Flood Frequency

Frequency: Probability that a flood of a specific size will be equaled or exceeded in any given year.

FEMA					
Flood Recurrence Interval and Flood Size	Annual Probability	Cumulative Probability - Flooding at least once over 30 years	FEMA Risk Description		
500 yr (1 in 500)	0.2%	6%	Moderate Risk		
100 yr (1 in 100) Plus confidence error	1%+				
100 yr (1 in 100)	1%	26%	High Risk		
50 yr (1 in 50)	2%	45%	High Risk		
25 yr (1 in 25)	4%	71%	High Risk		
10 yr (1 in 10)	10%	96%	High Risk		

Climate scenarios generated from BFE + 1 ft. or 1%+ Recurrence interval

First Street Foundation (FSF)					
Flood Recurrence Interval and Flood Size (2022, 2037, 2052)*	Annual Probability (flooding at least 1 cm)	Cumulative Probability - Flooding at least once over 30 years	First Street Risk Description		
500 yr (1 in 500)	0.2%	>0%	Any Risk		
100 yr (1 in 100)	1%	>26%	Substantial Risk		
20 yr (1 in 20)	5%	> 85%			
5 yr (1 in 5)	20%	>99%	Almost Certain Risk		

Climate scenarios available for 3 flood depth years (2022-today, 2037-15 years, 2052-30 years)

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.

The billerences between relivia ribba iviaps and ribba ivisk ractors by roi				
Differences	FEMA	(FSF)		
Scale of Flood Risk	Mapping Risk by Zones	Identifying the Risk on Property Level		
Future Risk	Maps are not Adjusting based on Climate Change & and its impact on Future Floods	Considering the effect of Sea level Rise & Atmospheric Change in the next 30 years on Flood Risk		
Insurance Rates	Maps are Intended to Inform Flood Insurance Rates	Does not Determine Whether the Property Needs Flood Insurance		
Development Requirement	Determining Development for the Areas at Risk	Assessing Risk for an Individual Property		

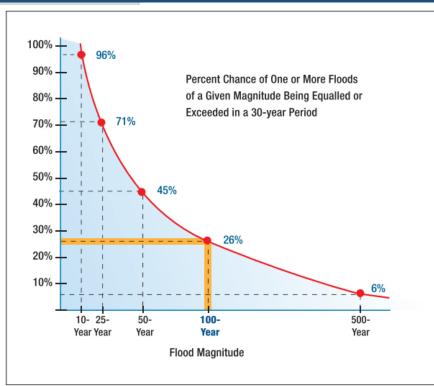
2022 Flood Study Sources: **FEMA** and **First Street Foundation** (FSF)

Flood Characteristics

Flood Characteristics Impacting Community

- Frequency: Probability that a flood of a specific size will be equaled or exceeded in any given year
- o 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. A 1000-yr flood has a 0.1% chance of happening in any given year.
- FEMA's 1%+ flood elevations measures how high the 100-year flood could be given the statistical uncertainties in flood modeling. It represents the upper 84-percent confidence limit of the statistical error for calculating the 1-percent annual chance event.
- The relative frequency of any given flood (e.g., 5-year or 10-year) serves as a useful reference point when selecting a mitigation options and evaluating cost effectiveness.
- Depth: Flood depth or water surface elevation above the ground surface
- o Critical during design considerations, as it is often the primary factor in evaluating the potential for flood damage
- o Flood depth sources include flood models and high water marks which measure the degree of flooding
- Velocity: Speed at which the floodwaters are flowing
- o Flowing water often causes erosion and scour, as well as debris impacts and hydrodynamic forces.
- o FEMA's detailed engineering studies provide river/stream flows
- Duration: Measure of how long water remains above normal levels.
- o Prolonged contact with floodwaters may make some mitigation measures, including dry flood-proofing, inappropriate because of the increased chance of seepage and potential structural failure.
- Long periods of inundation are more likely to cause greater damage to structural members and finishes than short periods of flooding.
- Rate of Floodwater Rise and Fall: Floodwater that rises very quickly with little or now warning
- Steep topography and locations with small drainage areas may experience flash flooding in which floodwater can rise very quickly with little or no warning.
- High-velocity water flows usually accompany flash floods and preclude certain types of flood mitigation measures, especially those requiring human intervention
- Rapid rates of the rise and fall of floodwater can also lead to unequal hydrostatic pressures on a building. The probability
 of unequal hydrostatic pressures increases when building exteriors are designed to be watertight
- Historical Information: Use past information like the high-water marks of the 2016 Flood as an indication of the nature and severity of effects likely to occur during future events.

