



WV Flood Risk Assessment & Visualization Tools

WVU GIS Technical Center

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2024 Symposium: Building Flood Resiliency in West Virginia Communities

← Devastating June 2016 Flood

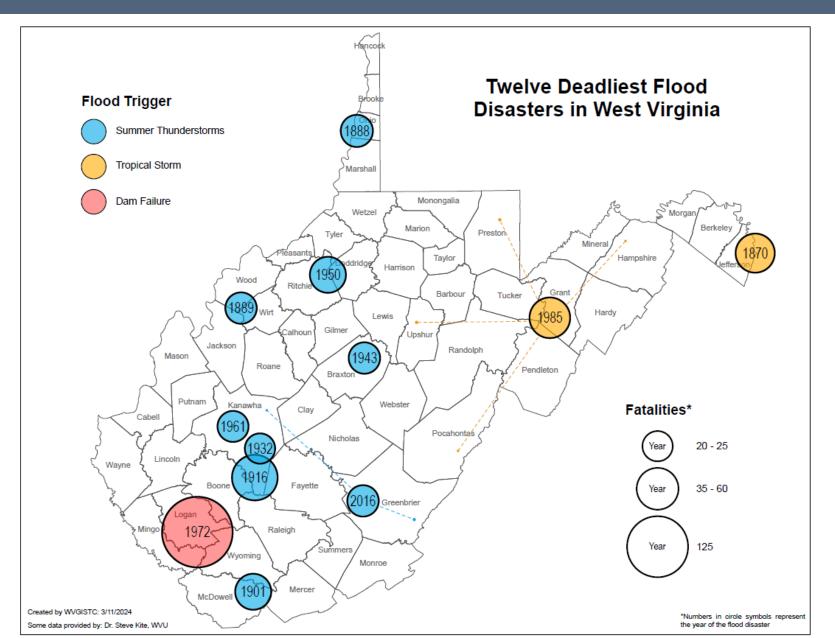
Partnerships and Interagency Coordination



No single agency has all the answers but leveraging multiple programs and perspectives can provide a cohesive solution

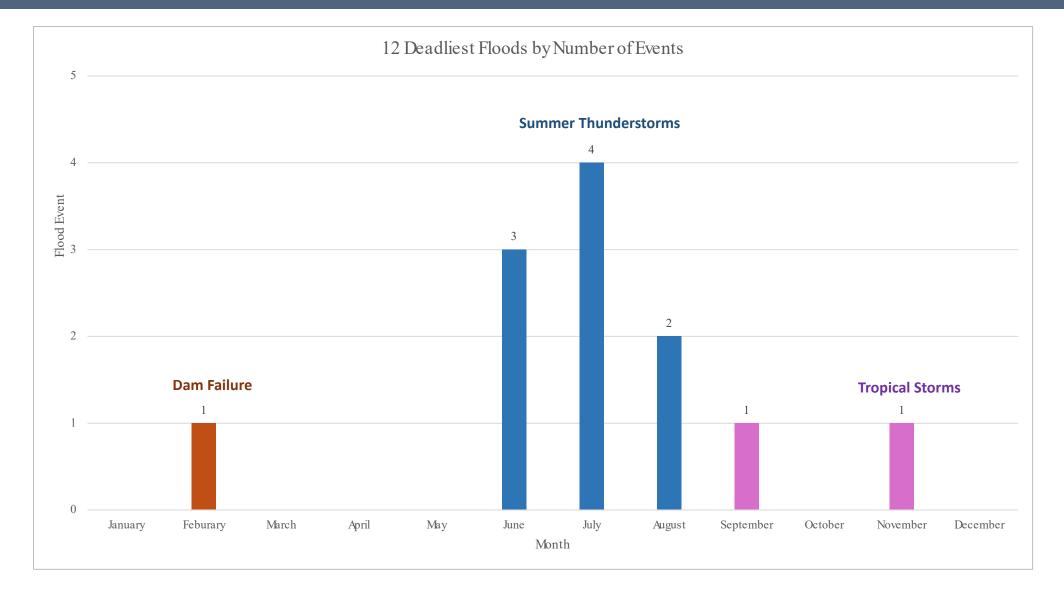


12 Deadliest Disasters



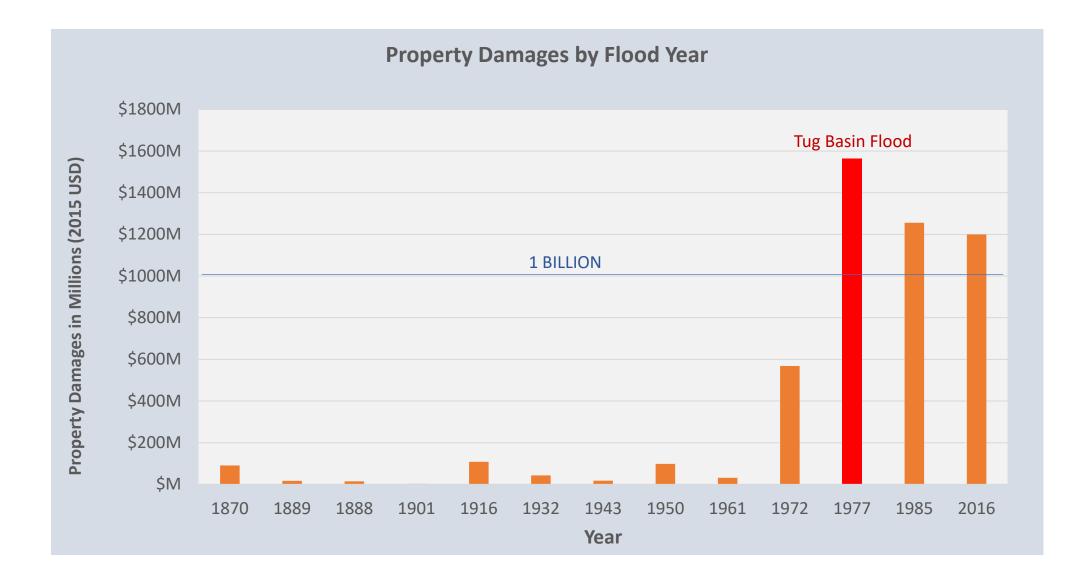
According to the analysis of flood fatalities in the 48 contiguous United States between 1959 and 2019, West Virginia has the third highest ranking in the nation when flood fatalities are standardized as the average annual number of fatalities per million inhabitants (Han and <u>Hatim, 2021</u>.

12 Deadliest Disasters

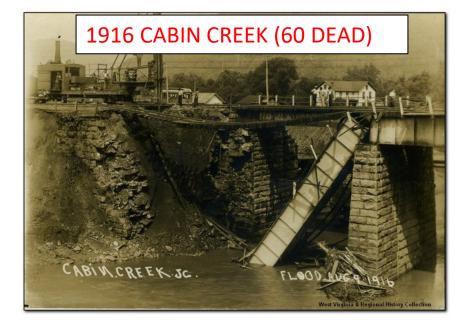


Four of the Deadliest Floods have occurred in Kanawha County from cloudbursts during the summer months

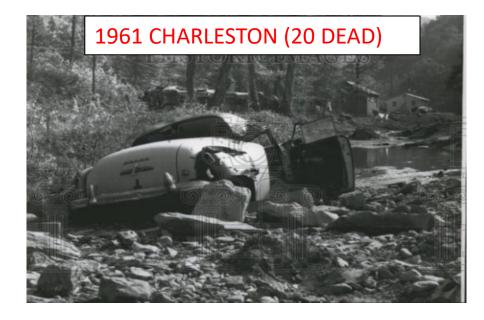
Major Disasters (Property Damage)



Kanawha County Deadly Flood Disasters



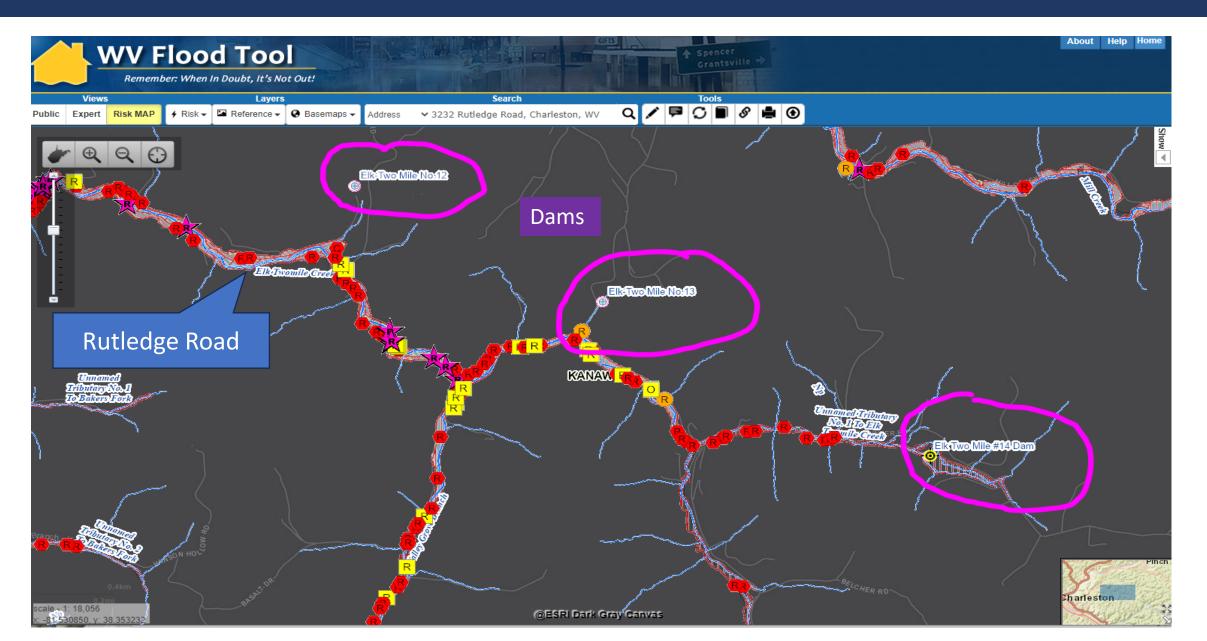






2016 FLOOD (23 DEAD; 5 KANAWHA)

WV Flood Tool RiskMap View: Rutledge Avenue



Elk Twomile Dams (flood mitigation)



West Virgínia Conservation Agency

HOME ABOUT US PROGRAMS EDUCATION WVCA PARTNERS CAREERS CONTACT US

WV Watershed Focus: Elk Twomile dams

May 18 2020

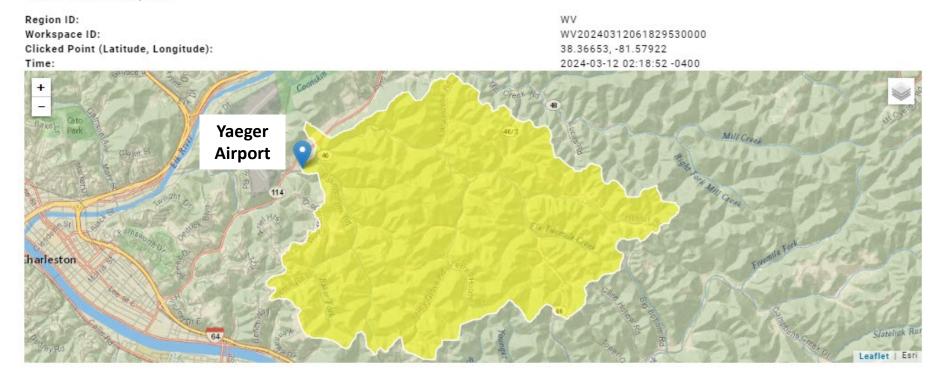


Chuck Grishaber, floodplain manager for the Kanawha County Commission, said the Elk Twomile dams are a real benefit to the Rutledge Road community. "It's a great benefit to prevent flooding up there," he said. "It's also a great recreational area for fishermen."

The Kanawha County Commission provides annual funding for maintenance with the WVCA matching the funding dollar for dollar.

StreamStats Report for Rutledge Road (Airport)

StreamStats Report

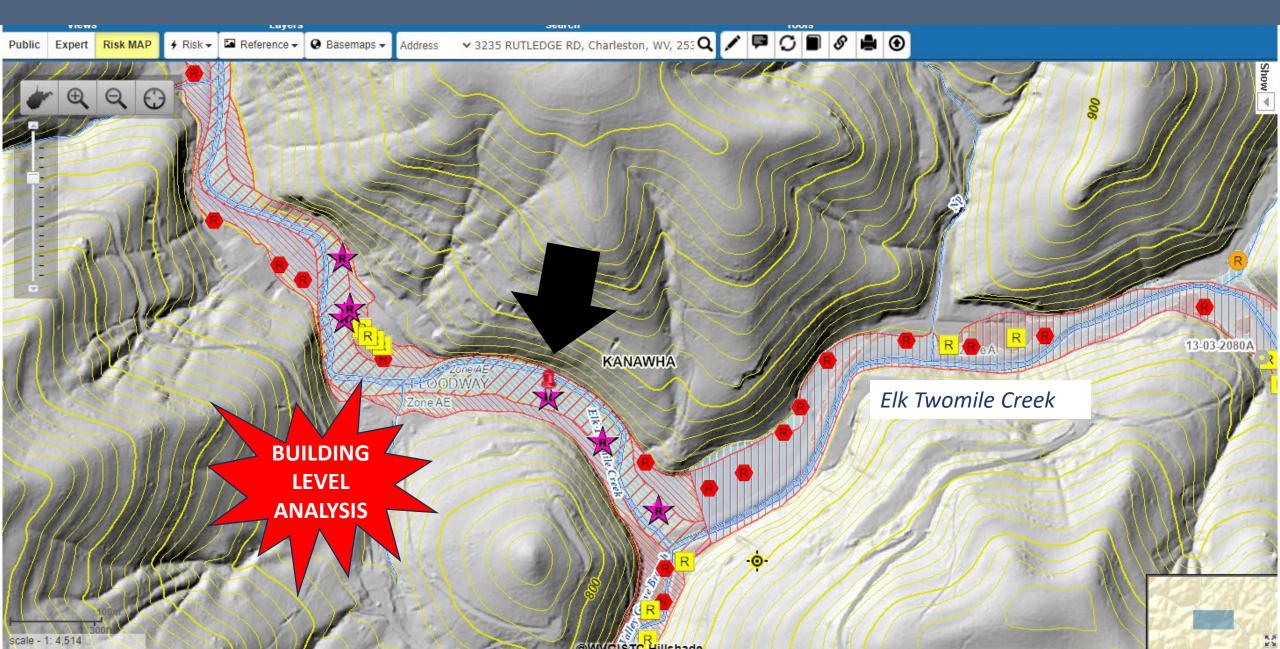


No Flood Mitigated Structures in headwaters above Rutledge Road

Collapse All

asin Characteristics			
arameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
ARBON	Percentage of area of carbonate rock	0	percent
RNAREA	Area that drains to a point on a stream	10.9	square miles
C16DEV	Percentage of land-use categories 21-24 from NLCD 2016	8.6	percent

Risk Assessment: 3235 RUTLEDGE RD, Charleston



Risk Assessment: 3235 RUTLEDGE RD, Charleston



Charleston, West Virginia

See more dates

Jul 2023

Google Street View

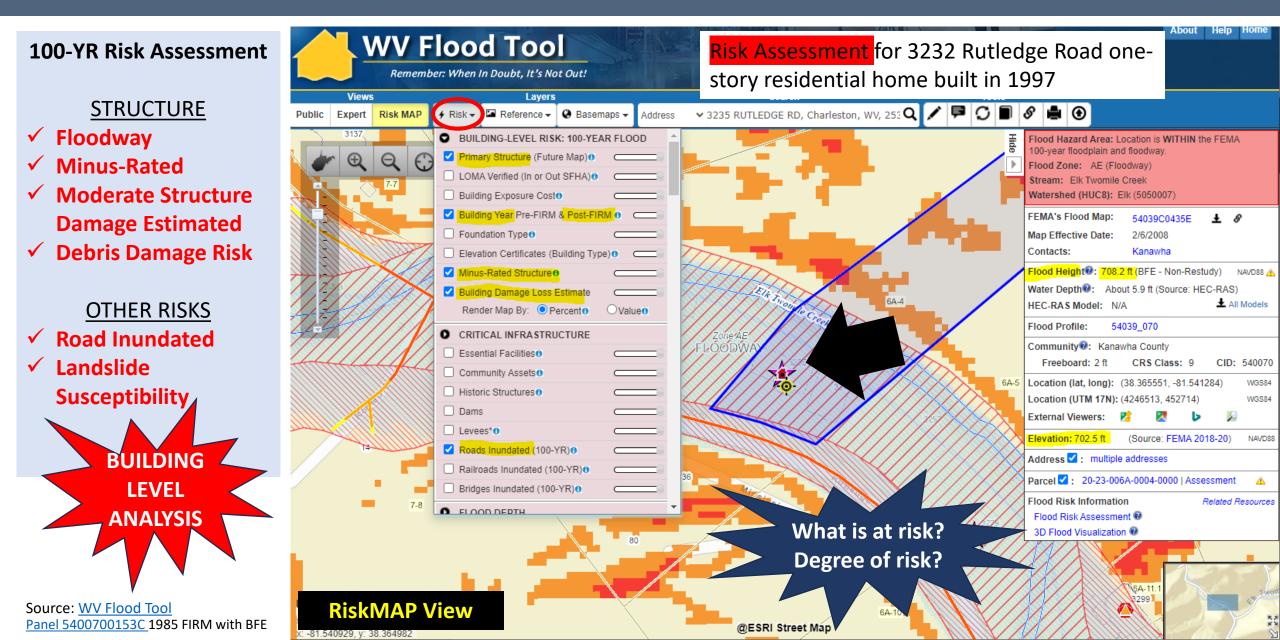
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FLOOD VISUALIZATIONS

Image capture: Jul 2023 @ 2024 Google United States Terms Privacy Report a p

3232 Rutledge Road Structure (1997)



Risk Assessment: 200 Riverview Drive (2 fatalities)







 After this disaster, about 4,500 households sought financial assistance through flood insurance claims or FEMA's Individual Assistance program, People who filed flood insurance claims received an average of \$53,500 per claim. People without flood insurance received only \$8,363 in individual assistance for property repairs.

Source: <u>FEMA Flood Report</u>

Flood Insurance Claim Avg: \$53,500

IA for People w/o Insurance: \$8,863

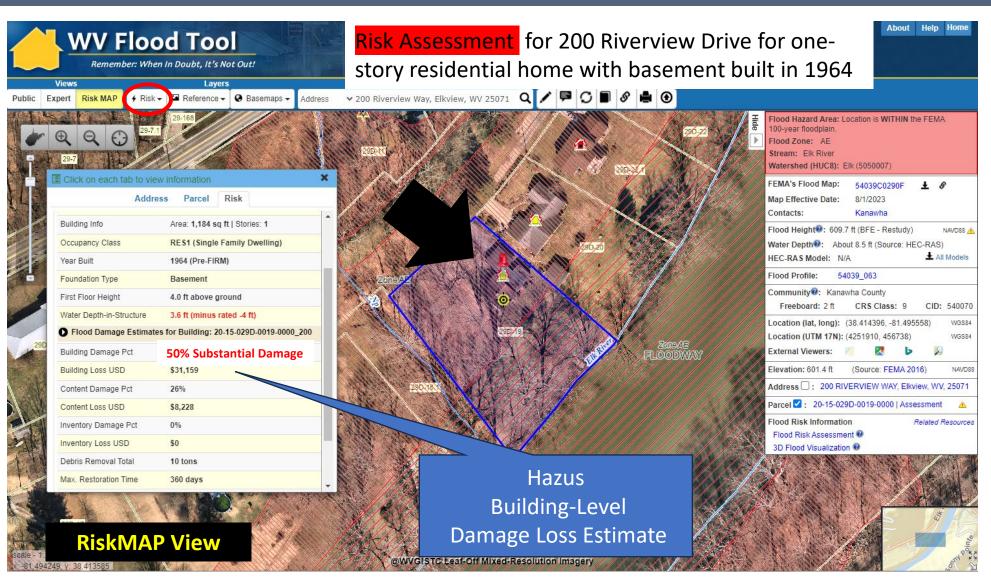
Riverview Drive: Pre-FIRM Minus-Rated Structure



STRUCTURE

- ✓ Subgrade Basement
- ✓ Minus-Rated
- ✓ High Flood Depth
- Nearly Substantial
 Damage Estimated
- Hydrodynamic Flood
 Forces (Foundation
 Collapse)





200 Riverview Drive: FEMA 50% Rule

Sales	Histo	ry	WV Flood 7	Fool F	Parcel	<u>Report</u>		L	<u>earn More</u>
Sale	Date	Price	Sale Type	Source	Code V	alidity Code	Book	Pag	e
1/6	5/2017	<mark>\$84,000</mark>	Land and Buildings	4		5	2963	053	6
3/4	4/2008	\$121,000	Land and Buildings	4		5	2715	055	7
12/6	5/2007	\$129,726	Land and Buildings	4		5	2710	018	7
6/21	1/2006	\$154,500	Land and Buildings	1		2	2663	079	5
4/1	1/2002	\$139,000	Land and Buildings	4		Q			
7/1	1/1999	\$123,500	Land and Buildings	1					
Parce	l Hist	ory							
Тах	Тах			Book/		FEMA 5	0%		
Year	Class	Owner	Owner Address	Page	Leg	Rule		Building	Total
2023	2	LUCAS CARMEL D JR	4635 PENNSYLVANA AVE, CHARLESTON, WV 25302	2970/ 0245				<u>55</u> 2,800	\$107,500
2022	2	LUCAS CARMEL D JR	4635 PENNSYLVANA AVE, CHARLESTON, WV 25302	2970/ 0245	LTS 13-14 ADN	SUGA AMP	\$44,705	\$64,500	\$109,200
2021	2	LUCAS CARMEL D JR	4635 PENNSYLVANA AVE , CHARLESTON , WV 25302	2970 / 0245		SUGAR CAMP	\$44,700	\$64,500	\$109,200
2020	2	LUCAS CARMEL D JR	4635 PENNSYLVANA AVE, CHARLESTON, WV 25302	<mark>2970</mark> / <mark>024</mark> 5		SUGAR CAMP	\$44,700	\$65,800	\$ <mark>110,500</mark>
2019	3	LUCAS CARMEL D JR	4635 PENNSYLVANA AVE, CHARLESTON, WV 25302	2970/ 0245	LTS 13-14 ADN	SUGAR CAMP	\$44,700	\$23,500	\$68,200
2018	3	LUCAS CARMEL D JR	4635 PENNSYLVANA AVE, CHARLESTON, WV 25302	2970/ 0245		SUGAR CAMP	\$44,700 <mark>8</mark>	\$23,900 0% Decr	\$68,600 ease
2017	2	ADAMS JONI	200 RIVERVIEW WAY, ELKVIEW, WV 25071	2715/ 0557		SUGAR CAMP	\$44,700	\$21,600	\$66,300
2 <mark>016</mark>	2	ADAMS JONI	200 RIVERVIEW WAY, ELKVIEW, WV 25071	2715/ 0557		SUGAR CAMP	\$44,700	\$105,600	\$150,300

