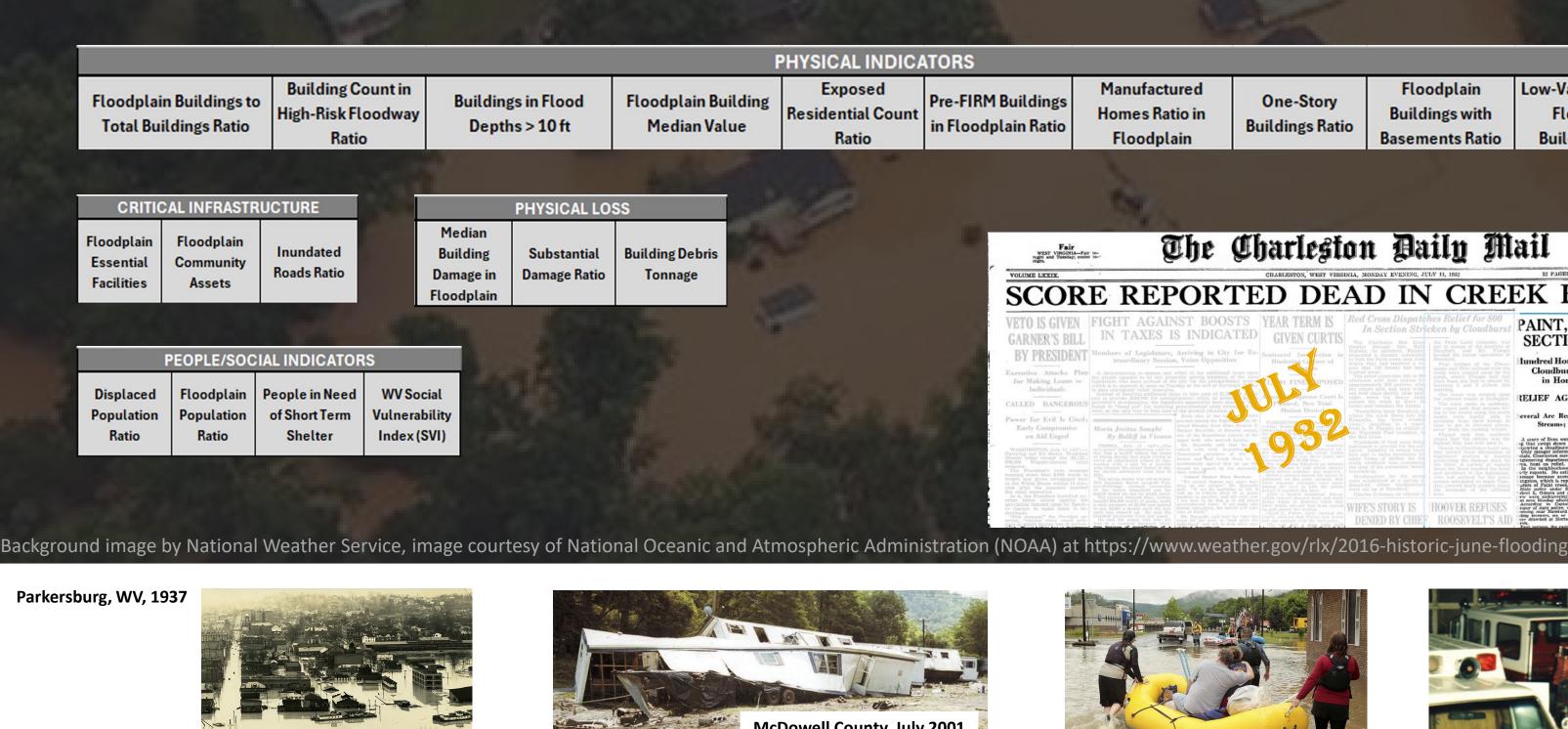
Study Area

West Virginia, with a population of about 1.8 million in its 55 counties, spans over 24,000 square miles, with approximately 3.4% of this area covered by high-risk (100year) floodplains.