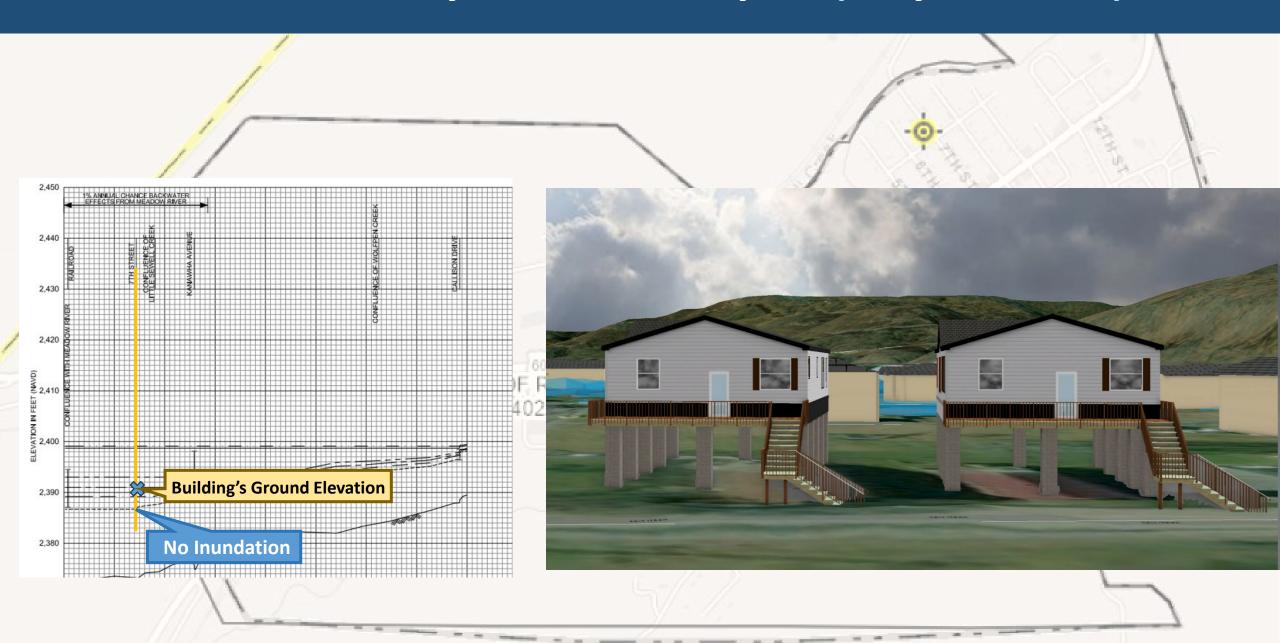
Flood Models and Studies



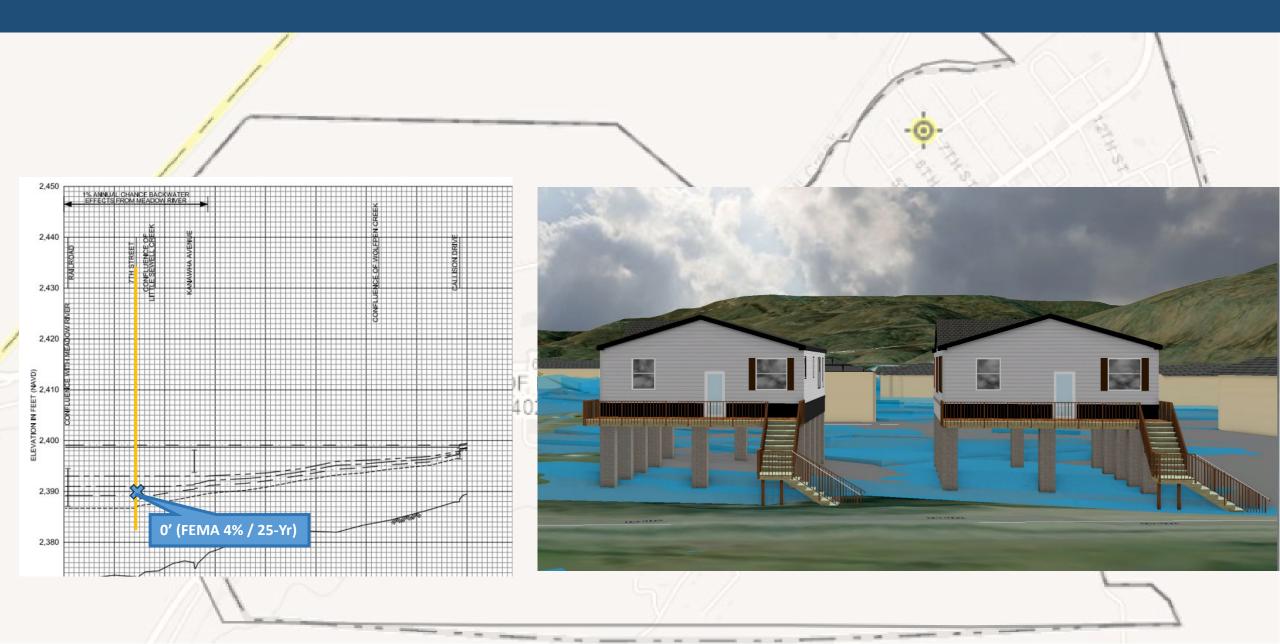
Relationship between flood recurrence intervals and the probability of an event occurring within a given period