2 bd 2 ba 2,28	l sqft	
	, Elkview, WV 25071	
 Off market 	,,	
	ne 🕐 Rent Zestimate®: \$1 ,	670 2023 assessed: \$107,500
	516/mo 🔕 Refinance your lo	
Home value Own	ner tools Home details Nei	ghborhood details
Price history		
Date	Event	Price
4/24/2017	Sold	\$13,250 -24.3%
		\$6/sqft
Source: KVBR #212	2076 Report	
3/1/2017	Listed for sale	¢17 E00 88 704
5/1/2017	Listed for sale	\$17,500 -88.7% \$8/sqft
Source: Homepath Rep	ort	
6/21/2006	Sold	\$154,500 +11.2%
		\$68/sqft
Source: Public Record R	eport	
Source: Public Record R 4/1/2002	eport	\$139,000 +12.6%

Risk Assessment: 2466 JORDAN CREEK RD

All these homes along Jordan Creek Road near Clendenin were swept away during the flood



WV Flood Tool

Flood Tool Views

(www.mapwv.gov/flood)

- **Public View** for general public
- Expert View for floodplain managers
- **RiskMAP View** for flood risk planners

WV Flood Tool Layers

FLOOD RISKLAYERS	REFERENCE LAYERS	FLOOD LAYERS
BUILDING-LEVELRISK(100-YR)	TAXPARCELS	FLOODHAZARD
Primary Structure (Future Map Conditions)	Parcels (1.4 million) POPUP TABLE	NFHLFlood Areas (Effective, Draft, Preliminary)
Building Exposure Cost POPUP TABLE	Detailed Parcel Reports and History	High-Risk Advisory Flood Zones (Zone Aand AE)
Building Year Pre-FIRM/ Post-FIRM	Sketch Diagrams	Base Flood Elevations
Foundation type		Cross-Sections
Minus-Rated Structure	E-911 ADDRESSES / ROADS	LOMAs / LOMRs
Building Damage Estimates POPUP TABLE	E-911 Addresses (1 million)	LOMAs Location Verified
	E-911 Road Centerlines	Panel Index (link to FEMAissued map)
CRITICALINFRASTRUCTURE	DOTPrimary Routes	Structures, Levees, Mile Markers*
Essential Facilities		Flood Elevation Certificates
Community Assets - Non-Historical	BUILDING FOOTPRINTS	FEMAStream Names
Community Assets - Historical	Building Footprints (Microsoft - 1 million)	
Dams and Levees	Building Footprints (WVGISTC - 2 million)	FLOOD DEPTH
Roads / RR/ Bridges Inundated		HEC-RAS Model Backed (1% Flood)
	BOUNDARIES	Hazus Flood Depth (1% Flood)
OTHER HAZARDS	Community Boundaries	USGS High Water Marks
Landslide Incident	Watershed Boundaries	
Landslide Susceptibility		FLOOD PREDICTION
	ELEVATION CONTOURS	USGS Real-Time Gages
MITIGATED PROPERTIES & OPEN SPACE	1-foot contours (zoomed-in scales)	
Mitigated Structure	10-foot contours (zoomed-out scales)	BASEMAPS
Buyout Parcel		Aerial Imagery(11 unique sets)
Public Land	GEOGRAPHIC NAMES / STREAMS	Road/Street Basemaps
Private Land	Existing and historical towns	Hillshade lidar-derived (1 meter)
	Streams lines and names	Topographic Maps

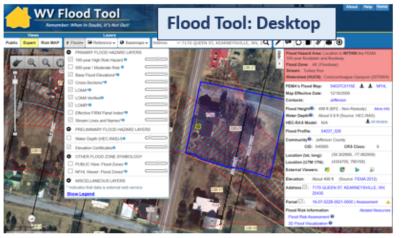
FLOOD QUERY RESULTS PANEL

#	Each Location Query Answers:	Search Flood Hazard Area: Location is WITHIN the FEMA 100-year floodplain and floodway.
1	In Flood Hazard Area? Flood Zone? Floodway?	54 King Street, kearneysville, wv - Q Flood Zone: AE (Floodway) Stream: Turkey Run
2	Stream & Watershed names?	Watershed (HUC8): Conococheague-Opequon (2070004)
3	FEMA Issued Flood Map / NFHL links?	FEMA's Flood Map: 54037C0115E ± ± NFHL Map Effective Date: 12/18/2009
4	Floodplain Manager Contact?	Contacts: 4 Jefferson
5	Flood Height value & Vertical Datum?	Flood Height@: 495.6 ft (BFE - Non-Restudy) NAVD88 🔥
6	Water Depth value and source?	Water Depth®: About 2.4 ft (Source: HEC-RAS) 6
7	HEC-RAS Model available?	7 HEC-RAS Model: N/A All Models Flood Profile: 54037_028 8
8	Flood Profile available?	Community@: Jefferson County
9	CRS community information?	9 CID: 540065 CRS Class: 6
10	Coordinate x, y location?	Location (lat, long): (39.302764, -77.983755) WGS84
11	External Map Viewer Links?	Location (UTM 17N): (4354713, 760089) WGS84
12	Ground elevation value and source?	External Viewers: Z V V 11
13	E-911 Address (link to address info)	
14	Parcel ID (link to property info)	13 Address □: 54 KING ST, Kearneysville, WV, 25430 14 Parcel ☑: 19-07-022B-0022-0000 Assessment
15	Flood risk assessment info?	Elood Risk Information Related Resources
16	3D flood visualization?	Flood Risk Assessment @
1: 564		CISTO Lest-Off Mixed-Resolution Imagery 3D Flood Visualization 2

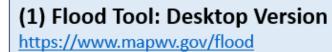
Parcel ID Web Link: https://www.mapwv.gov/flood/map/?v=1&pid=19-07-022B-0021-0000

Performance Measure: Query Results display within 5 seconds

WV Flood Tool (& property tool)

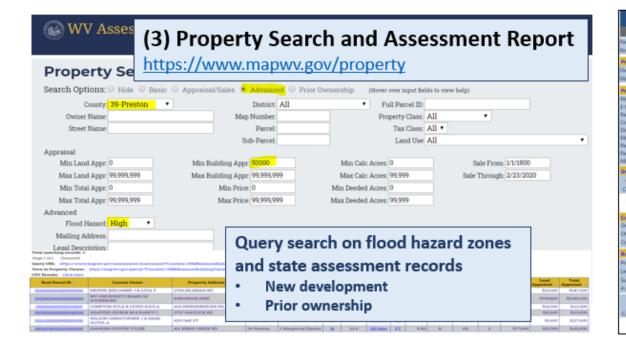






(2) Flood Tool: Mobile Vers	ion
https://www.mapwv.gov/flood/mm	ap

Public resource applications that support floodplain management and flood reduction activities



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									2,363	\$308,900

WV Flood Resiliency Framework



An online toolkit that includes a suite of risk assessment and visualization tools for empowering communities across the state with the knowledge they need for coordination and capacity building to better prepare for future floods.

1) FLOOD RISK INDICATOR TOOLS:

• The WV Flood Tool shows flood characteristics, exposure, vulnerability, loss estimates, and mitigation measures at the property level, while the WV Flood Risk Index aggregates hazard data to indicate the communities most at risk of riverine flooding.

2) FLOOD RISK VISUALIZATION TOOLS:

• A collection of movies, animations, story maps, and other flood visualization tools presented at the building and community levels for communicating and understanding flood risk.

3) OTHER HAZARDS TOOLS:

 Interactive tools that provide risk assessment information about other hazards in the state, such as the WV Landslide Tool.

4) WEBSITE HUB:

• A website hub organizes the data and tools to maximize engagement, communication, collaboration, and data. It includes a section for published reports, plans, guides, and other useful risk assessment resources.

Community Risk Profile



with



Meeting

Meeting

Town of Rainelle/Greenbreier County, WV

KNOW YOUR RISK (The Information presented below are estimates as of September 2021. ³ Flood Insurance Rate Map. ² Since 1978.)

S FEMA

Final Determination



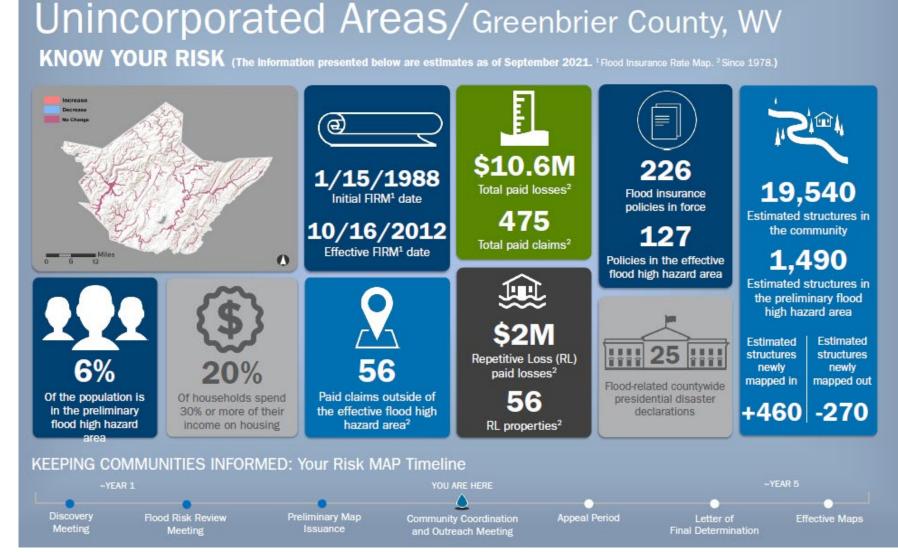
and Outreach Meeting

Community Risk Profile



with

WV Flood Risk Index



💥 FEMA

Risk Assessments at Multiple Scales



GEOGRAPHIC S	APPLICATIONS				WVFRF TOOLS			
Geographic Unit	# Units	Floodplain Management & Mitigation	FEMA Mapping	Risk Planning	Disaster Management	Risk Tools	Flood Visualization Tools	Document Center Tools
			Pł	ROPERTY LEV	ΈL			
Structures ¹	98,000	X	Х	Х	Х		Yes	Yes
Parcels	275,000	X	Х	Х	Х	WV Flood Tool		Yes
Other Features ²		X	Х	Х	Х	(Individual Data)		
			COI	MMUNITY LE	VEL			
Incorporated Places	211	X	Х	Х	Х		Yes	Yes
Unincorporated Areas	55	X	Х	Х	Х	WV Flood Risk Index		Yes
Communities (NFIP) ³	266	X	Х	Х	Х	(Aggregate Level)	Yes	Yes
			COUNTY	-REGION-ST/	TE LEVEL			
Counties	55	Х	Х	Х	Х		Yes	Yes
Regions (RPDCs)	11	X	Х	Х	Х	WV Flood Risk Index		Yes
State	1	X	Х	Х	Х	(Aggregate Level)		Yes
			DI	RAINAGE LEV	′EL			
Watersheds	32	X	Х	Х	Х	WV Flood Risk Index		Yes
Streams (named)	6,748	X	Х	Х	Х	(Aggregate Level)		Yes

NOTES:

Primary structures located in high-risk effective and advisory floodplains (1%-annual-chance flood)

² Other Features include roads, bridges, National Register Areas, flood mitigation structures (dams, levees, floodwalls)

Total 284 communities in state: 266 NFIP; 18 incorporated places not in NFIP

FLOOD RISK INDEX TOOL

Flood Risk Index Tool Overview

This tool offers a range of flood risk indicators of various categories and integrates them at different aggregate levels. It generates dynamic (e.g., interactive maps) and static (e.g., downloadable reports) results to enhance understanding of the risk. Additionally, the tool provides functions for comparing risk among communities or other units of different scales.

Key Concepts:

- Incorporating best available quantitative and qualitative risk data
- Considering both risk and mitigation factors
- Ranking and calculating indicator/index scores to identify communities/counties/regions of highest risk
- Analyzing risk at multiple scales

Political Scales:

Communities

Incorporated

- Unincorporated
- Counties
- Planning & Development
 Council Regions
- State

Drainage Areas Scales:

- Watersheds
- Streams

Principal Functions of Flood Risk Index Tool

- Risk Factor Scores and Cumulative Index
- Web Reports (include additional flood data besides indicators)
- Visualizations and Charts
- Rationale and Recommendations (integrates quantitative data with qualitative information from risk behavior/knowledge studies)
- Data Export

Risk Factor Scores and Cumulative Index

Major Categories (5)	Detailed Categories (22)	Tool Indicators (64)
1) Flood Hazard Risk	Floodplain Area Floodplain Length	6 indicators
	Declared Disasters Flood Depth	0 marcators
	Building Counts / Ratios	
	Building Types & Values Vulnerable Structures	
	FIRM Status	
2) Structure Risk	Building Year / New Construction	41 indicators
	Significant Structures	
	Physical Damage Estimates	
	Recorded Building Damages	
	Transportation Infrastructure	
	Social Vulnerability	
3) People/Social Risk	Population Exposure	4 indicators
	Population Displacement & Shelter Needs	
4) Other Hazards	Dams/Levees	4 indicators
	Landslide	
	Structural Measures	
5) Mitigation Measures		9 indicators
	Non-Physical Non-structural Measures	

1) Flood Hazard Risk Indicators

Major Category	Detailed Category	Code	Indicator	Short Description	Unit
Flood Hazard Risk	Floodplain Area	SFHA	Floodplain Area	Acreage of modified Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), or 1%-annual-chance (100-yr) floodplain Areas excluded from Total aSFHA: Open water lakes > 10 acres; Large river bank-to-bank > 500 ft.; Federal lands > 10 acres.	Acres

Rationale	Recommendations	Data Source
For unincorporated areas and at the county level, it can be more challenging for communities larger in geographic size to enforce their floodplain management ordinance. Often larger jurisdictions have more acres and miles of floodplain extent than compared to smaller communities. In smaller communities, the floodplain area is compacted and thus new development in the floodplain should be easier to monitor than larger rural areas or countywide. The acreage of the SFHA (aSFHA) is a programming variable required for those communities participating in FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) program.	Larger jurisdictions must be vigilant in monitoring and permitting new development for an expansive geographic area that includes a large amount floodplain area/miles.	FEMA FIRM Streams and Waterbodies (USGS NHD 24K), National Public Lands (USGS PAD- US)

Risk Factor Scores and Cumulative Index ...

Top 20% Rankings forRANK1H2346

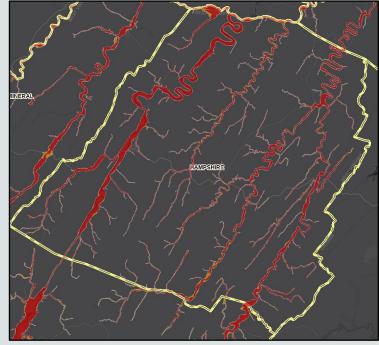
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Huntington**

80.2%

All Communities		Unincorporated Areas		Counties			Percent Rank
Hampshire County*	100.0%	Hampshire County*	100.0%	HAMPSHIRE	100.0%	5	100%
Mason County*	99.6%	Mason County*	98.1%	KANAWHA	98.1%	8	90%
Kanawha County*	99.2%	Kanawha County*	96.2%	MASON	96.2%	2	80%
Greenbrier County*	98.9%	Greenbrier County*	94.4%	GREENBRIER	94.4%		
Randolph County*	98.5%	Randolph County*	92.5%	RANDOLPH	92.5%		
Webster County*	98.2%	Webster County*	90.7%	WOOD	90.7%		
Wood County*	97.8%	Wood County*	88.8%	WEBSTER	88.8%		
Hardy County*	97.5%	Hardy County*	87.0%	HARDY	87.0%		
Jackson County*	97.1%	Jackson County*	85.1%	JACKSON	85.1%		
Pendleton County*	96.8%	Pendleton County*	83.3%	WAYNE	83.3%		
Wayne County*	96.4%	Wayne County*	81.4%	PENDLETON	81.4%		
Lincoln County*	96.1%						
Berkeley County*	95.7%						
Cabell County*	95.4%						
Pocahontas County*	95.0%		In Lange	a that makes	AGKESON	h	and the
Preston County*	94.6%		5 T S			V	
Putnam County*	94.3%		Ś		Jun 12	1	
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Wirt County*	91.8%			\mathbb{N}			
Tyler County*	91.5%				11		
Ritchie County*	91.1%		~ TYP	NY SI			
Braxton County*	90.8%		· (The file			
Boone County*	90.4%			, Cr. Dela			
Monroe County*	90.1%		200				
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Clay County*	86.2%		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	Pro Carro E	$\mathcal{I} \neq \mathcal{A}$	V	
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Marshall County*	85.1%		- Ze -		, Sz -ha -		
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Fayette County*				BOONE ~	in 4		$\sum \sum \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$
Summers County*	83.0%		and a		h h	2 h	R H
Pleasants County* McDowell County*	82.6%		- 7 2			18	$\nabla $
,	82.3%		≥ <			>	TV: (A
Taylor County*	81.9%			γ γ γ γ γ	1 1	Į,	15115
Brooke County*	81.6%		\sim _	> Land		and the second	S Y
Wheeling**	81.2%		~	Z ZW '	\sim		hala
Parkersburg	80.9%				16		
Ohio County*	80.5%						

100-year High Risk Flood Zones FEMA Effective Floodplain High Risk Advisory Flood Zone

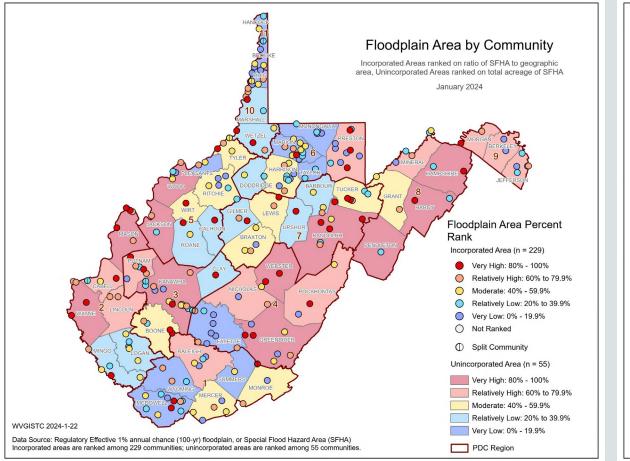


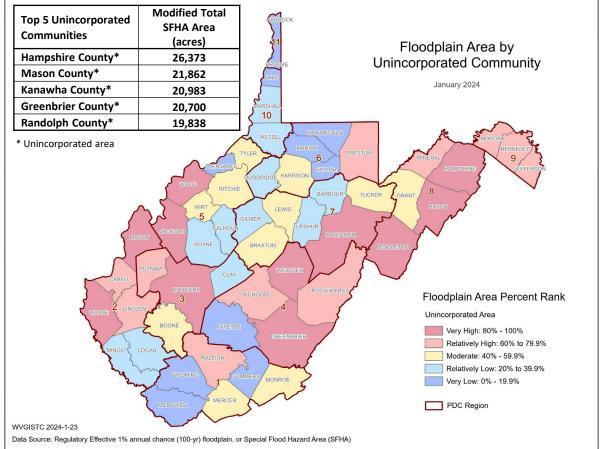
A WV Flood Tool Screenshot of the floodplains in Hampshire County (<u>link</u>)

A WV Flood Tool Screenshot of the floodplains in Kanawha County (<u>link</u>)

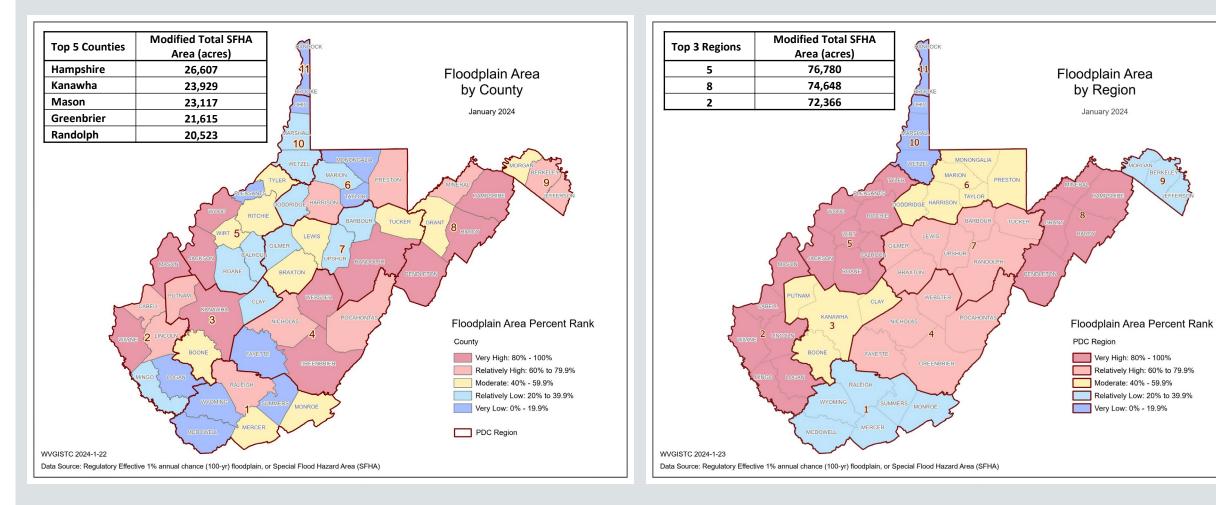
Colors:

Black --> Incorporated areas Brown --> Unincorporated areas Green --> Counties (Total) Red --> Split communities





Risk Factor Scores and Cumulative Index ...



Indicator	White Sulphur Springs	Rainelle	Clendenin	Richwood	Marlinton	Camden-on- Gauley	Statewide Median
Total SFHA Area (acres)	267	223	235	247	494	35	77
Water Bodies > 10 acres & Wide Streams > 500 ft.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Lands (> 10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modified Total SFHA Area (acres) (Minus large water bodies and federal lands)	267	223	235	247	494	35	74
Total Community Area (acres)	1,214	714	974	1,068	1,566	214	559
Ratio of aSFHA to Community Area	22.0%	31.2%	24.1%	23.1%	31.5%	16.4%	13.8%
Floodplain Area Ratio Percent Rank	74.2% (Relatively High)	87.7% (Very High)	78.6% (Relatively High)	77.7% (Relatively High)	89.0% (Very High)	58.5% (Moderate)	-

Percent Rank Legend:

Very High: 80% to 100% Red: 90% to 100%

Relatively High: 60% to 79.9%

Moderate: 40% to 59.9%

Relatively Low: 20% to 39.9%

Very Low: 0% to 19.9%

Major Category	Detailed Category	Code	Indicator	Short Description	Unit
Flood Hazard Risk	Declared Disasters	DCL_DSTR	Declared Flood Disasters	Number of federally-declared flood disasters in the county since 1953	#

Rationale	Recommendations	Data Source
Previous disasters indicate potential for future risk. In addition, the recentness of a flood disaster has proven to increase communities' willingness to seek/accept change/mitigation.	A major disaster declaration provides a wide range of federal assistance programs for individuals and public infrastructure, including funds for both emergency and permanent work.	Open FEMA
In West Virginia, many flood control structures (e.g., dams, levees, flood walls) built in the 20th Century have decreased the number of major flood disasters.	Historical flooding including high water marks should be incorporated into communities' flood reduction efforts to include areas of mitigation interest.	