32 flood disasters were federally declared between 1953 and 2023 in West Virginia (FEMA, 2023). The frequency of floods in the state, with each county experiencing numerous flood events, underscores the need for effective flood management and mitigation strategies.

Methodology

- Selecting 23 flood risk indicators
- Collecting and processing data for the selected indicators at the county level
- Mapping the indicators
- Calculating percentile ranks for each indicator
- Adding percentile ranks for each county to obtain a sum value
- Calculating percentile ranks for the sum values from the previous step to obtain the index scores
- Mapping the index scores at the county level



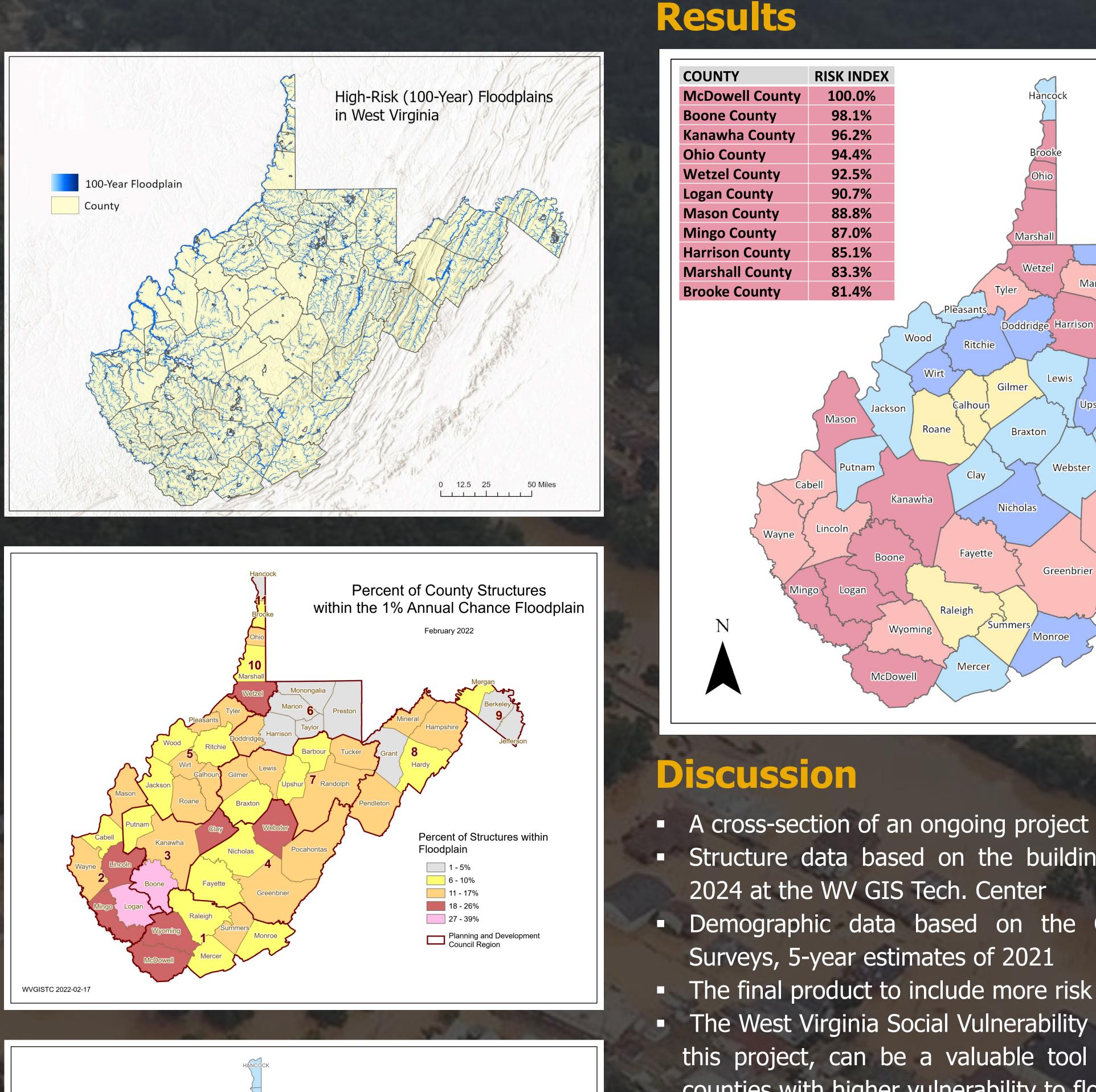
Parkersburg, WV, 1937

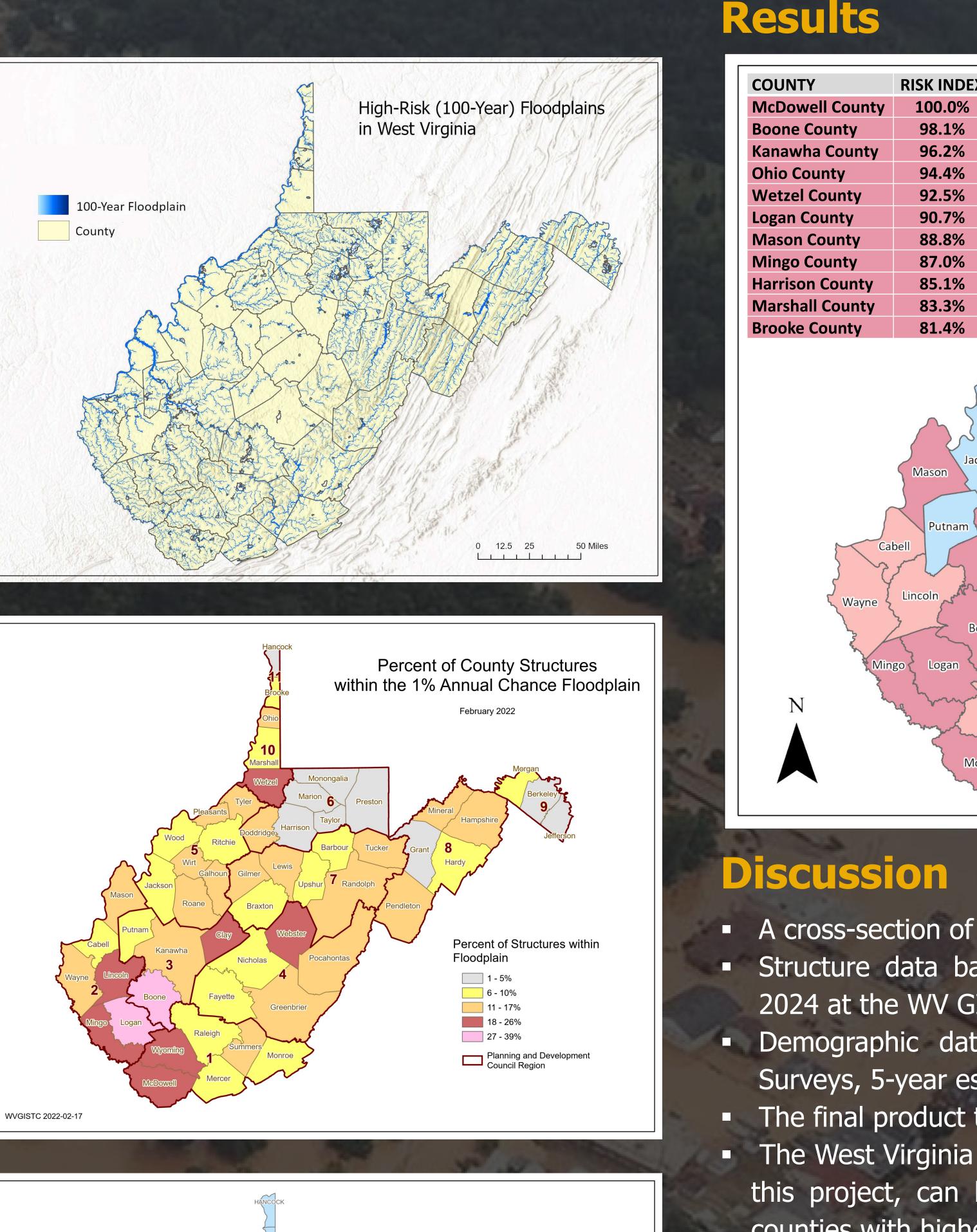


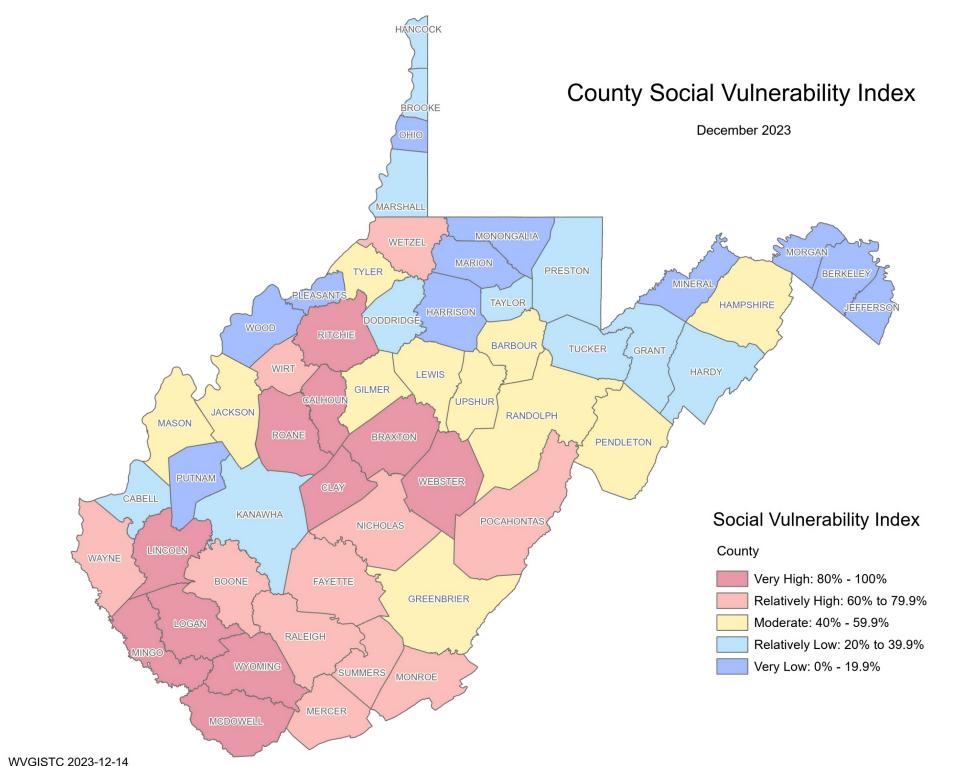


Reference Crichton, D. (2002). UK and global insurance responses to flood hazard. Water International, 27(1), 119-131 https://doi.org/10.1080/02508060208686984 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2023. Disaster Declarations for States and Counties. https://www.fema.gov/data-

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Declared Flood odplain Area Ratio Median Flood Dent Low-Value (< \$10k asements Ratio The Charleston Daily Mail SCORE REPORTED DEAD IN CREEK FLOODS PAINT, ARMSTRONG SECTIONS HARD HI LIEF AGENCIES RUSH TO