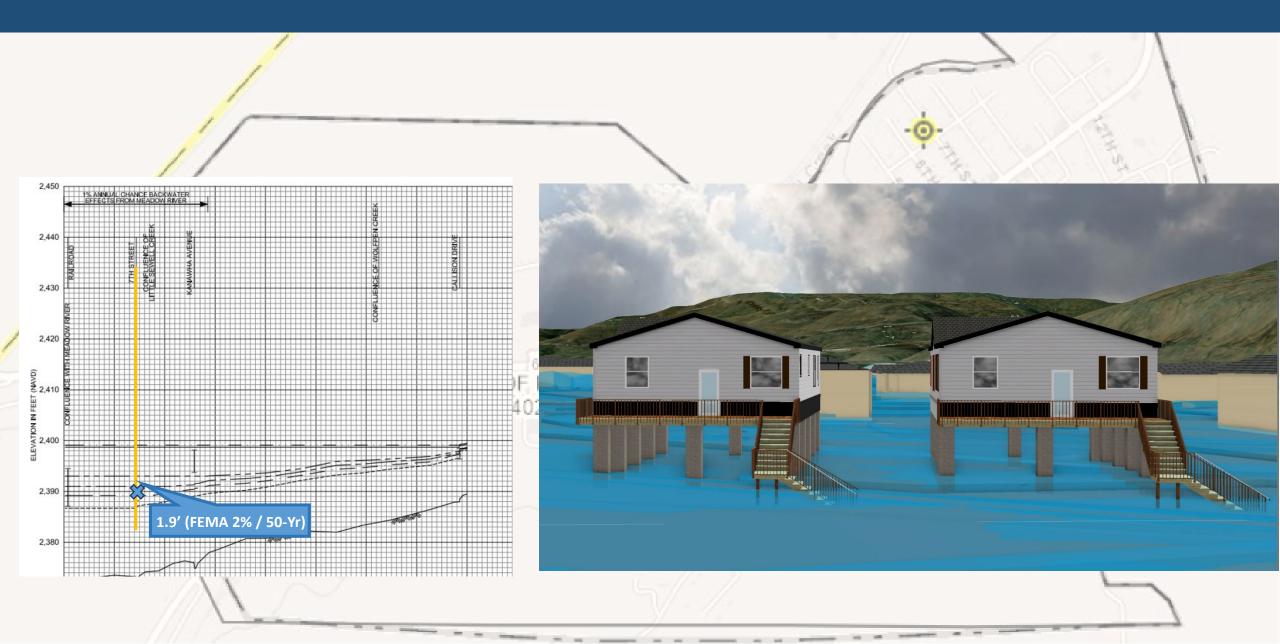
10% Probability of Flood in a year (10-year flood)