Risk Factor Scores and Cumulative Index ...

Top 20% Ranking:

Name	RPDC Region	Federally- Declared Flood Disasters	Last Disaster Date	Percent Rank	Class
Mingo County	2	11	3/4/2021	100.0%	Very High
Lincoln County	2	10	3/4/2021	96.3%	Very High
Logan County	2	10	3/4/2021	96.3%	Very High
Wayne County	2	9	3/4/2021	92.6%	Very High
Greenbrier County	4	9	6/29/2016	92.6%	Very High
Kanawha County	3	8	3/4/2021	88.9%	Very High
Jackson County	5	8	6/29/2016	88.9%	Very High
Raleigh County	1	7	6/10/1996	81.5%	Very High
Wyoming County	1	7	6/29/2010	81.5%	Very High
Cabell County	2	7	3/4/2021	81.5%	Very High
Randolph County	7	7	6/30/2019	81.5%	Very High

Bottom 20% Ranking:

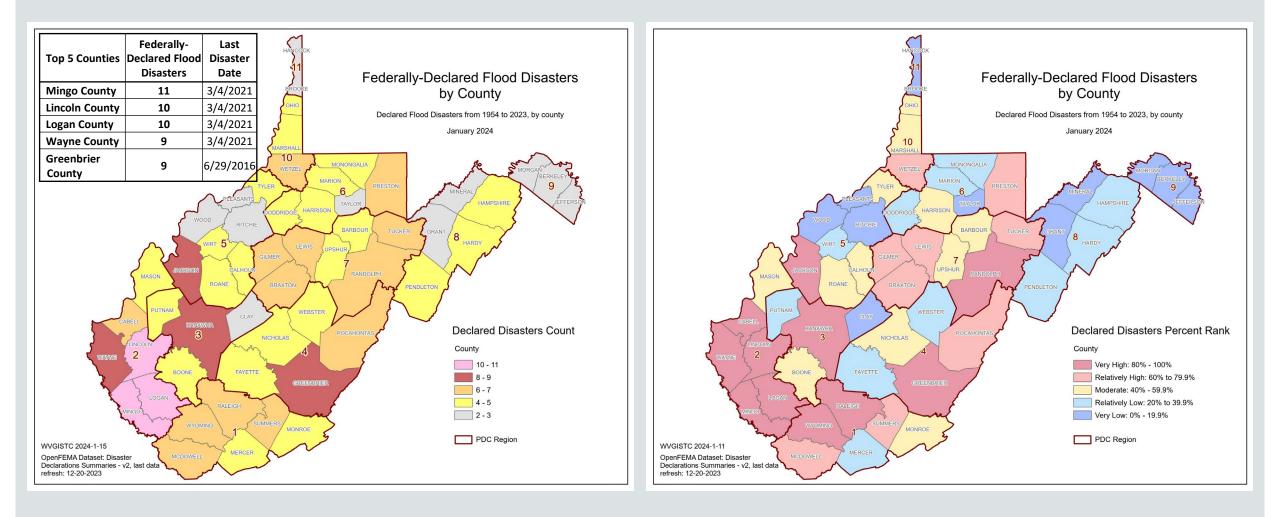
Clay County	3	3	6/29/2016	1.9%	Very Low
Pleasants County	5	3	4/15/2015	1.9%	Very Low
Wood County	5	3	3/15/1997	1.9%	Very Low
Taylor County	6	3	2/22/2000	1.9%	Very Low
Grant County	8	3	6/30/2019	1.9%	Very Low
Mineral County	8	3	2/2/1996	1.9%	Very Low
Berkeley County	9	3	2/2/1996	1.9%	Very Low
Jefferson County	9	3	2/2/1996	1.9%	Very Low
Morgan County	9	3	2/2/1996	1.9%	Very Low
Brooke County	11	3	4/11/2015	1.9%	Very Low
Hancock County	11	3	2/2/1996	1.9%	Very Low
Ritchie County	5	2	4/11/2015	0.0%	Very Low

Total federally-declared flood disasters in			
West Virginia:	32		

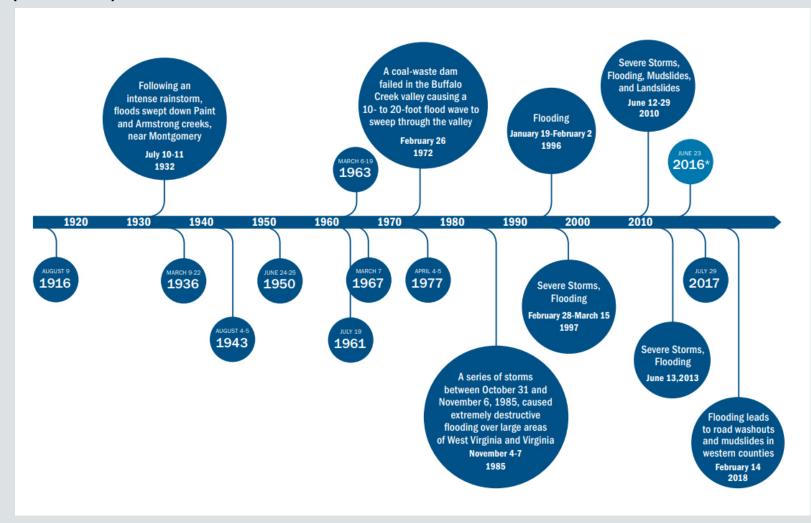
otal in USA:	880

Scores Legend:

80 to 100	Very High	Red text: 90 to 100 Very High
60 to 79.9	Relatively High	
40 to 59.9	Moderate	
20 to 39.9	Relatively Low	
0 to 19.9	Very Low	



Timeline of notable flood events in WV (1916 – 2018)



Qualitative Component

Source:

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Understanding flood dangers in central West Virginia: Lessons learned from the June 2016 flood. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Region III WV FloodReport.pdf



July 1961 (22 + 2 landslide fatalities) Image: Kanawha County (Image link)



February 1972 (125 fatalities including 4 missing) Image: Huntington (Image link)



November 1985 (47 fatalities in WV) Image: Moorefield (Image link)



June 2016 (23 fatalities) Image: Rainelle (Image link)

Fatalities data source: https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/assets/0003/4074/Deadliest Floods in WestVirginia History.pdf

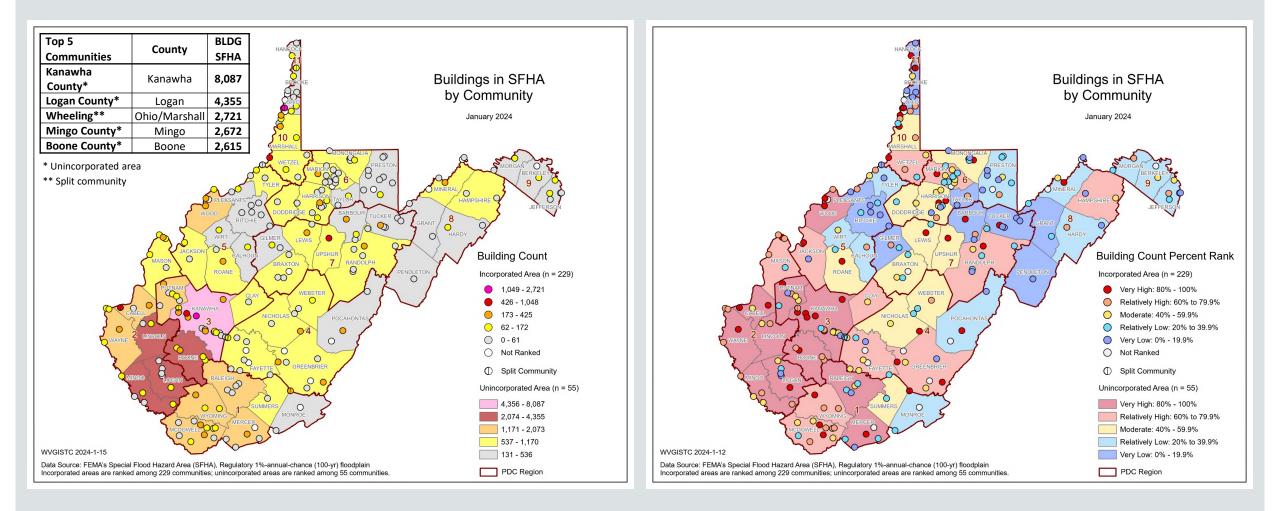
2) Structure Risk

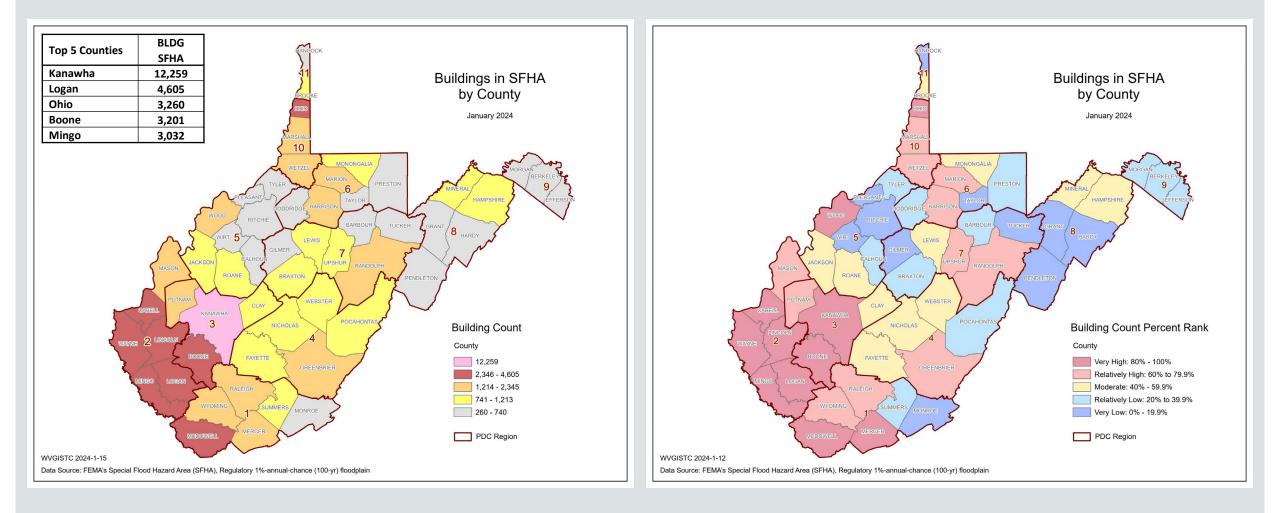
Major Category	Detailed Category	Code	Indicator	Short Description	Unit
Structure Risk	Building Counts / Ratios	BLDG_SFHA	Building Count in SFHA	All primary insurable structures in the effective 100-year Floodplain or Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)	#

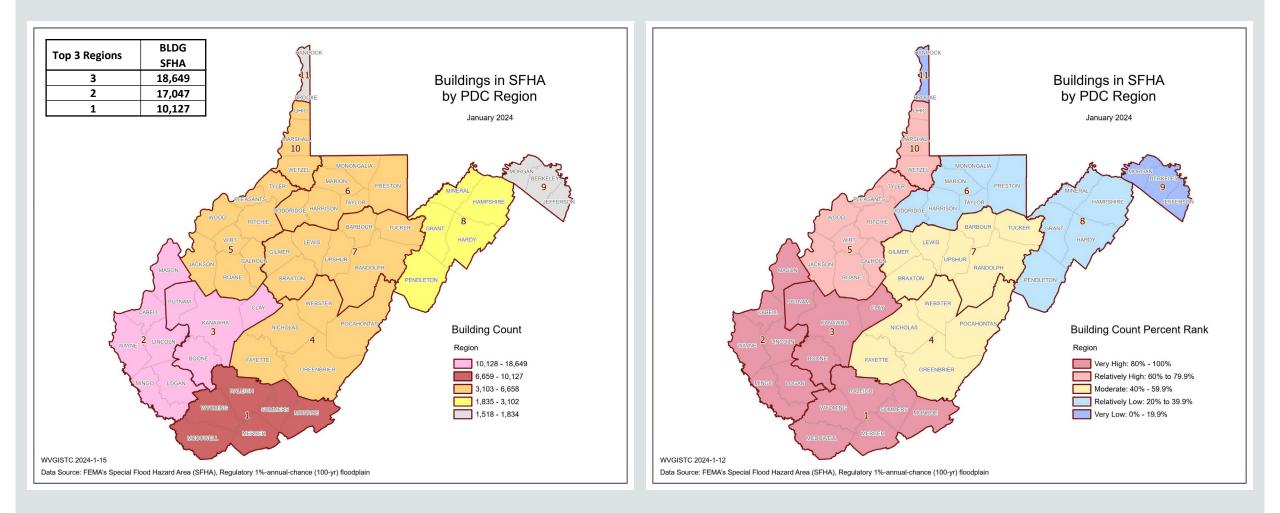
Rationale	Recommendations	Data Source
	Communities with a high floodplain building count should actively engage property owners about flood insurance and minimizing flood losses of property owners. See <u>Floodsmart.gov</u> for more information.	All political scales:
The higher number of buildings in the floodplain indicates higher physical and human exposure to riverine flooding. If a building owner has a mortgage from a federally regulated lender and the property is in the Special Flood	Communities can become more resilient to flooding by exceeding the minimum NFIP requirements. Higher building standards adopted by local communities may include increasing the freeboard of the base flood elevation; or encourage property owners to build to the higher 500-year flood elevation or historical high-water	All political scales: FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) for effective 1%- Annual-Chance Floodplains;
Hazard Area, then the building owner is required by Federal law to carry flood insurance. The building count in the SFHA is a programming variable	mark. Floodplain managers and emergency planners should pre- load at-risk structures into substantial damage estimator	Watershed and Stream scales: Effective and Advisory
required for those communities participating in FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) program.	software. Local officials should review early warning systems as well as short-term shelters located outside the floodplain and away from inundated roads.	Floodplains for 1% Annual-Chance event; BLRA
	State and county leaders should prioritize pre-disaster planning for communities with many flood-prone buildings.	

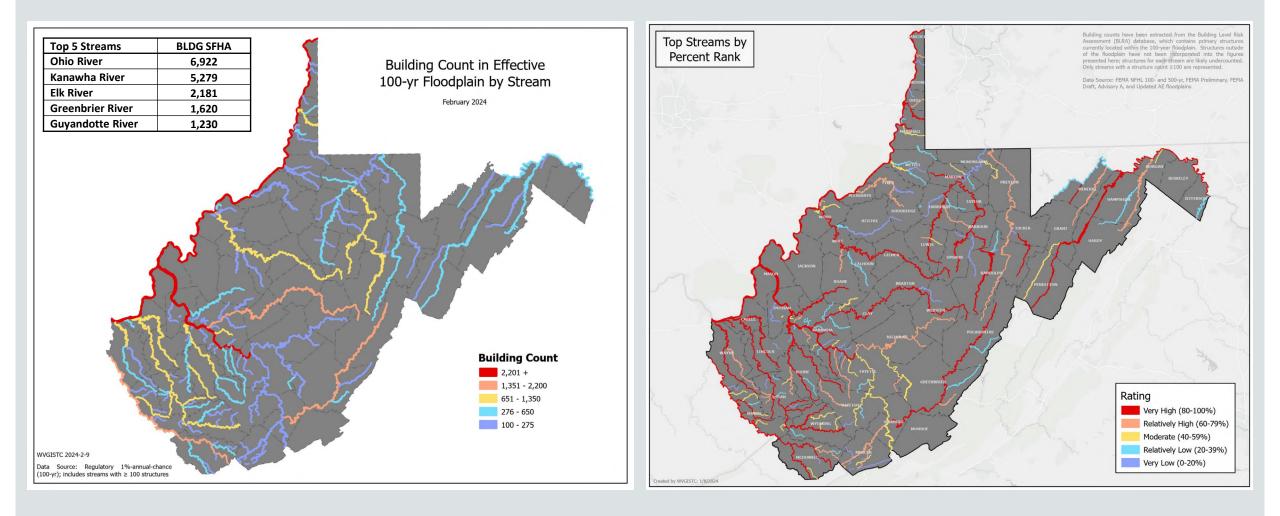
Top 20% Rankings for Building Count in SFHA

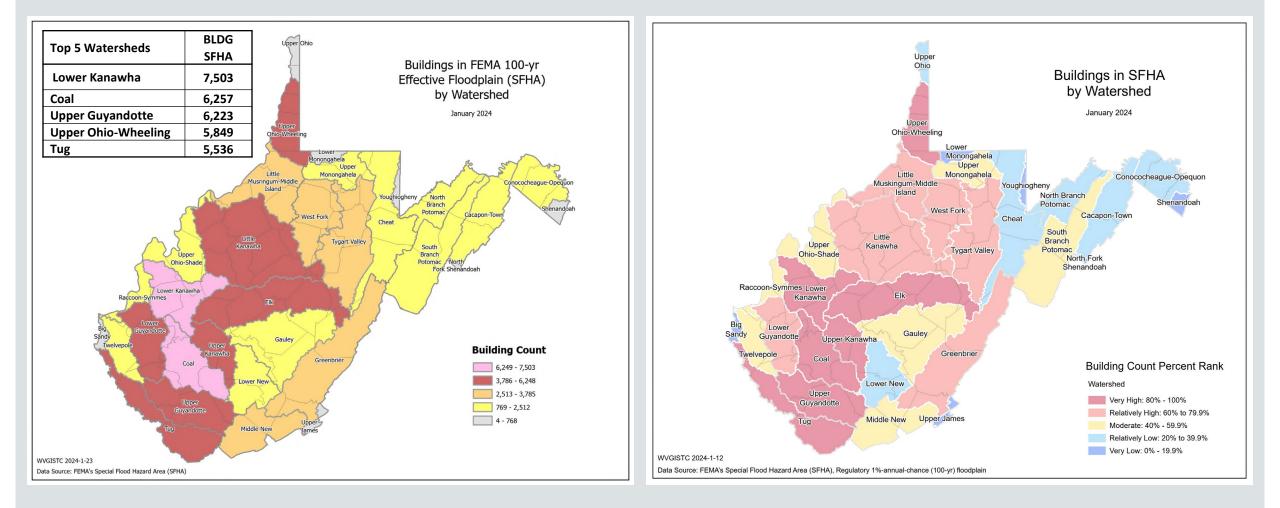
RANK	All Communities	Percent_Rank	Incorporated Communities	Percent_Rank	Unincorporated Areas	Percent_Rank	Counties	Percent_Rank	Regions	Percent_Rank
1	Kanawha County*	100.0%	Wheeling**	100.0%	Kanawha County*	100.0%	KANAWHA	100.0%	3	100%
2	Logan County*	99.6%	Charleston	99.5%	Logan County*	98.1%	LOGAN	98.1%	2	90%
3	Wheeling**	99.2%	Dunbar	99.0%	Mingo County*	96.2%	OHIO	96.2%	1	80%
4	Mingo County*	98.8%	Wellsburg	98.5%	Boone County*	94.4%	BOONE	94.4%		
5	Boone County*	98.4%	New Martinsville	98.0%	Lincoln County*	92.5%	MINGO	92.5%		
6	Lincoln County*	98.1%	Huntington**	97.6%	Mercer County*	90.7%	CABELL	90.7%		
7	Mercer County*	97.7%	Buckhannon	97.1%	Raleigh County*	88.8%	MCDOWELL	88.8%		
8	Raleigh County*	97.3%	Milton	96.6%	Wayne County*	87.0%	WAYNE	87.0%		
9	Wayne County*	96.9%	Clarksburg	96.1%	Cabell County*	85.1%	LINCOLN	85.1%	1	
10	Cabell County*	96.6%	Marlinton	95.7%	Putnam County*	83.3%	MERCER	83.3%		
11	Charleston	96.2%	South Charleston	95.2%	Wood County*	81.4%	WOOD	81.4%		
12	Putnam County*	95.8%	Rainelle	94.7%						
13	Wood County*	95.4%	Weston	94.2%						
14	McDowell County*	95.1%	Moundsville	93.8%						
15	Wyoming County*	94.7%	Welch	93.3%						
16	Randolph County*	94.3%	Benwood	92.8%						
17	Hampshire County*	93.9%	Vienna	92.3%						
18	Dunbar	93.6%	White Sulphur Springs	91.4%						
19	Mason County*	93.2%	Clendenin	91.4%						
20	Marion County*	92.8%	Buffalo	90.9%						
21	Greenbrier County*	92.4%	Parkersburg	90.4%						
22	Fayette County*	92.1%	Madison	90.0%						
23	Clay County*	91.7%	Gary	89.5%						
24	Wetzel County*	91.3%	Keyser	89.0%						
25	Jackson County*	90.9%	Richwood	88.5%						
26	Webster County*	90.6%	Philippi	88.0%						
27	Harrison County*	90.2%	Parsons	87.6%						
28	Wellsburg	89.8%	Princeton	87.1%						
29	New Martinsville	89.4%	Elkins	86.6%						
30 31	Summers County* Huntington**	89.0% 88.7%	Wayne	86.1% 85.7%						
31	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Spencer Hartford	85.2%						
32	Monongalia County* Braxton County*	88.3% 87.9%	Mannington	84.7%						
34	Doddridge County*	87.5%	Chesapeake	84.2%						
35	Lewis County*	87.2%	St. Albans	83.8%						
36	Nicholas County*	86.8%	Oceana	83.3%						
37	Upshur County*	86.4%	Alderson**	82.8%						
38	Marshall County*	86.0%	New Cumberland	82.3%						
39	Roane County*	85.7%	Morgantown	81.9%						
40	Mineral County*	85.3%	Weirton**	81.4%						
41	Buckhannon	84.9%	Man	80.9%						
42	Tyler County*	84.5%	Ravenswood	80.4%						
43	Berkeley County*	84.2%	Bridgeport	80.0%						
44	Jefferson County*	83.8%								
45	Calhoun County*	83.4%								
46	Wirt County*	83.0%			Colors:					
47	Morgan County*	82.7%			Black> Incor	porated areas				
48	Milton	82.3%				ncorporated are	eas			
49	Pocahontas County*	81.9%			Green> Cou					
50	Clarksburg	81.5%			Red> Split co					
51	Preston County*	81.2%					d communities included in	the detailed -i-	k ctudu	
52	Hardy County*	80.8%					d communities included in		'	4
53	Marlinton	80.0%			(Camden-on-G	auley, Clenden	in, Rainelle, Richwood, Wl	hite Sulphur Spri	ngs, and I	viarlinton)
54	Monroe County*	80.0%								