 $\frac{1}{100} \times 100$

Percentile Rank = $\frac{N}{N-1}$



Marlinton, WV, November 1985



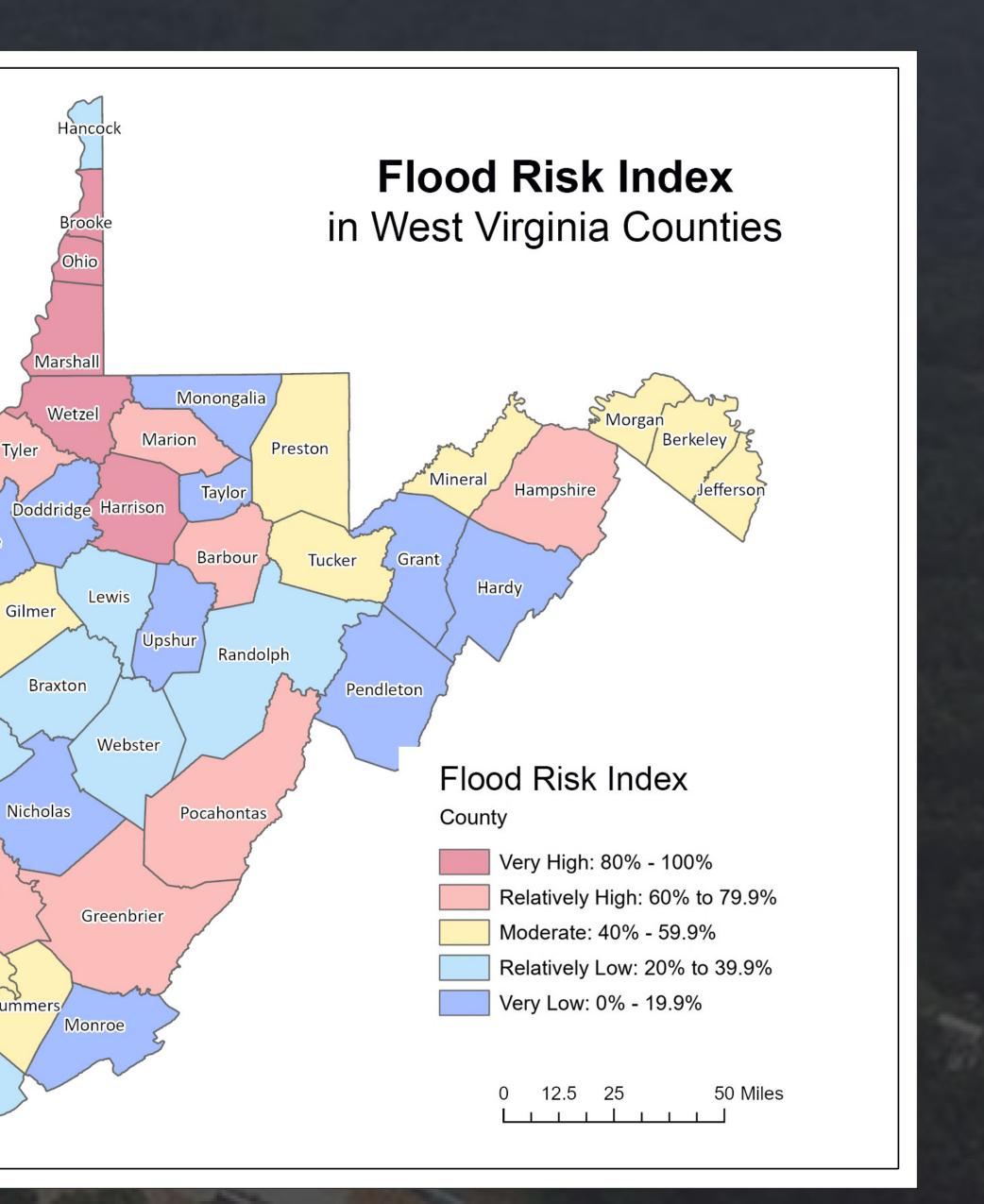
Richwood, WV, June 2016

Conclusion

Mapping and spatially analyzing the West Virginia flood risk index will offer a more comprehensive understanding of the risk landscape, highlighting significant areas of concern in the state. This information will be crucial for developing strategies to reduce flood risk and implementing effective mitigation measures. The final product will be accessible through an interactive online tool, providing insights at both county and community scales. For more information, please scan the QR code.







Roane

Structure data based on the building-level risk assessment (BLRA) of Feb.

Demographic data based on the Census Bureau's American Community

The final product to include more risk indicators in addition to mitigation.

 The West Virginia Social Vulnerability Index (WV SVI), developed as a stage of this project, can be a valuable tool for identifying the most disadvantaged counties with higher vulnerability to flood disasters in the state.