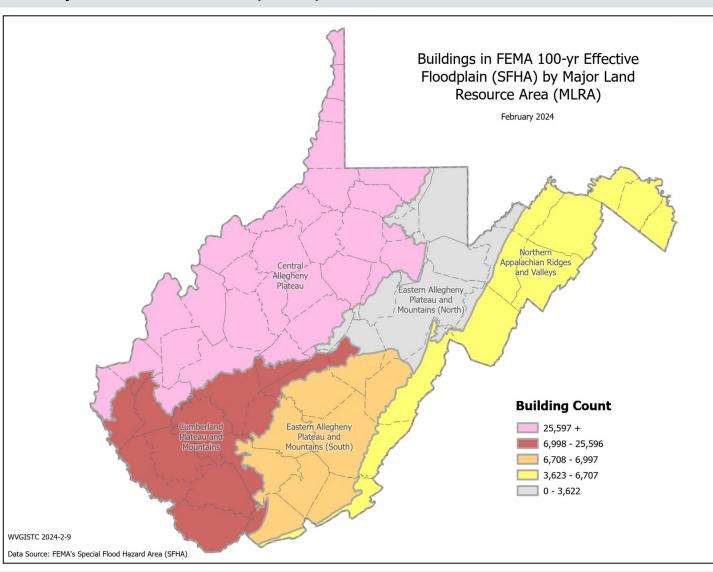








Building Counts in SFHA and Physiographic Provinces NRCS Major Land Resource Areas (MLRAs)



Complementary Analyses

Source: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2022-10/AgHandbook296 text low-res.pdf

Indicator	White Sulphur Springs	Rainelle	Clendenin	Richwood	Marlinton	Camden- on-Gauley	Statewide Median
Count in Approx. A	0	0	0	0	68	4	0
Count in AE	219	293	301	137	275	17	32
Count in AE Floodway	83	43	1	124	14	0	0
Count in AO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Count in AH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Count in Detailed Sum	302	336	302	261	289	17	39
Building Count in SFHA	302	336	302	261	357	21	49
Building Count in SFHA Percent Ranks	91.4% (Very High)	94.7% (Very High)	91.4% (Very High)	88.5% (Very High)	95.7% (Very High)	23.8% (Relatively Low)	-



Clendenin, June 2016 (Image link)



Rainelle, June 2016 (Image link)

Percent Rank Legend:

k Very High: 80% to 100% Red: 90% to 100%

00% Relatively High: 60% to 79.9%

5 to 79.9% Moderate: 40% to 59.9%

Relatively Low: 20% to 39.9%

Very Low: 0% to 19.9%

3) People/Social Risk

Major Category	Detailed Category	Code	Indicator	Short Description	Unit
People/ Social Risk	Social Vulnerability	wv_svi	WV Social Vulnerability Index	Social vulnerability index developed for West Virginia based on eight socioeconomic and demographic indicators	%

Rationale	Recommendations	Data Source
A community with a higher social vulnerability is less likely to be able to recover from a flood disaster quickly and fully. The WV Socioeconomic Index is a combination of eight social and economic indicators to measure a population's vulnerability to flood hazards. The select indicators are economic factors (Poverty Rate Unemployment Rate), population characteristics (Vulnerable Ages Rate, Disability Rate, Population without a High School Diploma, Population Change), and housing (Median Housing Unit Value, Mobile Homes as Percentage of Housing).	Flood disaster planning and preparedness should evaluate socioeconomic and individual factors such as age, disability, education, employment, and housing can influence the risk of flood deaths and damage loss. Source: <u>NIH</u> . A wide range of federal assistance programs for individuals and public infrastructure, including funds for both emergency and permanent work, are available for disadvantaged populations and communities.	Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimate of 2021; Census Bureau's Decennial Census (DEC) of 2010 & 2020 (For population change)

Vulnerability Indicator	Description	Rationale	Data Source
Poverty Rate	Percentage of households with incomes below poverty level	The poor are less likely to have the income or assets needed to prepare for a possible disaster or to recover after it occurs (Cutter et al., 2003; Flanagan et al., 2011; Morrow, 1999; Thomas, 2017).	Census 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates
Unemployment Rate	Percentage of families (two or more people residing together and related by birth, marriage, or adoption) with no workers in the past 12 months (from 2021)	In addition to income problems, unemployed persons lack benefit plans providing health cost assistance when injuries or deaths occur due to disasters (Brodie et al., 2006; Flanagan et al., 2011).	Census 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates
Vulnerable Ages Ratio	Percentage of population in two groups of "younger than 15" or "65 and older"	Children and the elderly are generally more vulnerable to disasters such as flooding due to the lack of experience or physical and cognitive limitations to protect themselves (Cutter et al., 2003; Flanagan et al., 2011; Morrow, 1999).	Census 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates
Disability Ratio	Percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population with disabilities of independent living, self-care, ambulatory, cognitive, vision, or hearing difficulties	Disabled people are more vulnerable to natural hazards such as flooding and may require special assistance to evacuate (Cutter et al., 2003; Flanagan et al., 2011; Morrow, 1999).	Census 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates
No High School Diploma Ratio	Percentage of population 25 years and older with no high school diploma	Highly educated individuals and societies are reported to have better preparedness and response to disasters, suffered lower negative impacts, and can recover faster (Muttarak & Lutz, 2014).	Census 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates
Population Growth Ratio	Percentage of population change from 2010 to 2020	Although rapid population growth in dense urban areas can contribute to the risk (Cutter et al., 2003) we believe population decrease can be a factor of social vulnerability in WV communities.	Decennial Census (DEC) of 2010 & 2020
Housing Median Value	Median dollar values of owner-occupied residential units	The value can be an indicator of building quality. Buildings of low quality cannot withstand flooding adequately and are more vulnerable. Residents in communities with higher median housing values may be more likely to carry flood insurance policies, as their properties represent substantial investments. This can enhance financial preparedness and resilience (Flanagan et al., 2011; Morrow, 1999; Thieken et al., 2008).	Census 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates
Mobile Homes Ratio	Percentage of manufactured homes in the whole community	Light-weight manufactured homes are not designed for withstanding floods and are more vulnerable to flood damage. Communities with a higher prevalence of manufactured homes often encounter more obstacles in achieving resilience, as these structures typically do not offer the same level of security as traditionally constructed homes. Moreover, these homes are often situated in regions beyond the urban core, where access to major roadways and public transit systems may be less available.	Census 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

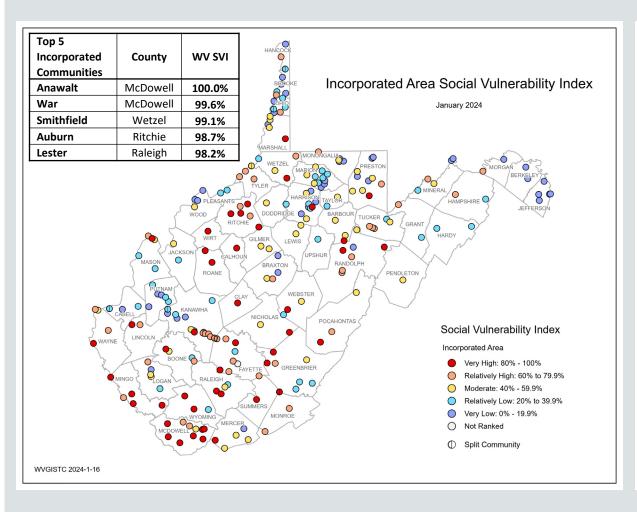
Top 20% Rankings for WV Social Vulnerability index

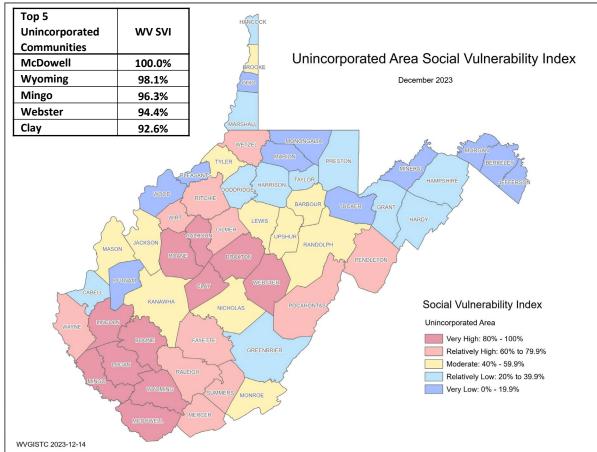
RANK	All Communities	INDEX_SC	Incorporated Communities	INDEX_SC	Unincorporated Areas	INDEX_SC	Counties	INDEX_SC	Regions	INDEX_SC	
1	Anawalt	100.0%	Anawalt	100.0%	McDowell County*	100.0%	McDowell County, West Virginia	100.0%	1	100%	
2	War	99.6%	War	99.6%	Wyoming County*	98.1%	Wyoming County, West Virginia	98.1%	4	90%	
3	McDowell County*	99.3%	Smithfield	99.1%	Mingo County*	96.3%	Mingo County, West Virginia	96.3%	2	80%	
4	Smithfield	98.9%	Auburn	98.7%	Webster County*	94.4%	Clay County, West Virginia	94.4%			
5	Lester	98.6%	Lester	98.2%	Clay County*	92.6%	Webster County, West Virginia	92.6%			
6	Auburn	98.2%	Reedy	97.8%	Braxton County*	90.7%	Calhoun County, West Virginia	90.7%			
7	Reedy	97.9%	Matewan	97.4%	Logan County*	88.9%	Logan County, West Virginia	88.9%			
8	Matewan	97.5%	Clay	96.9%	Calhoun County*	87.0%	Braxton County, West Virginia	87.0%			
9	Wyoming County*	97.2%	Pax	96.5%	Boone County*	85.2%	Ritchie County, West Virginia	85.2%			
10	Mingo County*	96.8%	Delbarton	96.0%	Lincoln County*	83.3%	Lincoln County, West Virginia	83.3%			
11	Delbarton	96.5%	Keystone	95.6%	Roane County*	81.5%	Roane County, West Virginia	81.5%			
12	Clay	96.1%	Fort Gay	95.2%					-		
13	Fort Gay	95.7%	Northfork	94.7%							
14	Pax	95.4%	Quinwood	94.3%							
15	Keystone	95.0%	laeger	93.8%							
16	Northfork	94.7%	Harman	93.4%	1						
17	Quinwood	94.3%	Cowen	93.0%							
18	laeger	94.0%	Richwood	92.5%							
19	Webster County*	93.6%	Elizabeth	92.1%							
20	Harman	93.3%	Cameron	91.6%							
21	Richwood	92.9%	Grantsville	91.2%							
22	Logan County*	92.6%	Gary	90.7%							
23	Cowen	92.2%	Junior	90.3%							
24	Cameron	91.8%	Oceana	89.9%							
25	Clay County*	91.5%	West Hamlin	89.4%							
26	Grantsville	91.1%	Bradshaw	89.0%							
27	Elizabeth	90.8%	Anmoore	88.5%							
28	Oceana	90.4%	Kermit	88.1%							
29	Sophia	90.1%	Sophia	87.7%							
30	West Hamlin	89.7%	Gilbert	87.2%							
31	Gary	89.4%	Chesapeake	86.8%							
32	Braxton County*	89.0%	Hillsboro	86.3%							
33	Kermit	88.7%	Harrisville	85.9%							
34	Junior	88.3%	Danville	85.5%							
35	Calhoun County*	87.9%	Spencer	85.0%							
36	Hillsboro	87.6%	Rainelle	84.6%							
37	Gilbert	87.2%	Bramwell	84.1%							
38	Bradshaw	86.9%	Pennsboro	83.7%							
39	Anmoore	86.5%	Cairo	83.3%							
40	Spencer	86.2%	Womelsdorf (Coalton)	82.8%			Calana				
41	Chesapeake	85.8%	Pineville	82.4%			Colors:				
42	Harrisville	85.5%	Hartford	81.9%			Black> Incorpor				
43	Boone County*	85.1%	Hinton	81.5%			Brown> Uninco	rporated	areas		
44	Danville	84.8%	Rowlesburg	81.1%			Green> Countie				
45	Pennsboro	84.4%	Ansted	80.6%			Red> Split com	. ,			
46	Womelsdorf (Coalton)	84.0%	Alderson**	80.2%			Blue> Incorpora		munitia	s narticina	
47	Pineville	83.7%									
48	Hartford	83.3%					(NFIP) with no reg		1		
49	Rowlesburg	83.0%					Purple> Incorpo				
50	Hinton	82.6%					not participating	in the Na	tional F	lood Insur	
51	Bramwell	82.3%					FEMA's Communi	ty Status	Book R	eport)	
52	Alderson**	81.9%					Black on blue: Six				•
53	Lincoln County*	81.6%					(Camden-on-Gau				
54	Rainelle	81.2%					(Cantuen-on-Gau	ey, cient	ienni, F	amene, Ri	
55	Sutton	80.9%									
		00 50/									
56	Davy	80.5%									

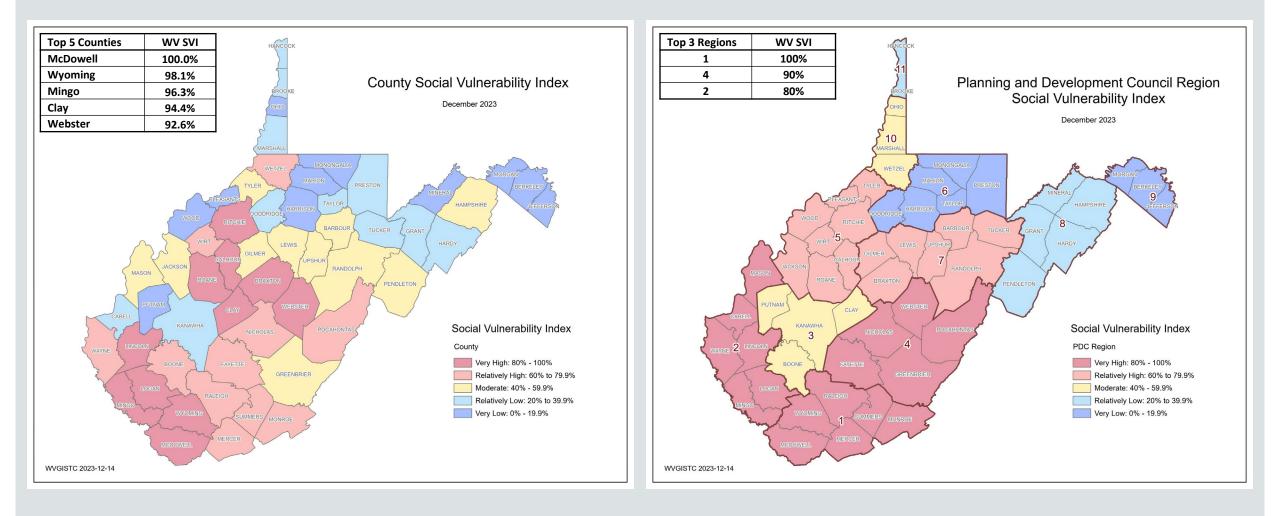
munities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program pecial Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)

mmunities with no regulatory Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) ional Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) (not mentioned in the Book Report)

ated communities included in the detailed risk study lenin, Rainelle, Richwood, White Sulphur Springs, and Marlinton)



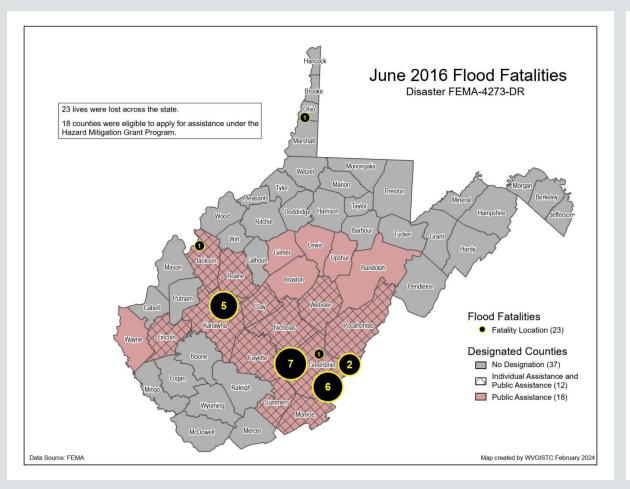


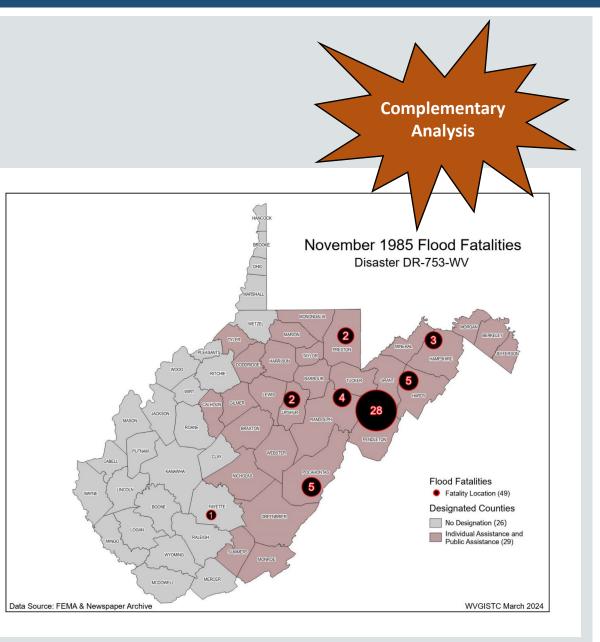


Vulnerability Indicators	White Sulphur Springs	Rainelle	Clendenin	Richwood	Marlinton	Camden- on-Gauley	State Ratio/Value	National Ratio/Value
Poverty Rate	21.9%	27.7%	9.2%	26.1%	25.7%	14.3%	17.0%	12.4%
Unemployment Rate	13.0%	22.1%	7.3%	39.8%	16.3%	8.3%	23.7%	14.6%
Vulnerable Ages Ratio	37.5%	36.0%	45.4%	43.1%	37.6%	33.0%	36.7%	34.6%
Disability Ratio	20.5%	31.9%	11.2%	29.9%	27.6%	9.7%	19.3%	12.6%
No High School Diploma Ratio	8.3%	15.4%	10.1%	13.2%	16.1%	4.8%	11.9%	11.1%
Population Change Ratio	-9.1%	-20.9%	-30.4%	-19.1%	-5.3%	-25.4%	-3.2%	7.4%
Median Housing Value	\$121,000	\$59,100	\$70,300	\$68,300	\$79,700	\$73,800	\$128,800	\$244,900
Mobile Homes Ratio	0.0%	9.3%	3.9%	7.5%	4.9%	11.1%	14.0%	5.9%
WV Social Vulnerability Index Score (Among incorporated communities)	21.1% (Relatively Low)	84.6% (Very High)	36.6% (Relatively Low)	92.5% (Very High)	60.4% (Relatively High)	27.3% (Relatively Low)	-	-
		High) ely High: 60%		High) oderate: 40% to		Low) ively Low: 20% to	o 39.9% Very L	.ow: 0% to 19.99

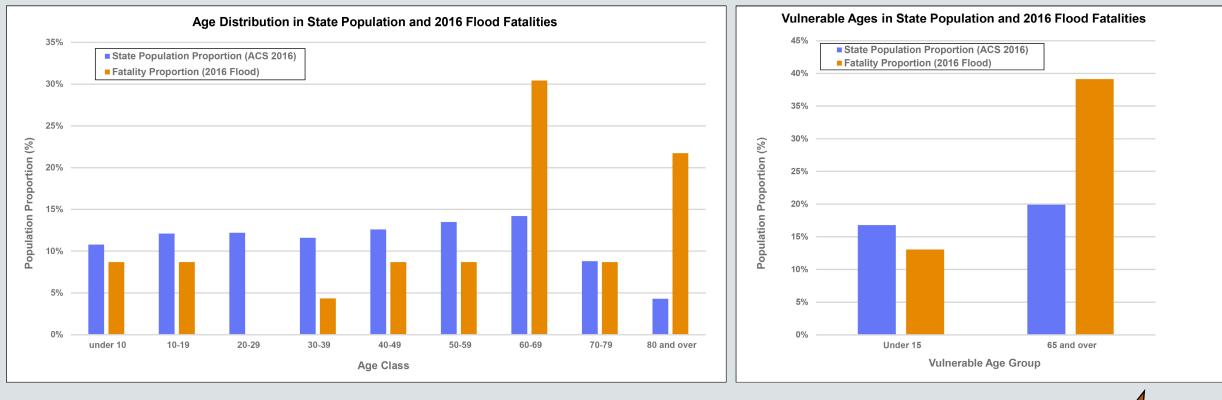
Red: 90% to 100%

Spatial Analysis of Fatalities by Previous Floods





Demographic Analysis of Fatalities by Previous Floods



Analysis of Risky Behavior and Evacuation Response Time

Qualitative Component

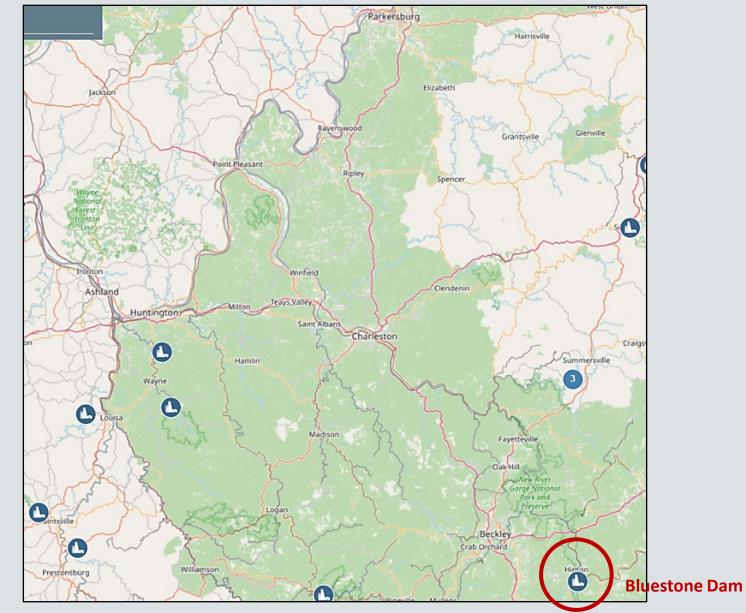


4) Other Hazards

- Dam Failure Risk (Incorporated Places) (Y/N)
- Number of High-Risk Dams (Unincorporated Areas and larger scales)
- Levee Failure Risk (Y/N)
- High-Susceptibility Landslide Area Ratio

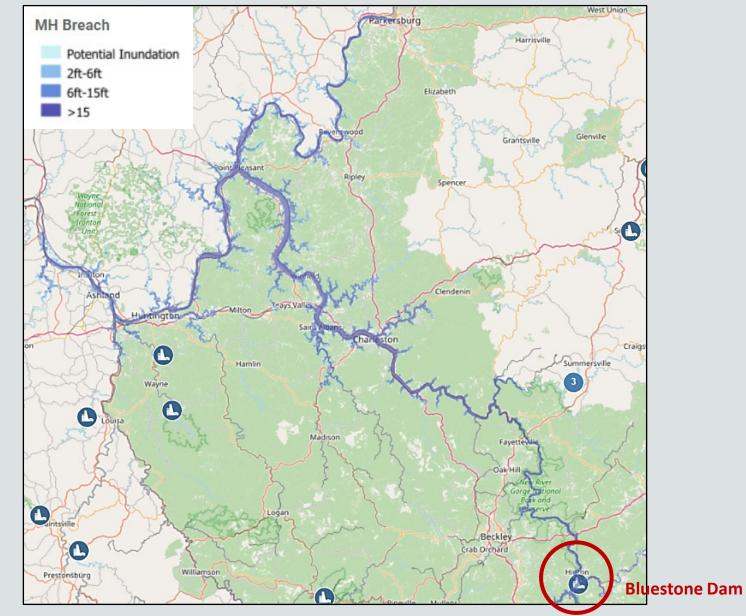


Example of a high-risk dam, Bluestone Dam, Hinton (link)

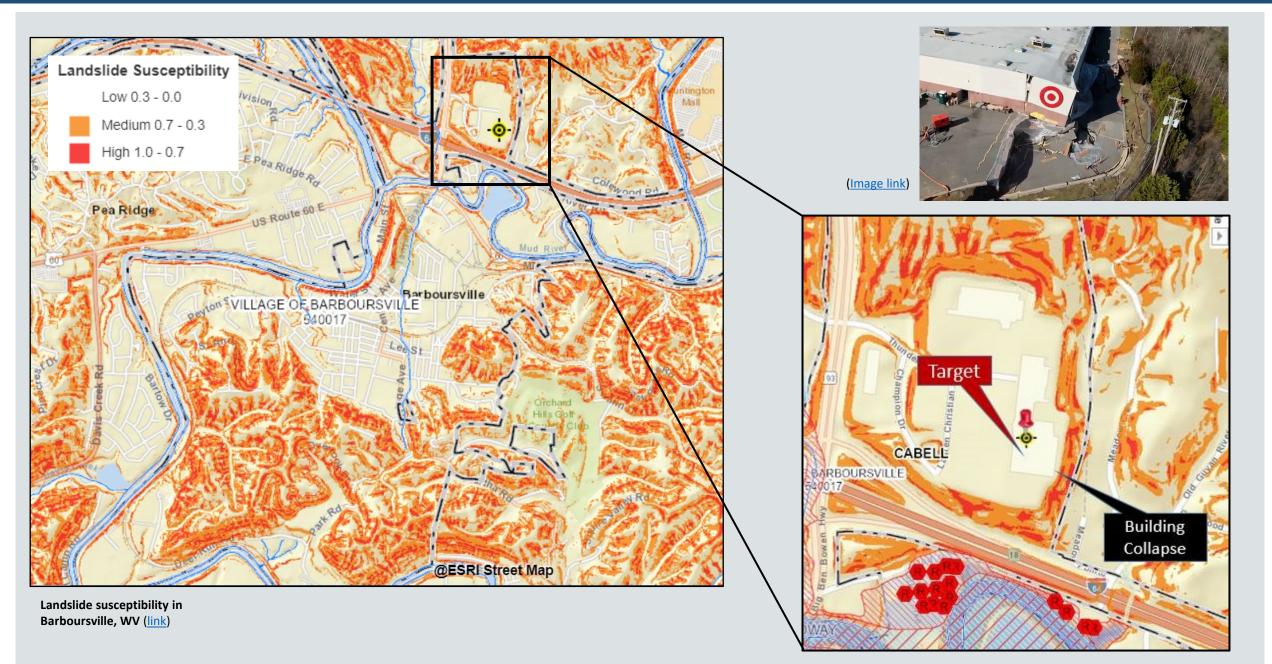


Source: National Inventory of Dams

A Maximum High (MH) breach scenario modeling for Bluestone Dam



A Maximum High (MH) breach scenario modeling for Bluestone Dam



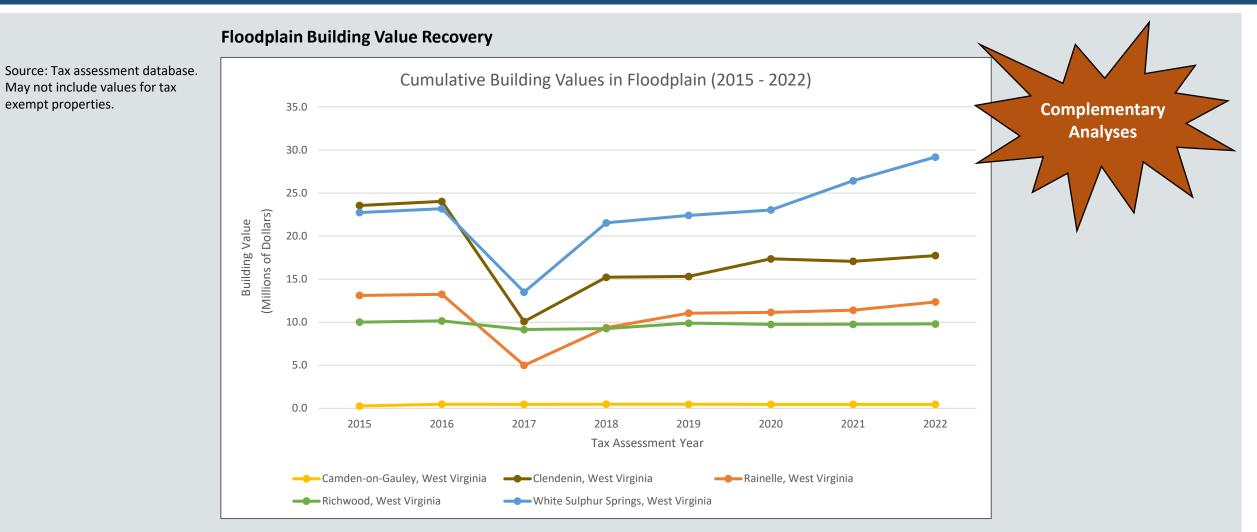
5) Mitigation Measures

- Structural Measures: Such as *Dams, Levees, Floodwalls,* and *Chanel Widening* focus on reducing the probability of flood hazard Related indicator:
 Dam Protection (Y/N)
- Physical Non-Structural Measures: Such as Building Elevation, Floodproofing, Acquisition and Relocation focus on mitigating the consequences of flooding instead of reducing the probability of flooding Related indicators:
 Mitigated Structures to Design Flood Elevation (DFE) (BFE + Freeboard)
 Buyout Parcels (#)
 Open Space Preservation (Area/Ratio)
 Wet/Dry Floodproofing Structures based on Building Adaptability Models (#)

Non-Physical Non-structural Measures

- Flood Insurance Policies in Force
- o Higher Standards (CRS, Ordinances, Flood Disclosure Laws)
- Community Rating System (CRS) Participation
- Floodplain Management Ordinances
 - Higher Freeboard
 - Building Above Code
 - Land Use
- Higher Regulatory Mapping Standards
 - Increased Regulatory Floodplain
 - Increased BFE
- Flood Emergency and Evacuation Plans
- Risk Communications
- Flood Disclosure Laws

Related indicators: Community Rating System (CRS) Class Freeboard (ft) Flood Disclosure Laws (Y/N) Flood Insurance Ratio



Community	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Camden-on-Gauley	0.3 Million	0.5 Million						
Clendenin	23.6 Million	24.0 Million	10.1 Million	15.2 Million	15.3 Million	17.4 Million	17.1 Million	17.7 Million
Rainelle	13.1 Million	13.2 Million	5.0 Million	9.4 Million	11.1 Million	11.1 Million	11.4 Million	12.4 Million
Richwood	10.0 Million	10.1 Million	9.1 Million	9.3 Million	9.9 Million	9.7 Million	9.8 Million	9.8 Million
White Sulphur Springs	22.7 Million	23.2 Million	13.5 Million	21.5 Million	22.4 Million	23.0 Million	26.4 Million	29.2 Million

Example of risk index development methodology among the detailed study (6) communities with 31 risk indicators

Flood Hazard Indicators

Regulatory Floodplain Area Ratio

Federally-Declared Flood Disasters (in County) since 1953

Maximum Estimated Flood Depth

Building Counts / Ratios

Structures in All High-Risk Floodplains Ratio in All Bldgs.

Buildings in High-Risk Floodway Ratio in SFHA Bldgs.

Structures in Estimated Depths of Greater than 10 ft

Building Types / Values

Total Building Value in Floodplain

Median Building Value in Floodplain

Residential Value in Floodplain

Non-Residential Value in Floodplain

Building Year / New Construction

Pre-FIRM in Floodplain Ratio

Vulnerable Structures

Ratio of Manufactured Homes in High-Risk Floodplain Bldgs.

Floodplain Buildings with Basements Ratio

One-Story Floodplain Residential Buildings Ratio

Renter-Occupied Housing in Floodplain Ratio

Low-Value (< \$10K) Floodplain Buildings Ratio

Significant Structures

Floodplain Essential Facilities

Most Vulnerable Essential Facilities

Floodplain Non-Hist. Community Assets

Most Vulnerable Non-Historical Community Assets

Floodplain Historical Community Assets

Most Vulnerable Historical Community Assets

Most Vulnerable Essential Facilities: [School, Hospital, Nursing Home] OR [In Floodway] OR [Flood Depth >= 3 ft. Flood]

Most Vulnerable Community Assets: [In Floodway] OR [Flood Depth >= 3 ft. Flood]

Physical Damage

Building Flood Loss Ratio

Substantial Damage Ratio

Previous Flood Claims (since 1978)

Previous Paid Losses (since 1978)

Repetitive Loss Structures

Transportation Infrastructure

Inundated Roads Ratio

People/Social

WV Social Vulnerability Index

Floodplain Population Ratio

Displaced Population Ratio

	Floodplain Area (Modified aSFHA) Ratio	Percent Rank Floodplain Area (Modified aSFHA) Ratio	Declared Flood Disasters in County since 1953	Percent Rank Declared Flood Disasters in County since 1953	Maximum Estimated Flood Depth	Percent Rank Maximum Estimated Flood Depth	High-Risk Floodplain Buildings to Total Buildings Ratio	Percent Rank High- Risk Floodplain Buildings to Total Buildings Ratio	Floodway Buildings to SFHA Buildings Ratio	Percent Rank Floodway Buildings to SFHA Buildings Ratio
White Sulphur Springs	22.0%	20.0%	9	80.0%	5	0.0%	18.7%	0.0%	27.4%	80.0%
Rainelle	31.2%	80.0%	9	80.0%	6	20.0%	33.7%	60.0%	12.8%	60.0%
Clendenin	24.1%	60.0%	8	60.0%	28	100.0%	47.0%	80.0%	0.3%	20.0%
Richwood	23.1%	40.0%	5	20.0%	8	40.0%	22.9%	20.0%	47.5%	100.0%
Marlinton	31.5%	100.0%	6	40.0%	9	60.0%	61.4%	100.0%	3.9%	40.0%
Camden-on-Gauley	16.4%	0.0%	4	0.0%	13	80.0%	30.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	•	Percent Rank Buildings in FEMA Depth > 10 ft	Total Building Value in Floodplain	Percent Rank Total Building Value in Floodplain	Median Floodplain Building Value	Percent Rank Median Floodplain Building Value	Residential Value in Floodplain	Percent Rank Residential Value in Floodplain	Non- Residential Value in Floodplain	Residential	Floodplain Ratio	Percent Rank Pre- FIRM in Floodplain Ratio
White Sulphur Springs	0	0.0%	\$24,475,000	80.0%	\$54,100	100.0%	\$15,489,000	100.0%	\$8,986,000	80.0%	86.7%	40.0%
Rainelle	0	0.0%	\$17,261,000	40.0%	\$38,500	60.0%	\$9,488,000	40.0%	\$7,773,000	60.0%	77.2%	0.0%
Clendenin	34	100.0%	\$19,351,000	60.0%	\$48,600	80.0%	\$12,851,000	80.0%	\$6,500,000	40.0%	83.8%	20.0%
Richwood	0	0.0%	\$11,754,000	20.0%	\$19,100	20.0%	\$6,447,000	20.0%	5,307,000	20.0%	92.0%	100.0%
Marlinton	0	0.0%	\$44,762,000	100.0%	\$19,100	20.0%	\$10,840,000	60.0%	33,922,000	100.0%	88.0%	60.0%
Camden-on-Gauley	2	80.0%	\$574,000	0.0%	\$16,700	0.0%	\$263,000	0.0%	\$311,000	0.0%	90.5%	80.0%

	Floodplain Manufactur ed Homes Ratio	Percent Rank Floodplain Manufactur ed Homes Ratio	Floodplain Buildings with Basements Ratio	Percent Rank Floodplain Buildings with Basements Ratio	One-Story Residential Buildings Ratio	Percent Rank One- Story Residential Buildings Ratio	Renter- Occupied Housing in Floodplain Ratio	Renter-	Buildings	Percent Rank Low- Value (< \$10K) Floodplain Buildings Ratio
White Sulphur Springs	0.6%	0.0%	21.1%	40.0%	82.0%	80.0%	39.8%	60.0%	6.2%	0.0%
Rainelle	4.2%	20.0%	7.1%	0.0%	93.5%	100.0%	40.3%	80.0%	15.7%	60.0%
Clendenin	4.6%	40.0%	40.4%	100.0%	79.5%	60.0%	27.7%	40.0%	8.6%	40.0%
Richwood	13.5%	80.0%	13.5%	20.0%	77.9%	40.0%	24.7%	20.0%	23.2%	80.0%
Marlinton	5.8%	60.0%	24.3%	60.0%	68.4%	20.0%	55.8%	100.0%	7.3%	20.0%
Camden-on-Gauley	19.0%	100.0%	30.7%	80.0%	61.5%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%

	Floodplain Essential Facilities	Percent Rank Floodplain Essential Facilities	Most Vulnerable Essential Facilities	Percent Rank Most Vulnerable Essential Facilities	Non-Hist	Percent Rank Floodplain Non-Hist. Community Assets	Most Vulnerable Non- Historical Community Assets	Percent Rank Most Vulnerable Non- Historical Community Assets	Hoodplain Historical Community	Percent Rank Floodplain Historical Community Assets	Historical	Percent Rank Most Vulnerable Historical Community Assets
White Sulphur Springs	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	40.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rainelle	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	6	20.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clendenin	2	40.0%	2	80.0%	15	100.0%	15	100.0%	121	100.0%	52	100.0%
Richwood	3	80.0%	0	0.0%	8	60.0%	3	60.0%	10	80.0%	4	60.0%
Marlinton	6	100.0%	4	100.0%	13	80.0%	6	80.0%	5	60.0%	4	60.0%
Camden-on-Gauley	1	0.0%	1	60.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	Building Flood Loss Ratio	Percent Rank Building Flood Loss Ratio	Substantial Damage Ratio	Percent Rank Substantial Damage Ratio	Previous Flood Claims (since 1978)	Percent Rank Previous Flood Claims (since 1978)	Previous Paid Losses (since 1978)	Percent Rank Previous Paid Losses (since 1978)	Repetitive Loss Structures	Percent Rank Repetitive Loss Structures	Inundated Roads Ratio	Percent Rank Inundated Roads Ratio
White Sulphur Springs	5.5%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89	20.0%	\$3,005,000	20.0%	2	0.0%	17.2%	0.0%
Rainelle	5.9%	40.0%	0.3%	20.0%	154	80.0%	\$3,721,000	40.0%	35	60.0%	36.1%	80.0%
Clendenin	25.7%	100.0%	15.2%	80.0%	122	40.0%	\$6,582,000	60.0%	24	40.0%	57.1%	100.0%
Richwood	4.8%	0.0%	0.3%	20.0%	144	60.0%	\$6,750,000	80.0%	66	80.0%	21.4%	40.0%
Marlinton	7.6%	60.0%	4.0%	60.0%	585	100.0%	\$13,448,000	100.0%	252	100.0%	20.4%	20.0%
Camden-on-Gauley	19.5%	80.0%	19.1%	100.0%	21	0.0%	\$358,000	0.0%	11	20.0%	35.0%	60.0%

	WV Social Vulnerability Index	Percent Rank WV Social Vulnerability Index	Floodplain Population Ratio	Percent Rank Floodplain Population Ratio	Displaced Population Ratio	Percent Rank Displaced Population Ratio
White Sulphur Springs	21.1%	0.0%	25.8%	40.0%	17.5%	40.0%
Rainelle	84.6%	80.0%	45.6%	60.0%	38.3%	60.0%
Clendenin	36.6%	40.0%	67.5%	80.0%	63.2%	80.0%
Richwood	92.5%	100.0%	23.8%	20.0%	16.9%	20.0%
Marlinton	60.4%	60.0%	85.6%	100.0%	76.0%	100.0%
Camden-on-Gauley	27.3%	20.0%	23.3%	0.0%	15.9%	0.0%

SUM of all Percent Rank Values	Percent Rank on the SUM: Risk Index Score for 6 Communities
960.0%	20.0%
1360.0%	40.0%
2120.0%	100.0%
1400.0%	60.0%
2120.0%	80.0%
900.0%	0.0%

Risk Index (Selected Indicators for only 6 Communities)						
Rank	Community	Index Score				
1	Clendenin	100%				
2	Marlinton	80%				
3	Richwood	60%				
4	Rainelle	40%				
5	White Sulphur Springs	20%				
6	Camden-on-Gauley	0%				

Flood Risk Indicator Dashboard

 Interactively explore indicators



Social vulnerability

Population exposure

Population displacement & shelter needs

Floodplain area Floodplain length Declared disasters Flood depth

Flood hazards

Floodplain management

Flood insurance

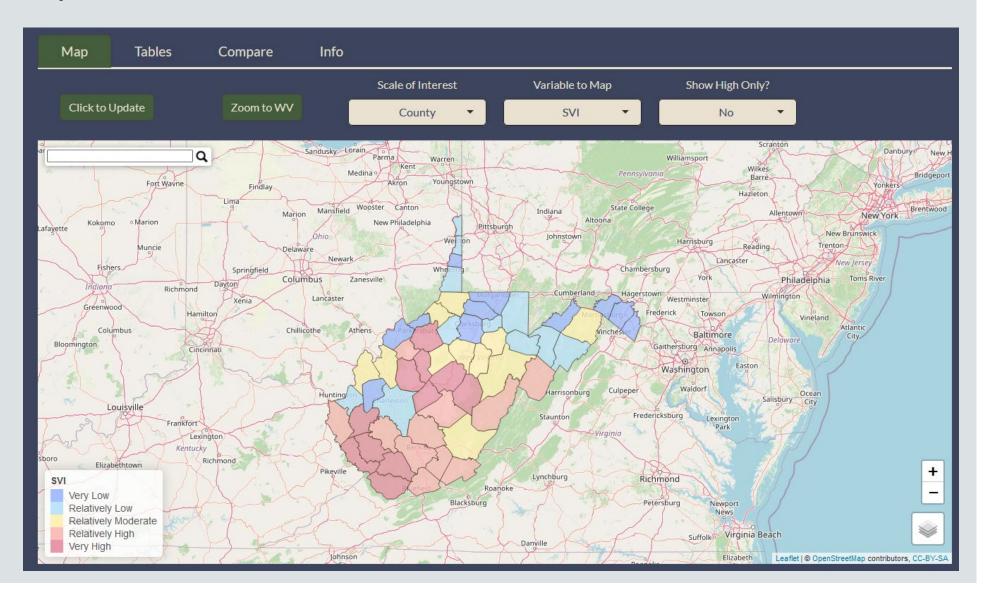
Mitigated structures

Green infrastructure

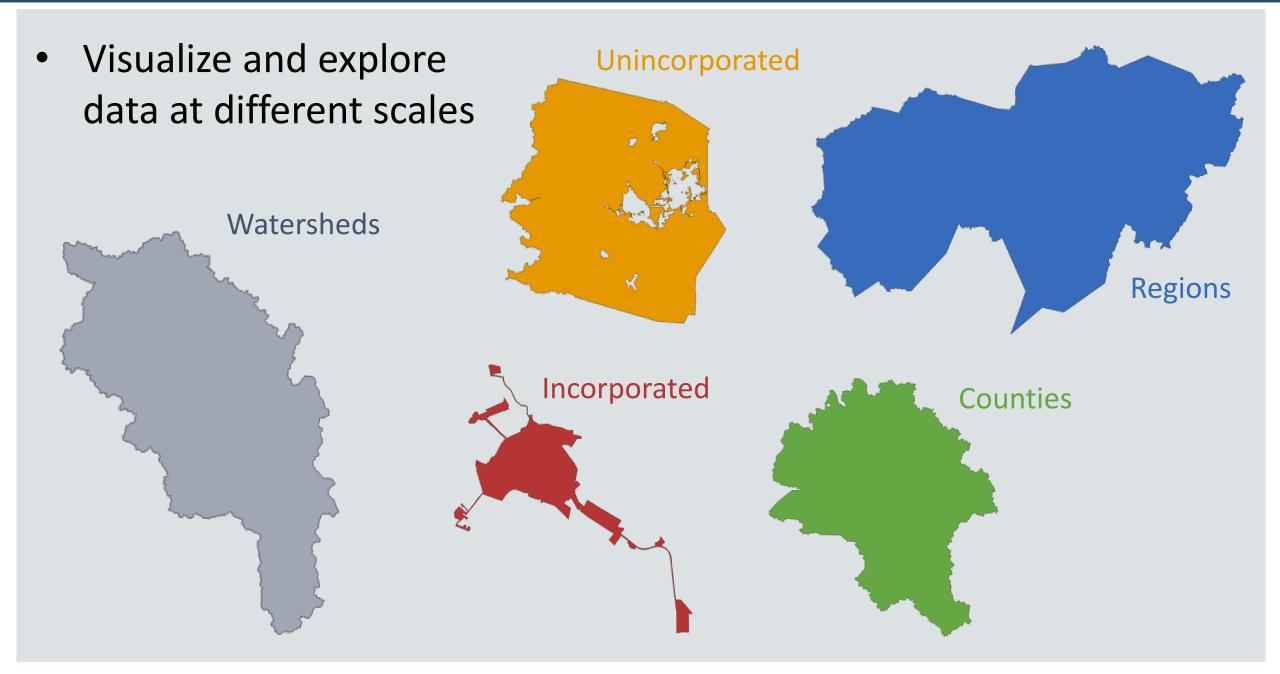
Mitigation

Structures **Building counts/ratios** Building types & values Vulnerable structures **FIRM** status Building year/new construction Significant structures Physical damage estimates Recorded building damage losses Transportation infrastructure

• Interactively explore indicators



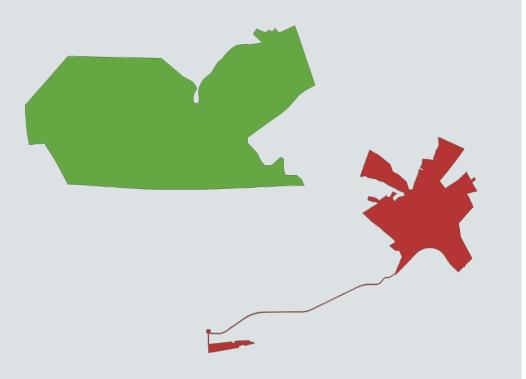
Flood Risk Indicator Dashboard



Flood Risk Indicator Dashboard

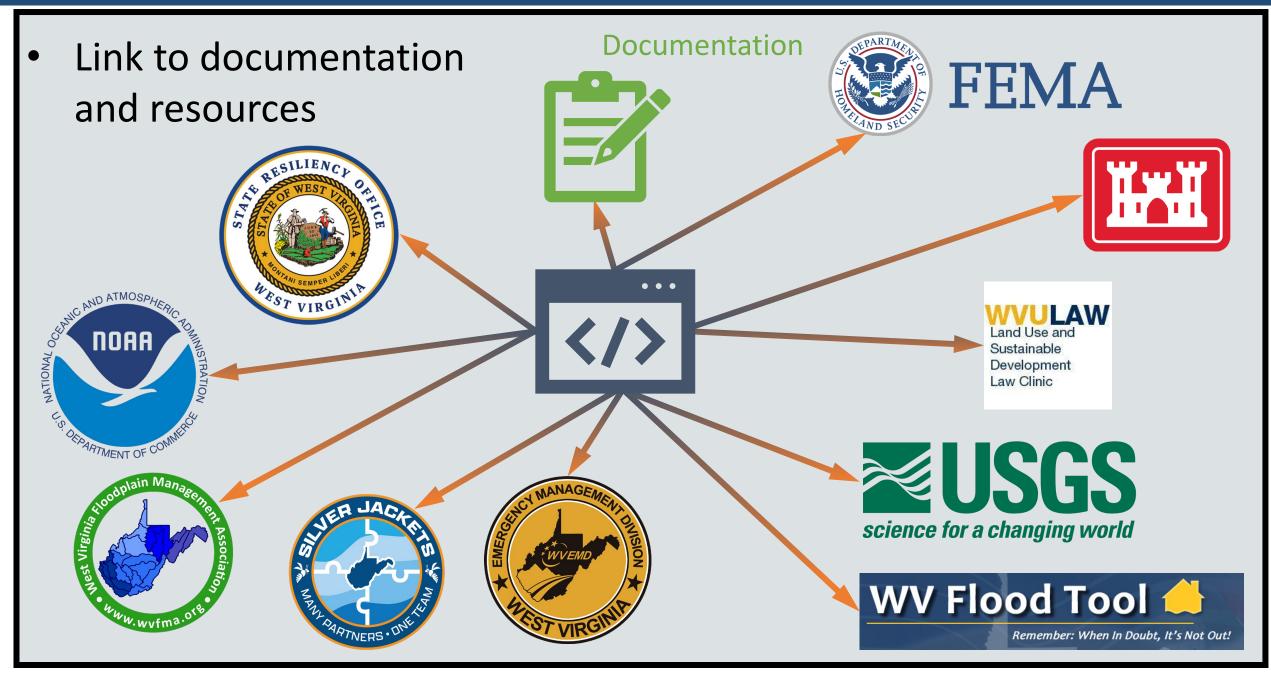
S	ocial Vu	Inerabi	lity Indice	s		
	Mean	Median	Selection1	Selection2	Rank1	Rank2
Poverty Rate	20.2%	18.3%	27.7%	21.9%	0.79	0.61
Unemployment Rate	24.9%	23.1%	22.1%	13.0%	0.45	0.14
Vulnerable Age Rate	37.5%	37.8%	36.0%	37.5%	0.38	0.45
Disability Rate	21.9%	20.2%	31.9%	20.5%	0.84	0.52
No Highschool Diploma Rate	13.3%	11.9%	15.4%	8.3%	0.69	0.29
Population Change Rate	-9.7%	-8.2%	-20.9%	-9.1%	0.80	0.53
Median House Value	\$100,092	\$92,400	\$59,100	\$121,000	0.86	0.22
Mobile Home Rate	9.5%	6.3%	9.3%	0.0%	0.65	0.00
Social Vulnerability Index					0.84	0.21
Click here for documentation.						

• Make comparisons



Мар	Tables	Compare	Info					
		Scale of Interest	t	Selct First Unit	Select Second Uni	it	Show High Only	?
Click to Upda	ate	Incorporated	•	Rainelle •	White Sulphur Sprin	ng s	No	•

Flood Risk Index Tool Demo: Within WRF



Flood Risk Indicator Dashboard: Status

Completed **Basic UI design People/social indicators In-Progress** Additional indicators **Documentation** To do App refinement Integration with WRF

Shiny ggplot2 rver <- function(input, output, session) R Studio observeEvent(input\$mapAgg2, if(input\$mapAgg2 == "rData"){ theChoices = rDataUNelse if(input\$mapAgg2 == "unData" theChoices = unDataUN else if(input\$mapAgg2 == "incData" theChoices = incDataUN theChoices = cDataUN updateSelectInput(session, Leallet

Beta version by July 2024/Version 1.0 by Oct. 2024

FLOOD RISK VISUALIZATIONS

A collection of movies, animations, story maps, and other flood visualization tools available at the building and community levels for communicating and understanding flood risk in West Virginia.

3D movies have been created using two distinct approaches:

- The first approach illustrates the percentage of damage during a 100-year flood event for Bolivar, Shepherdstown, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry in Jefferson County.
- The second approach showcases mitigated buildings, as well as community assets and essential facilities situated within the 100-year flood zone for White Sulphur Springs and Rainelle in Greenbrier County, as well as Clendenin in Kanawha County.

ArcGIS StoryMaps

Story Maps can serve as educational tools by providing detailed information about floods, their causes, impacts, and mitigation strategies. They can include multimedia elements such as videos, images, and infographics to explain complex concepts in an accessible manner.

Key Concepts of Flood Risk Visualization

- Visualization Content
- Flood Frequency Probability and Magnitude
- Damage Loss Estimates
- Mitigated and unmitigated properties
- Levels of Visualization

Building-Level Visualizations

- Building Flood Profiles for different sized storms

(includes High Water Marks)

Building Flood Depth and Damage Assessment
 (WV Flood Tool)

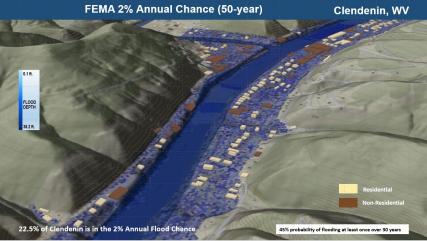
Community-Level Visualizations

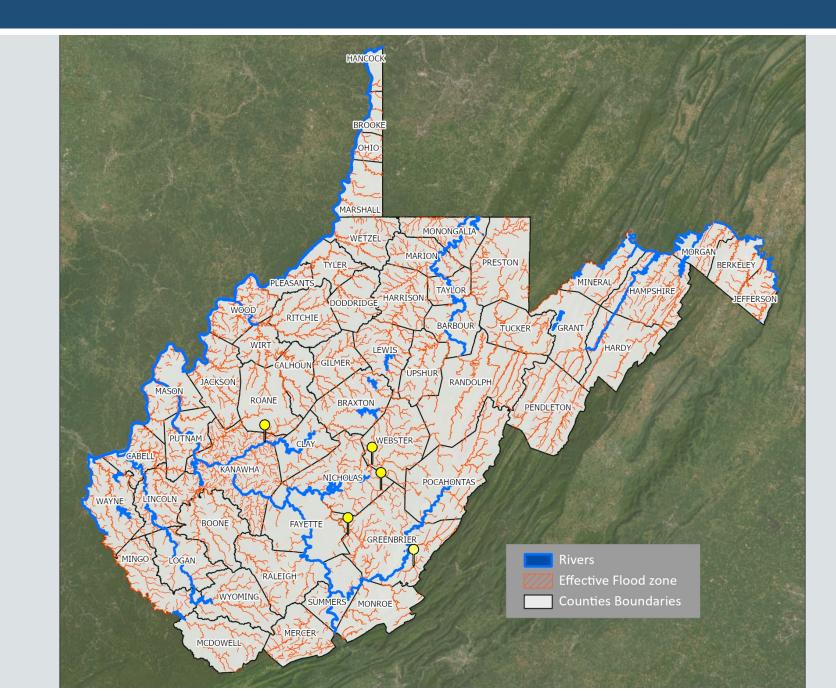
- Movies
- Viewsheds
- Story Maps
- Visualization Products

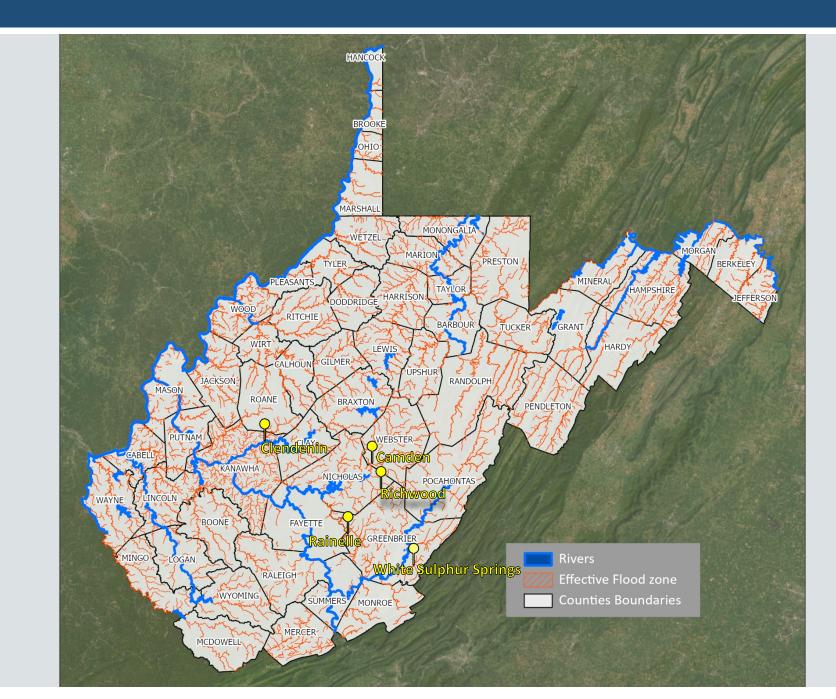
A map index provides a spatial gateway to flood visualizations and videos.

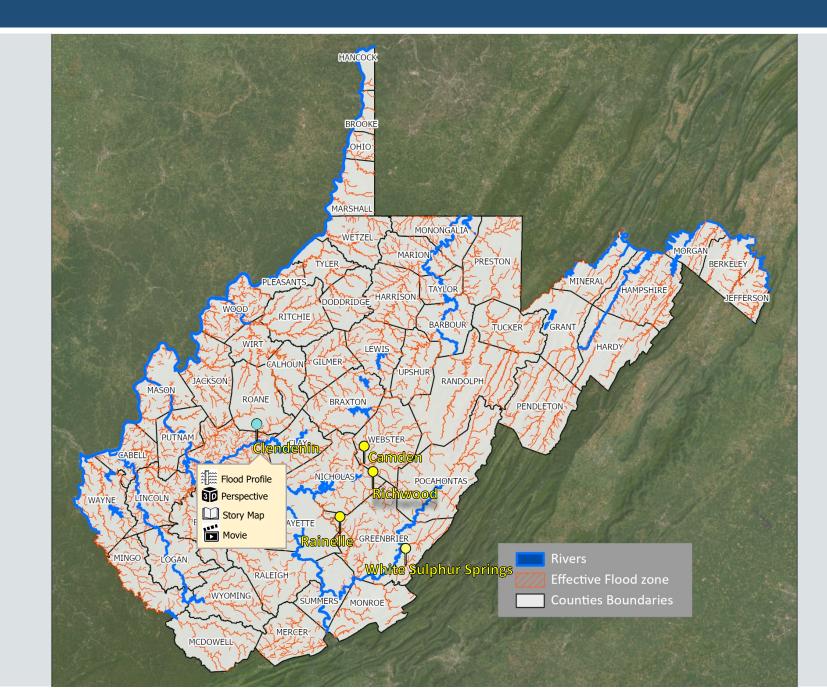
5-, 10-, 20-, 25-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year flood elevations (above sea level) refer to expected water levels of the 20%, 10%, 5%, 4%, 2%, 1%, and 0.2% annual chance flood events.

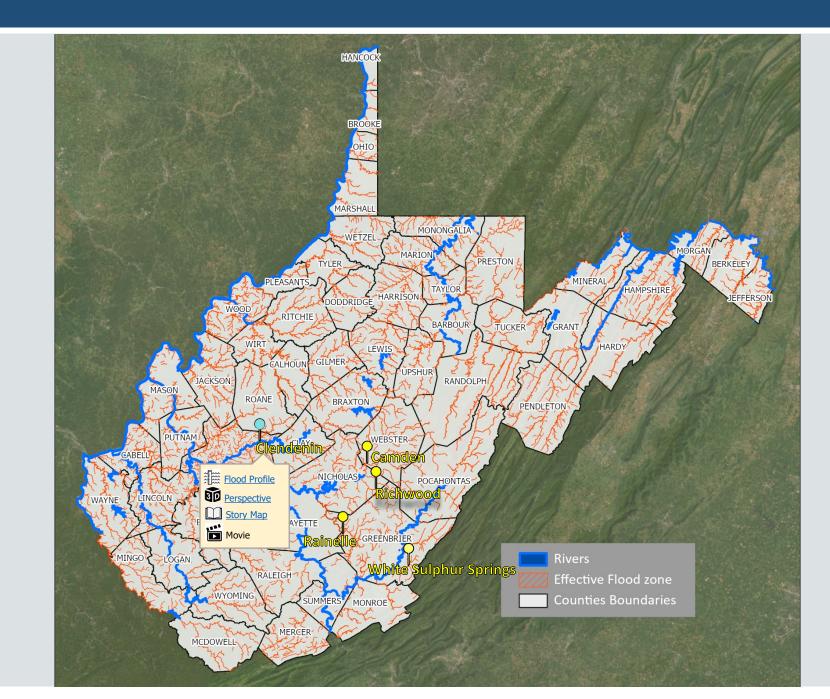


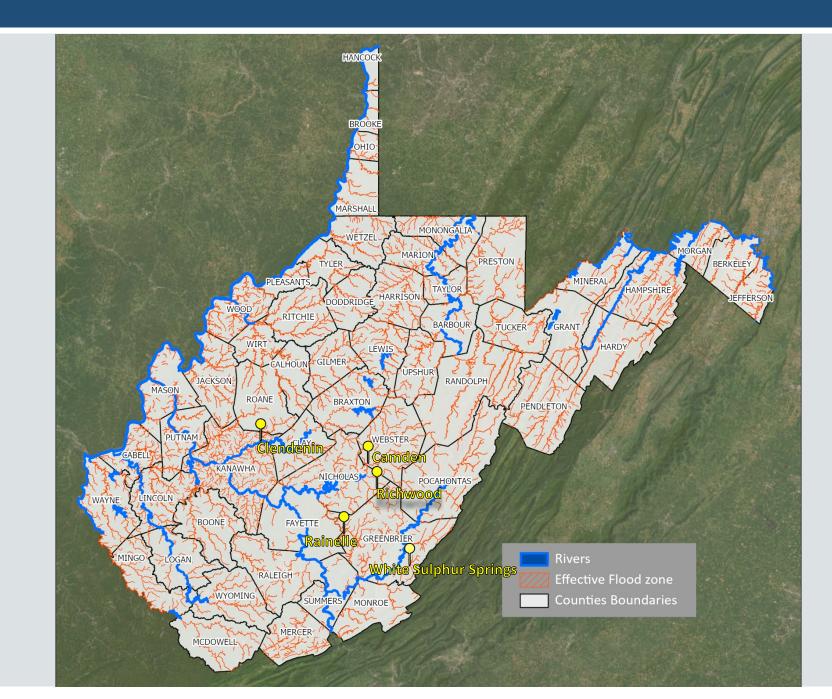


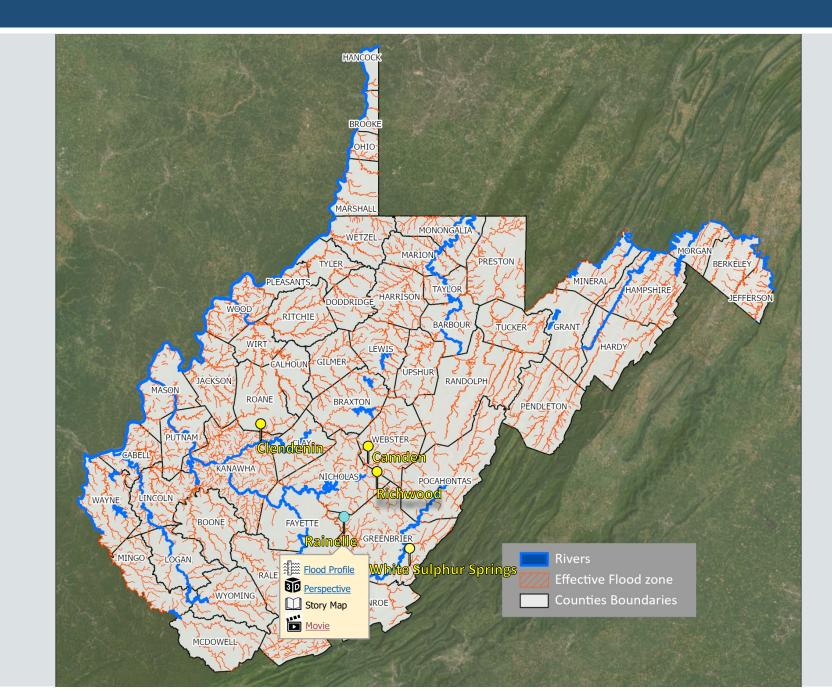


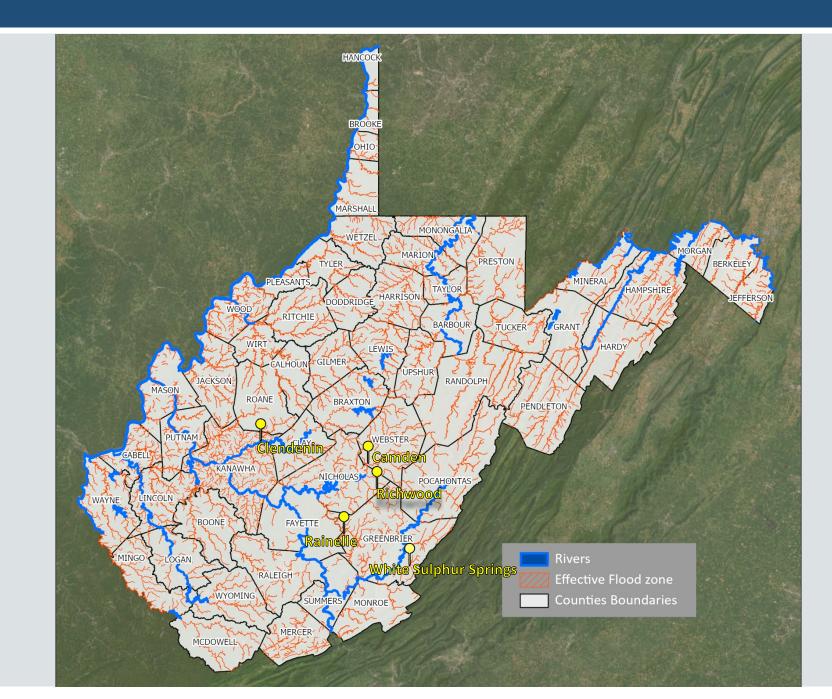












QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

LINKED SLIDES

Clendenin

20-02-0006-0044-0000 306

306 Maywood Ave., Clendenin, WV, 25045

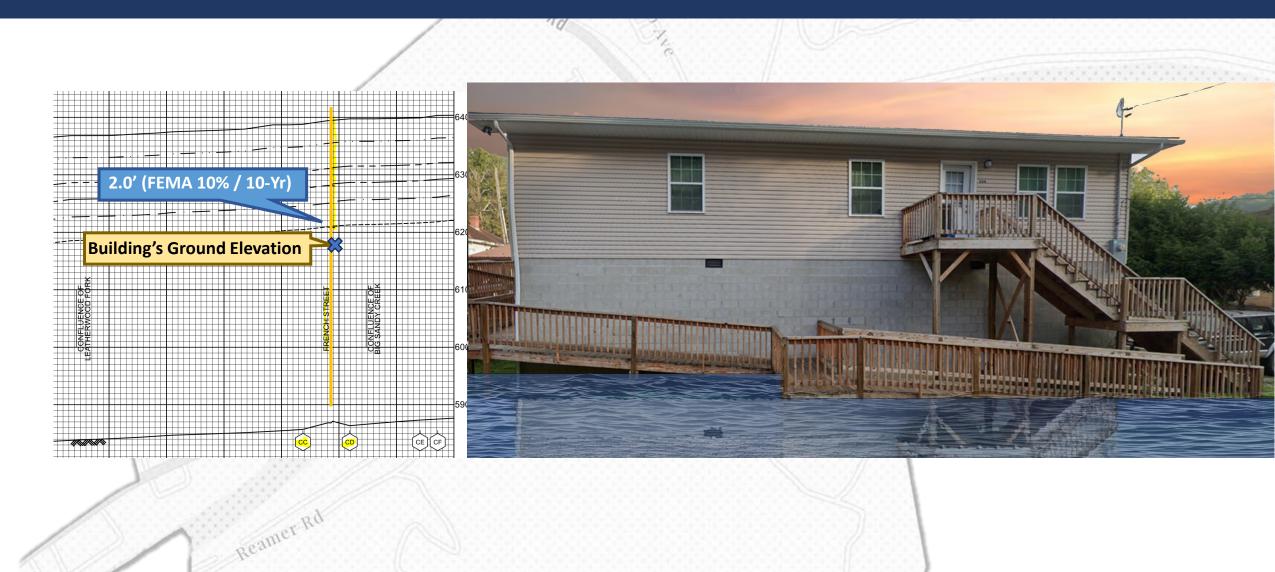
encer



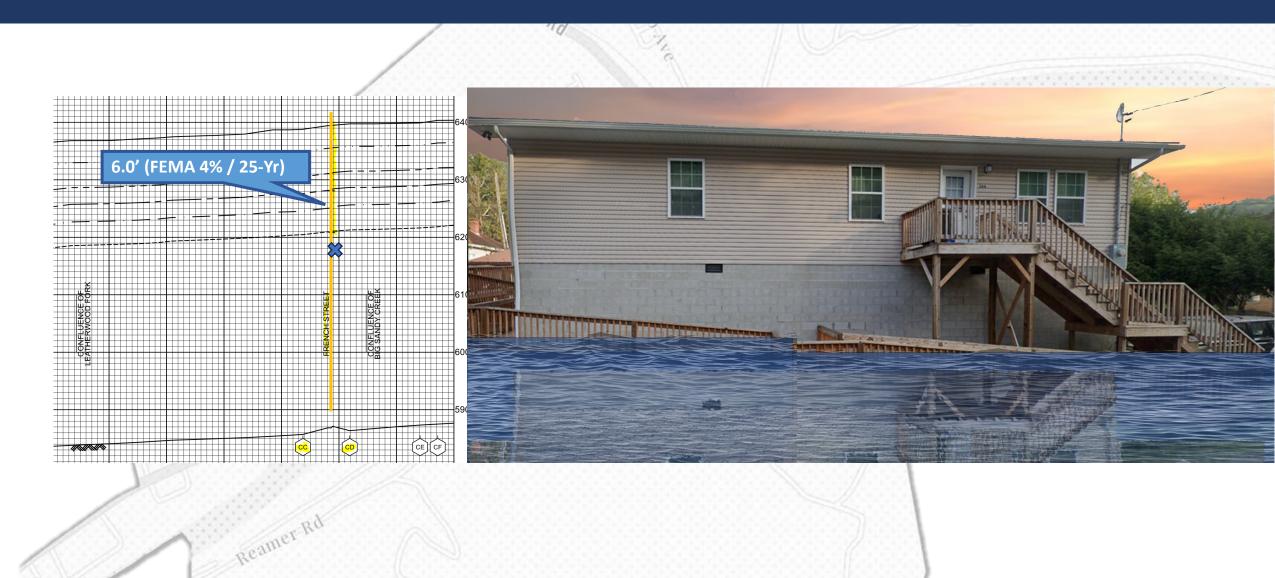
Cobb Net

Elk River Rd K

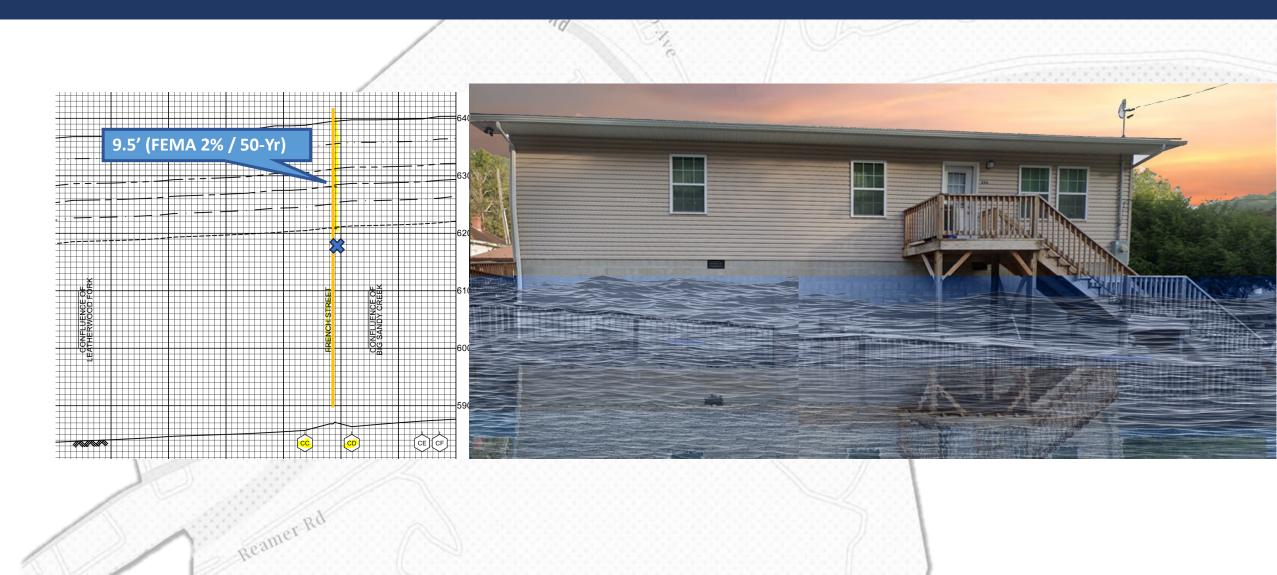
10% Probability of Flood in a year (10-year flood)



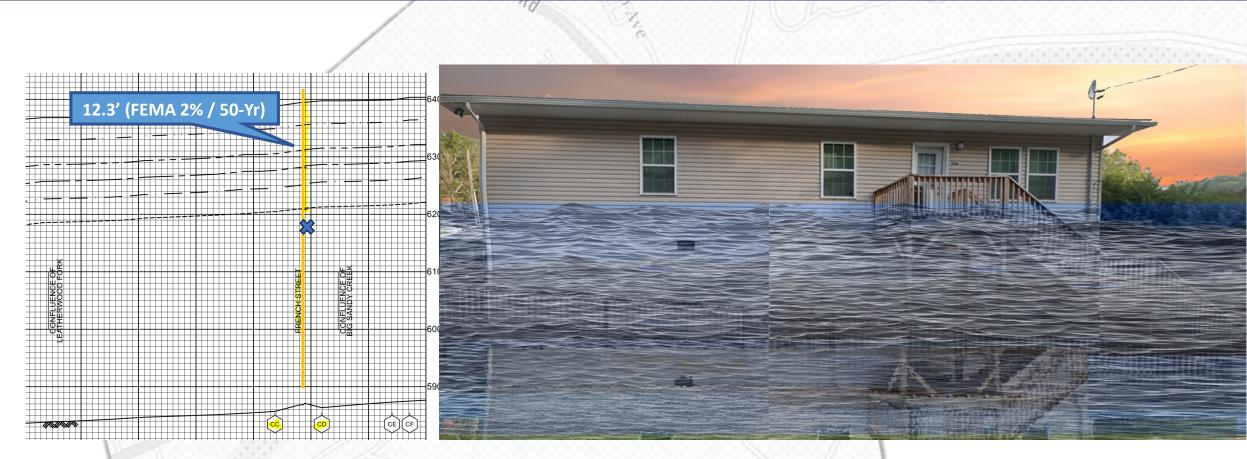
4% Probability of Flood in a year (25-year flood)



2% Probability of Flood in a year (50-year flood)

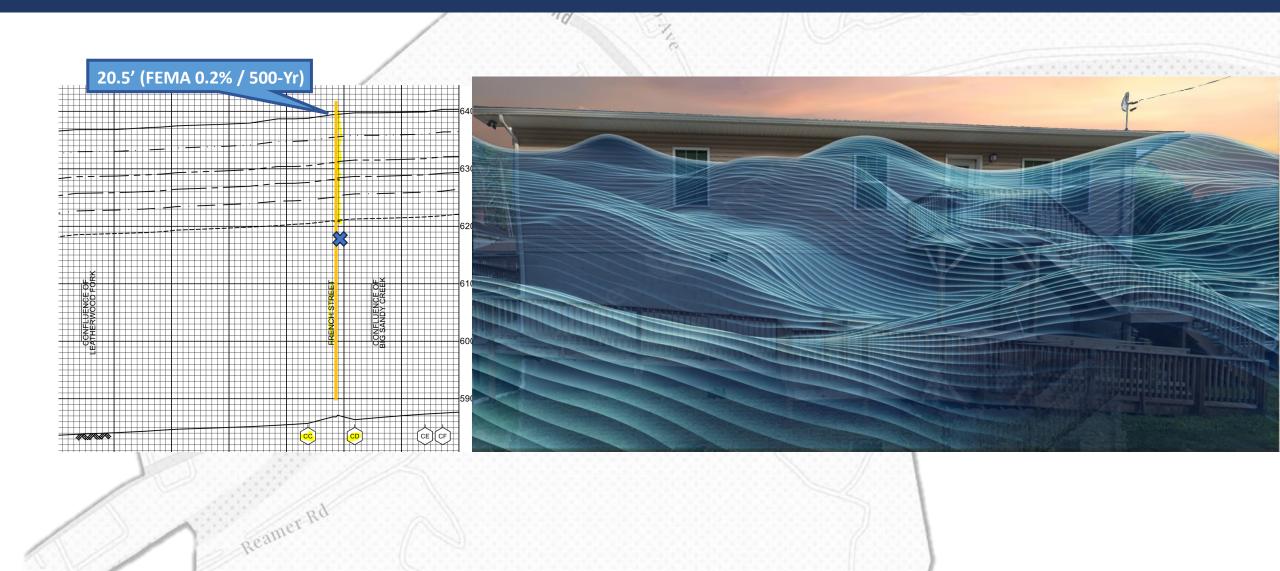


1% Probability of Flood in a year (100-year flood)

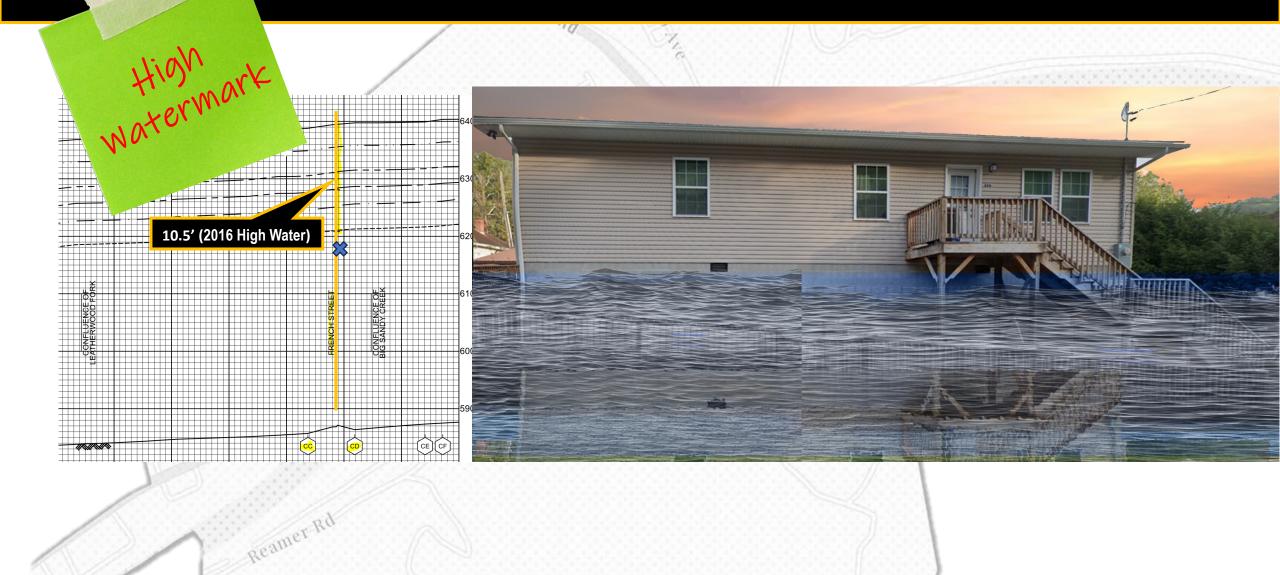




0.2% Probability of Flood in a year (500-year flood)



2016 High Watermark



306 Maywood Ave., Clendenin, WV, 25045

	HEIGHT (ft.)
BUILDING	
First Floor Height	12.0
Freeboard (FBD)	2.0
FLOOD DEPTH	
FEMA 10% (10-Yr)	2.0
FEMA 4% (25-Yr)	
FEMA 2% (50-Yr)	
2016 Flood HWM	
FEMA 1% (100-Yr)	
FEMA 100-Yr + FBD	
FEMA 1%+	
FEMA 0.2% (500-Yr)	
FSF 0.2% (500-Yr)	

2.0' (FEMA 10% / 10-Yr)

Building 20-02-0006-0044-0000_306

FLOOD DEPTHS:



Cer Ra

000

USGS 2016 Flood High Water Mark

DFE should also be	above the high-water marks o	f the 2016 flood plus fre	eboard.				HEIGHT (ft.)
		2	ç,			BUILDING	
306 Maywood Ave	e., Clendenin, WV, 25045	Cer R	Colon			First Floor Height	12.0
						Freeboard (FBD)	2.0
						FLOOD DEPTH	
						FEMA 10% (10-Yr)	2.0
18						FEMA 4% (25-Yr)	6.0
						FEMA 2% (50-Yr)	
						2016 Flood HWM	
						FEMA 1% (100-Yr)	
				306		FEMA 100-Yr + FBD	
						FEMA 1%+	
						FEMA 0.2% (500-Yr)	
						FSF 0.2% (500-Yr)	
						AL CONTRACT	
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	Land Contract					STATE STITUTE	
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EMA 10% / 10-Yr)				Distance of the second			
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Building <u>20-02-0</u>	0006-0044-0000_306	4、注入中 公開保護					
		The Local Design of the Local Design of the				Local State States	Salar and Salar
11	Re				0000		
	FLOOD DEPTHS:	FEMA	First St	reet Foundation (FSF)	USGS 2016	Flood High Water Mark	

	0	So, A //	BUILDING	
306 Maywood Ave., Clendenin, WV, 25045	Cer Rd	13	First Floor Height	12.0
			Freeboard (FBD)	2.0
			FLOOD DEPTH	
			FEMA 10% (10-Yr)	2.0
			FEMA 4% (25-Yr)	6.0
autita			FEMA 2% (50-Yr)	9.5
			2016 Flood HWM	
			FEMA 1% (100-Yr)	
			FEMA 100-Yr + FBD	
			FEMA 1%+	;
			FEMA 0.2% (500-Yr)	
			FSF 0.2% (500-Yr)	
9.5' (FEMA 2% / 50-Yr) 6.0' (FEMA 4% / 25-Yr) 2.0' (FEMA 10% / 10-Yr) Building 20-02-0006-0044-0000 306				
FLOOD DEPTHS:	FEMA	First Street Foundation (FSF)	USGS 2016 Flood High Water Mark	

HEIGHT (ft.)

	50	0		BUILDING	
306 Maywood Ave., Clendenin, WV, 25045	Cer Rd	Coph		First Floor Height	12.0
				Freeboard (FBD)	2.0
				FLOOD DEPTH	
				FEMA 10% (10-Yr)	2.0
R				FEMA 4% (25-Yr)	6.0
				FEMA 2% (50-Yr)	9.5
				2016 Flood HWM	10.5
				FEMA 1% (100-Yr)	_
			306	FEMA 100-Yr + FBD	
			CHERRESELENTING	FEMA 1%+	
				FEMA 0.2% (500-Yr)	
				FSF 0.2% (500-Yr)	
5' (2016 High Water) 5' (FEMA 2% / 50-Yr) 7' (FEMA 4% / 25-Yr) 7' (FEMA 4% / 25-Yr) 7' (FEMA 10% / 10-Yr) 8 uilding 20-02-0006-0044-0000_306					
FLOOD DEPTHS:	FEMA	First Street Fou		USGS 2016 Flood High Water Mark	

HEIGHT (ft.)

DFE should also be above the high-water marks of the 2016 flood plus freeboard.	HI	EIGHT (ft.)
	BUILDING	
306 Maywood Ave., Clendenin, WV, 25045	First Floor Height	12.0
	Freeboard (FBD)	2.0
	FLOOD DEPTH	
	FEMA 10% (10-Yr)	2.0
	FEMA 4% (25-Yr)	6.0
	FEMA 2% (50-Yr)	9.5
	2016 Flood HWM	10.5
	FEMA 1% (100-Yr)	12.3
	FEMA 100-Yr + FBD	14.3
16.5' FEMA1%+	FEMA 1%+	16.5
	FEMA 0.2% (500-Yr)	
	FSF 0.2% (500-Yr)	
12.3' (FEMA 1% / 100-Yr)		
10.5' (2016 High Water)	A BAR ALLER AND A BAR	
9.5' (FEMA 2% / 50-Yr)		E 202
		Contraction of the second
	Contraction of the state	
6.0' (FEMA 4% / 25-Yr)		141X
	THE REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.	Aun
		Aliti a
2.0' (FEMA 10% / 10-Yr)		G
	Toron for many of the local days	STORE OF ST
		A States
Building 20-02-0006-0044-0000 306		
Rea		
FLOOD DEPTHS: FEMA First Street Foundation (FSF) USGS 2	2016 Flood High Water Mark	

306 Maywood Ave., Clendenin, WV, 25045

20.5' (FEMA 0.2% / 500-Yr)

12.3' (FEMA 1% / 100-Yr)

10.5' (2016 High Water) 9.5' (FEMA 2% / 50-Yr)

6.0' (FEMA 4% / 25-Yr)

2.0' (FEMA 10% / 10-Yr)

16.5' FEMA1%+

and the second second		
		HEIGHT (ft.)
	BUILDING	
	First Floor Height	12.0
	Freeboard (FBD)	2.0
	FLOOD DEPTH	
	FEMA 10% (10-Yr)	2.0
	FEMA 4% (25-Yr)	6.0
	FEMA 2% (50-Yr)	9.5
	2016 Flood HWM	10.5
	FEMA 1% (100-Yr)	12.3
	FEMA 100-Yr + FBD	14.3
	FEMA 1%+	16.5
	FEMA 0.2% (500-Yr)	20.5
	FSF 0.2% (500-Yr)	

FLOOD DEPTHS:

Building 20-02-0006-0044-0000_306

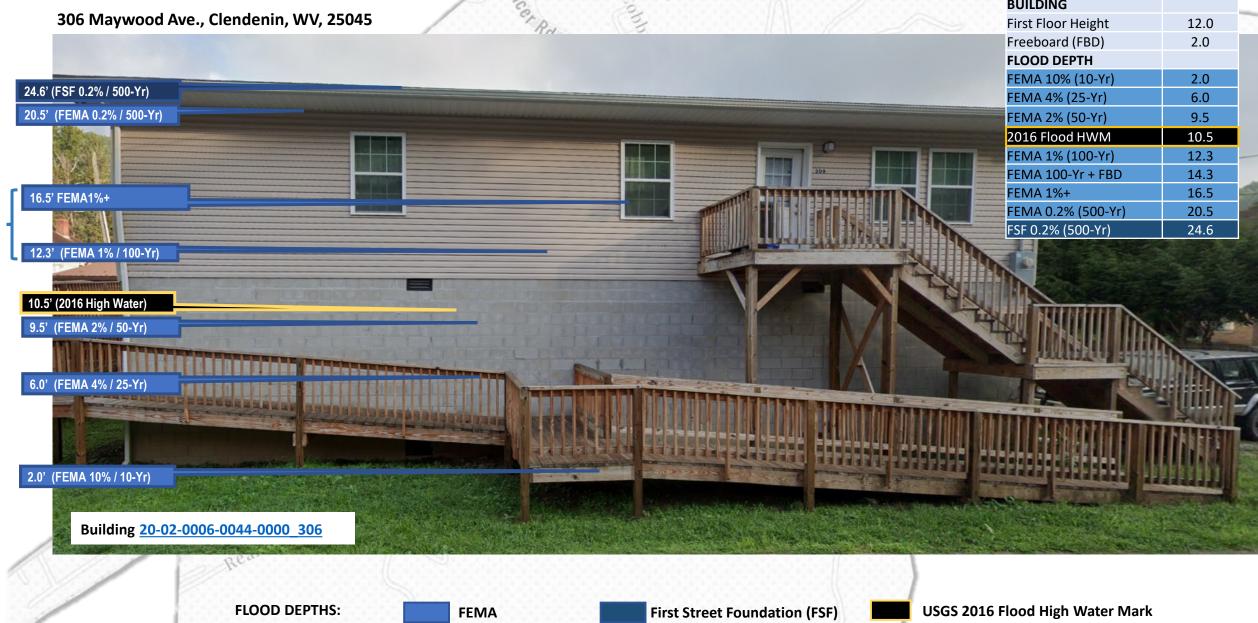
FEMA

000

er Ra

USGS 2016 Flood High Water Mark

306 Maywood Ave., Clendenin, WV, 25045



HEIGHT (ft.)

BUILDING

Rainelle

oton live

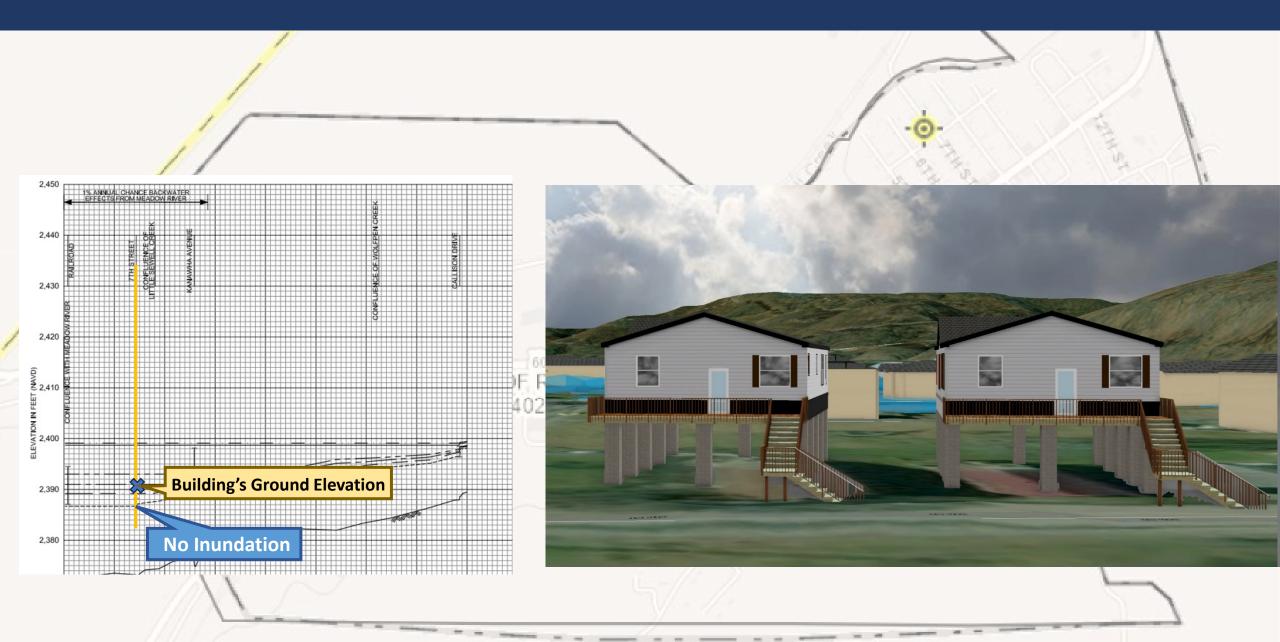
182 SEVENTH ST, Rainelle, WV, 25962

O DO

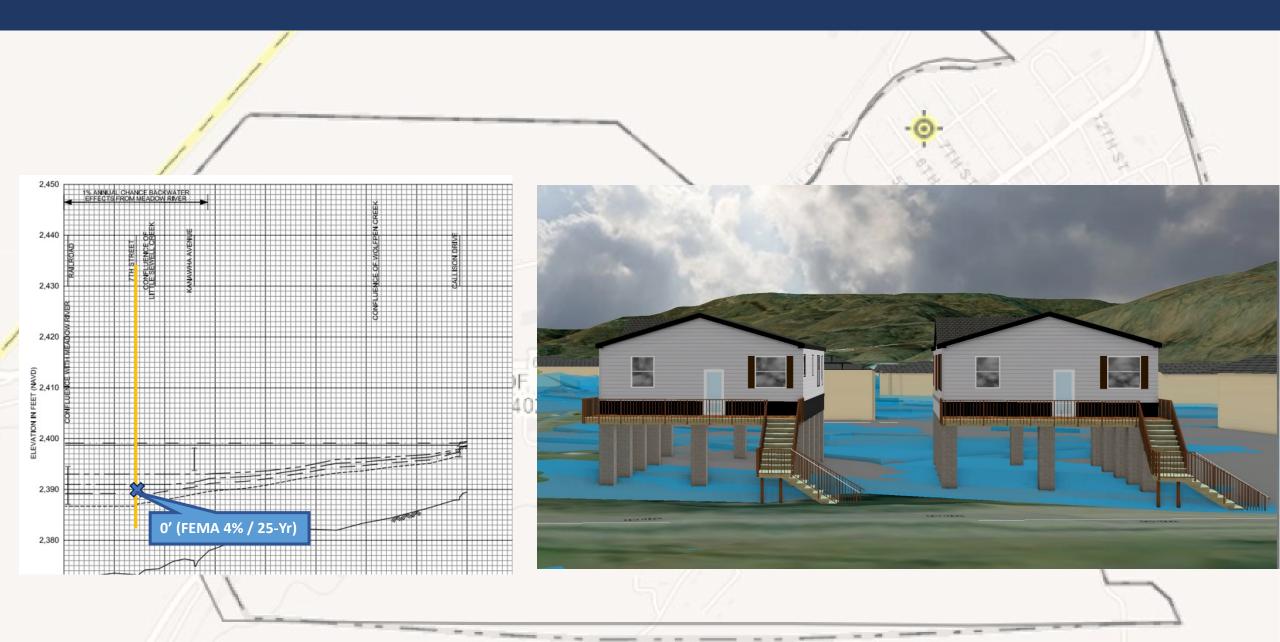
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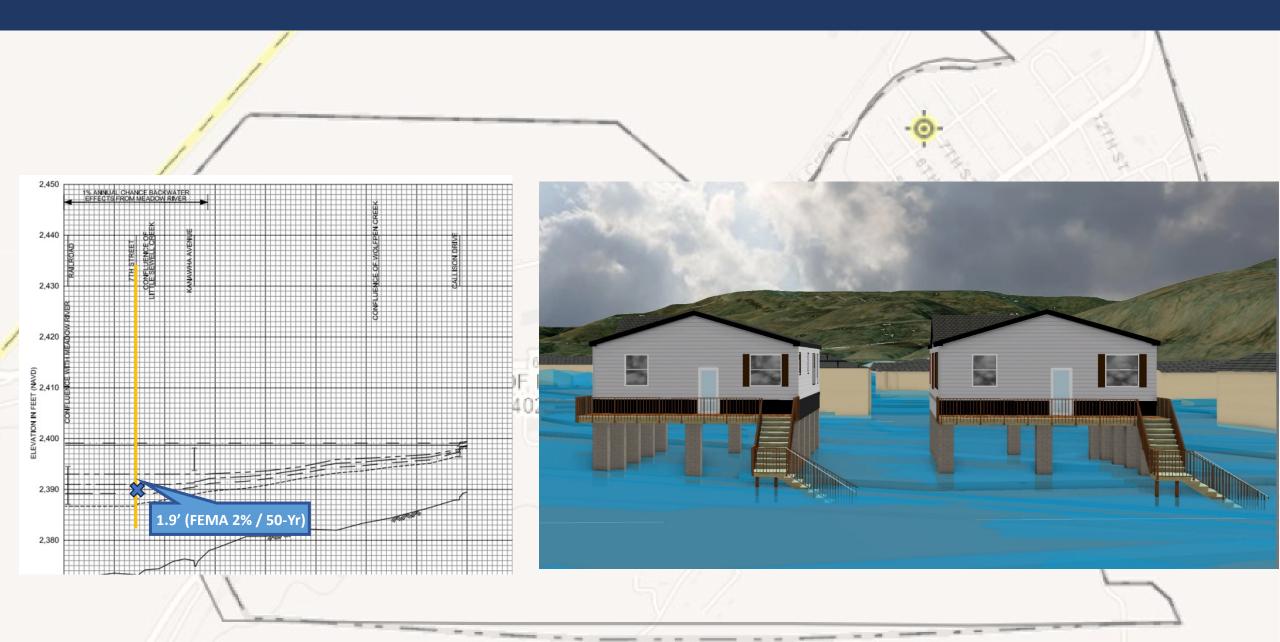
10% Probability of Flood in a year (10-year flood)



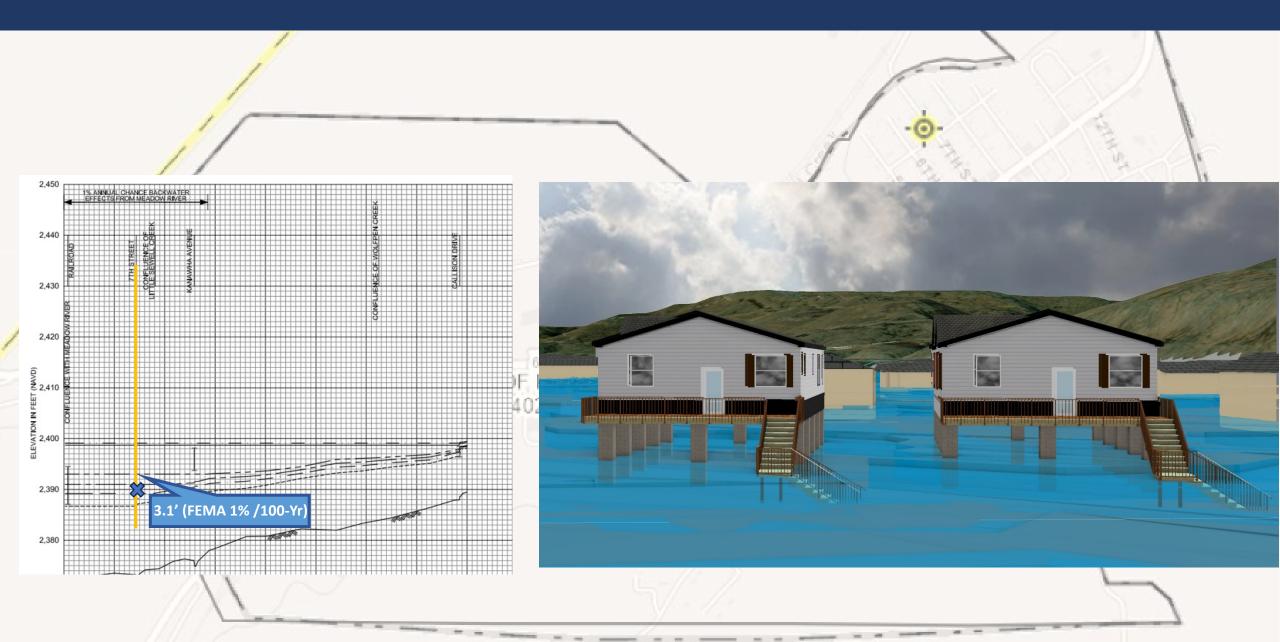
4% Probability of Flood in a year (25-year flood)



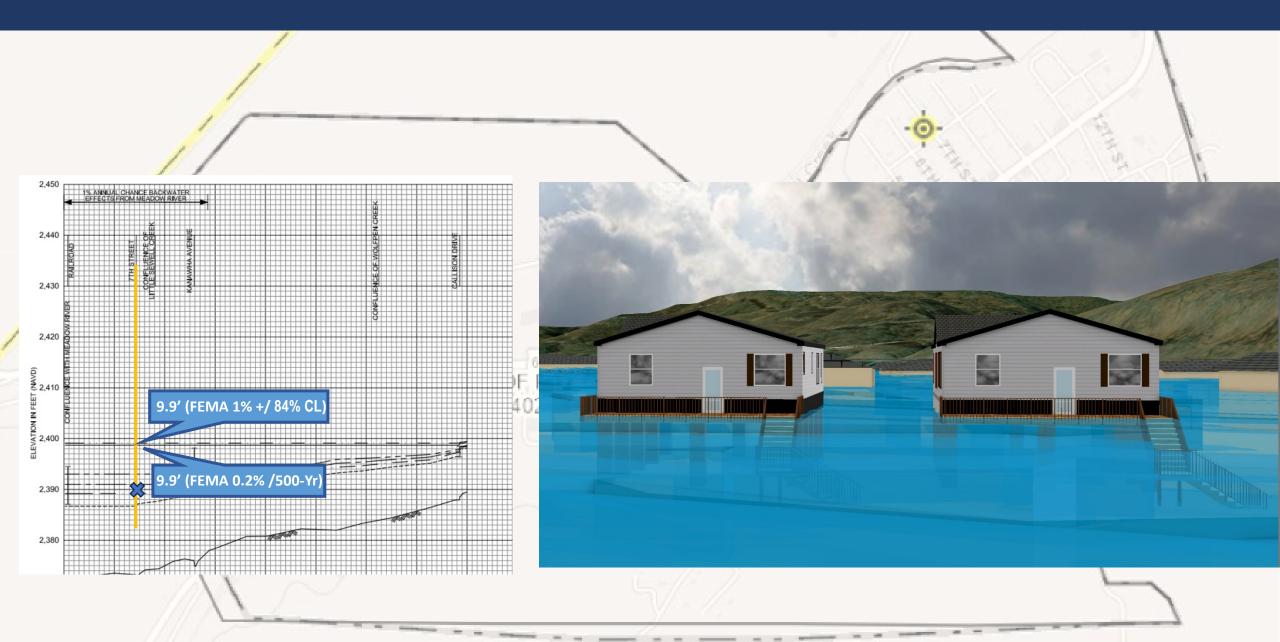
2% Probability of Flood in a year (50-year flood)



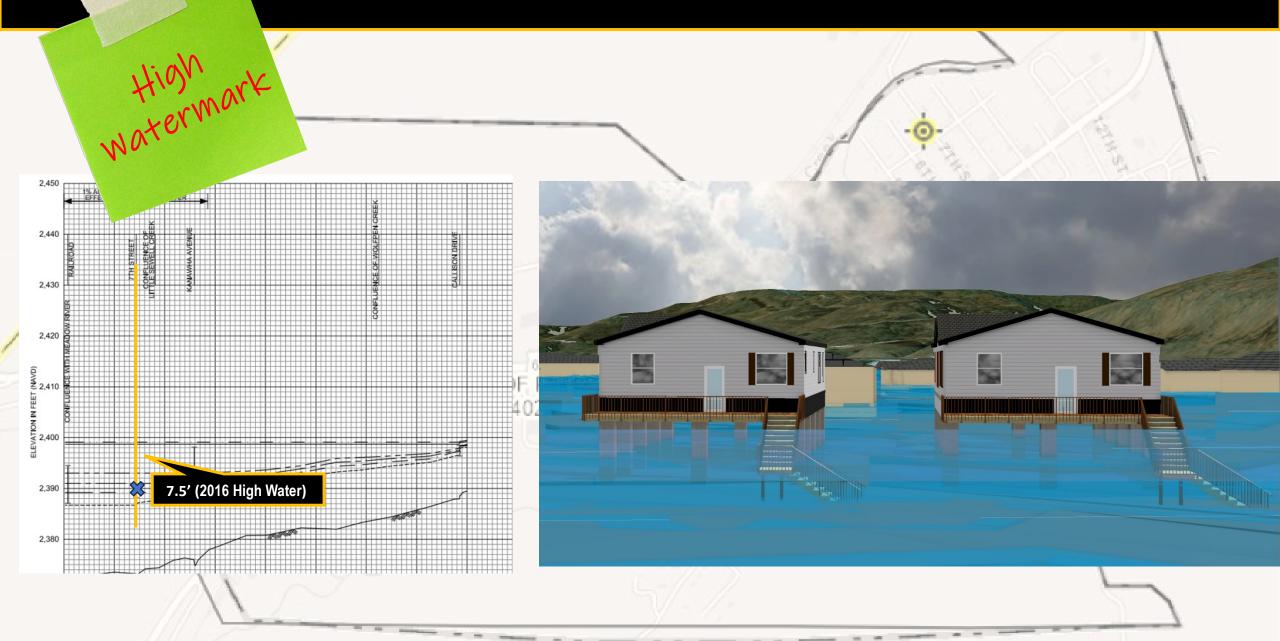
1% Probability of Flood in a year (100-year flood)



0.2% Probability of Flood in a year (500-year flood)



2016 High Watermark



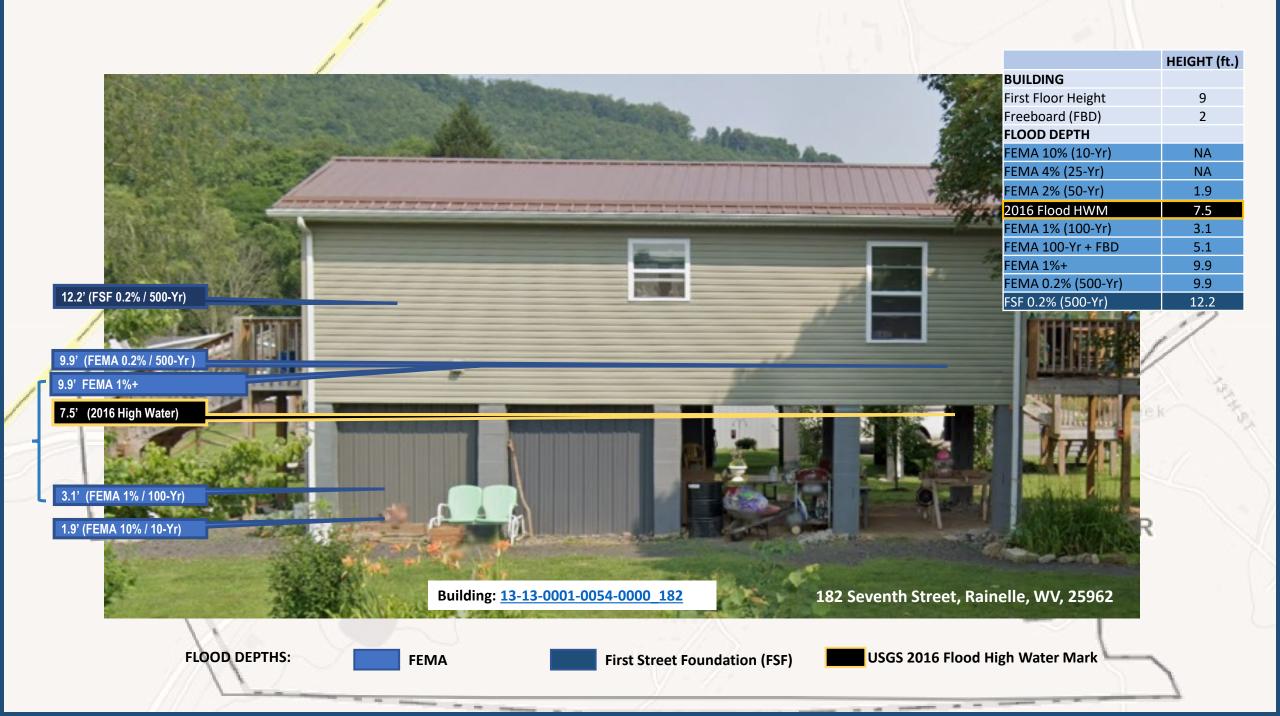












Clendenin



FEMA 10% Annual Chance (10-year)

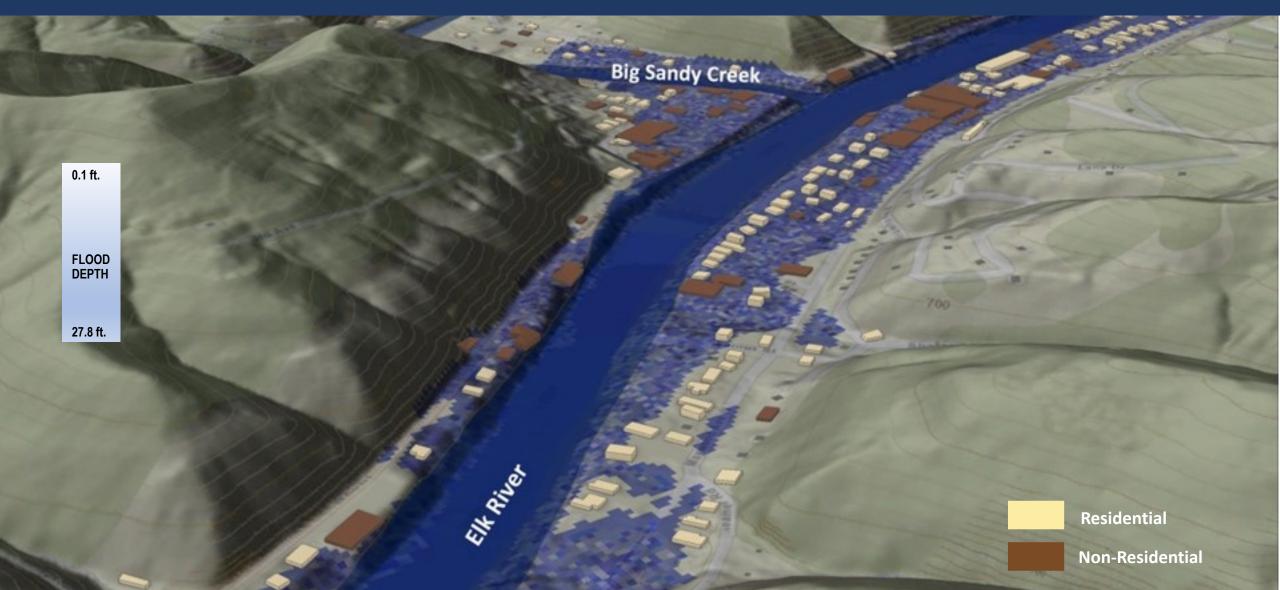
Clendenin, WV



13.4% of Clendenin is in the 10% Annual Flood Chance

FEMA 4% Annual Chance (25-year)

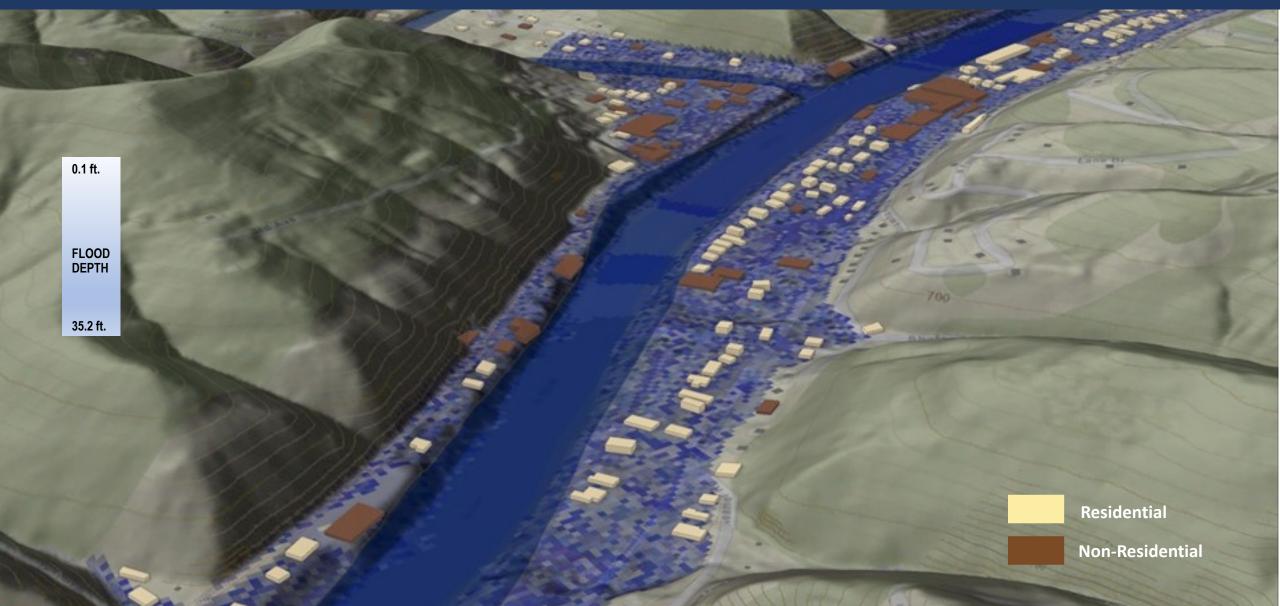
Clendenin, WV



19% of Clendenin is in the 4% Annual Flood Chance

FEMA 2% Annual Chance (50-year)

Clendenin, WV



22.5% of Clendenin is in the 2% Annual Flood Chance

FEMA 1% Annual Chance (100-year)

Clendenin, WV



23.5% of Clendenin is in the 1% Annual Flood Chance

FEMA 1%+ Annual Chance (100-year)

Clendenin, WV

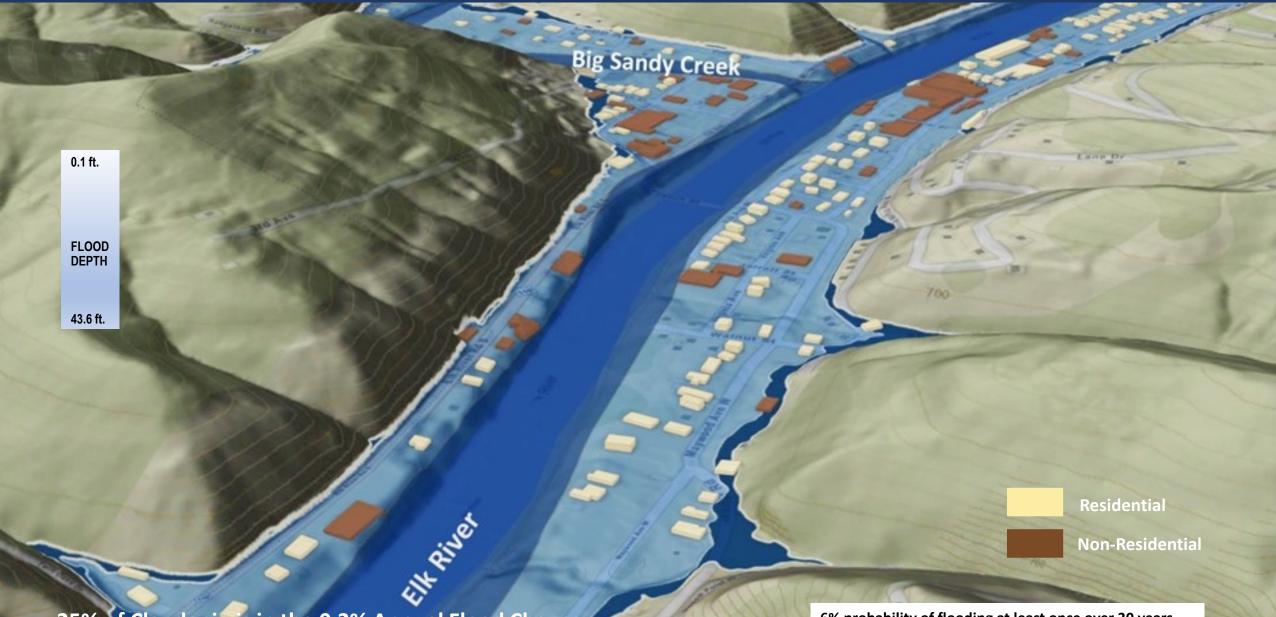


Non-Residential

23.5% of Clendenin is in the 1%+ Annual Flood Chance

FEMA 0.2% Annual Chance (500-year)

Clendenin, WV



25% of Clendenin is in the 0.2% Annual Flood Chance

Rainelle



FEMA 10% Annual Chance (10-year)



FEMA 4% Annual Chance (25-year)



FEMA 2% Annual Chance (50-year)



FEMA 1% Annual Chance (100-year)



FEMA 1%+ Annual Chance (100-year)



FEMA 0.2% Annual Chance (100-year)