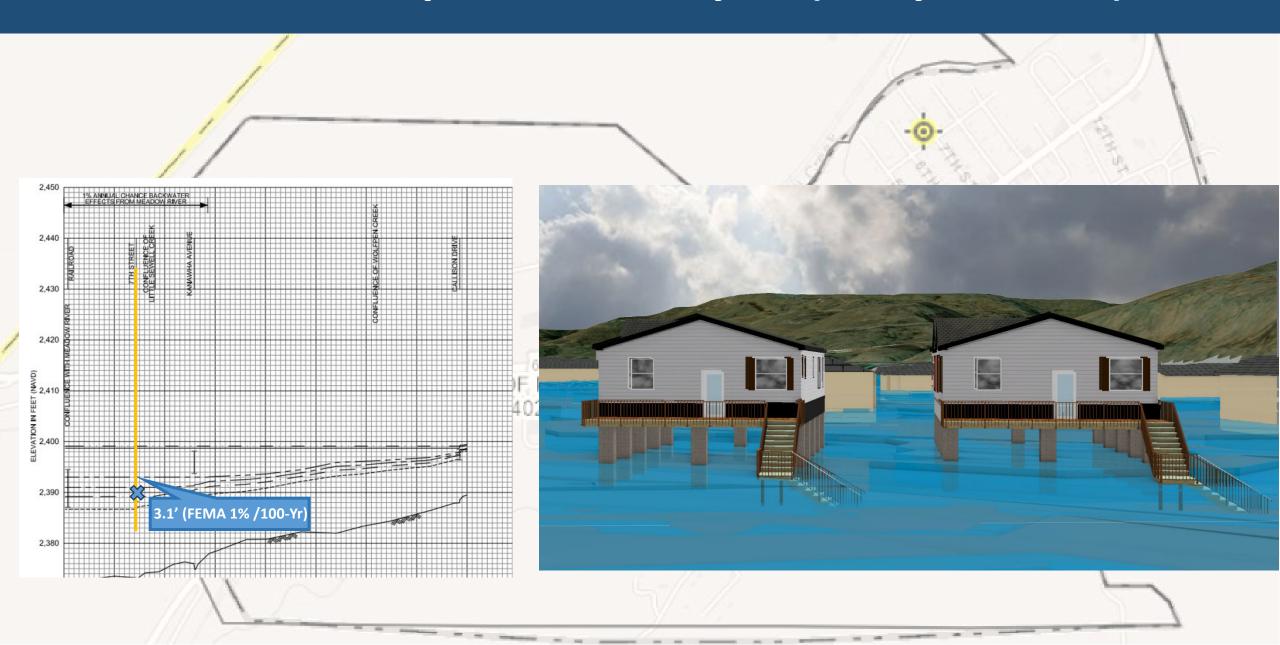
4% Probability of Flood in a year (25-year flood)



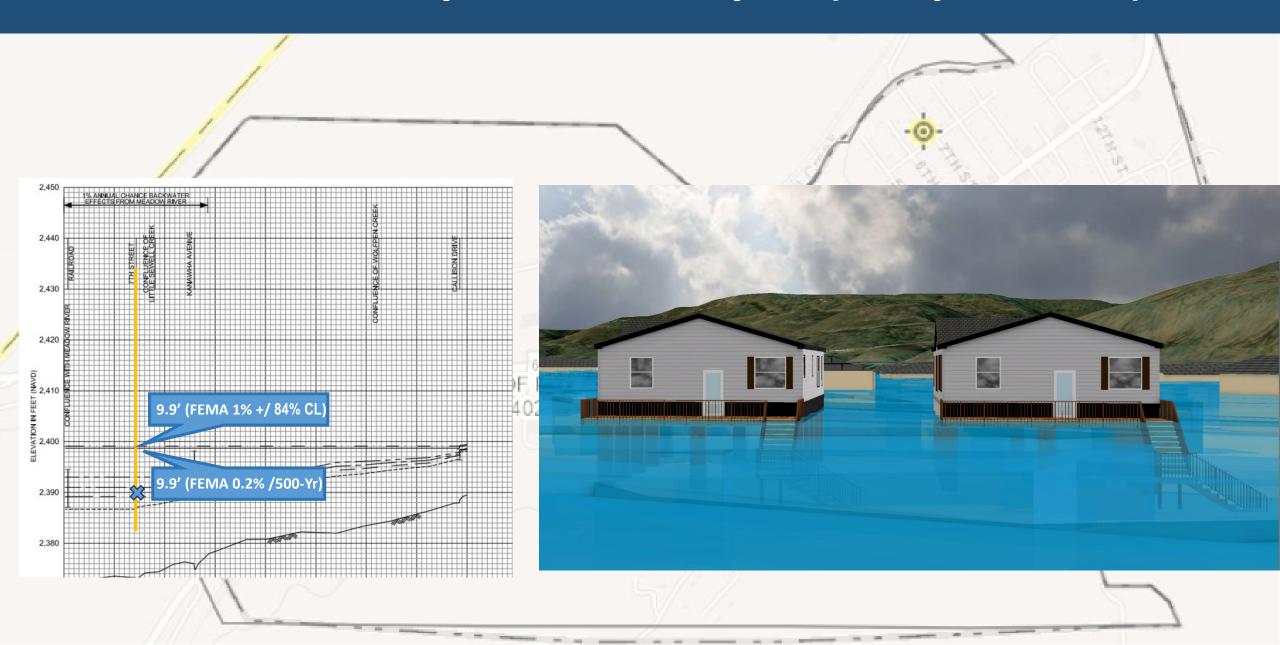
2% Probability of Flood in a year (50-year flood)



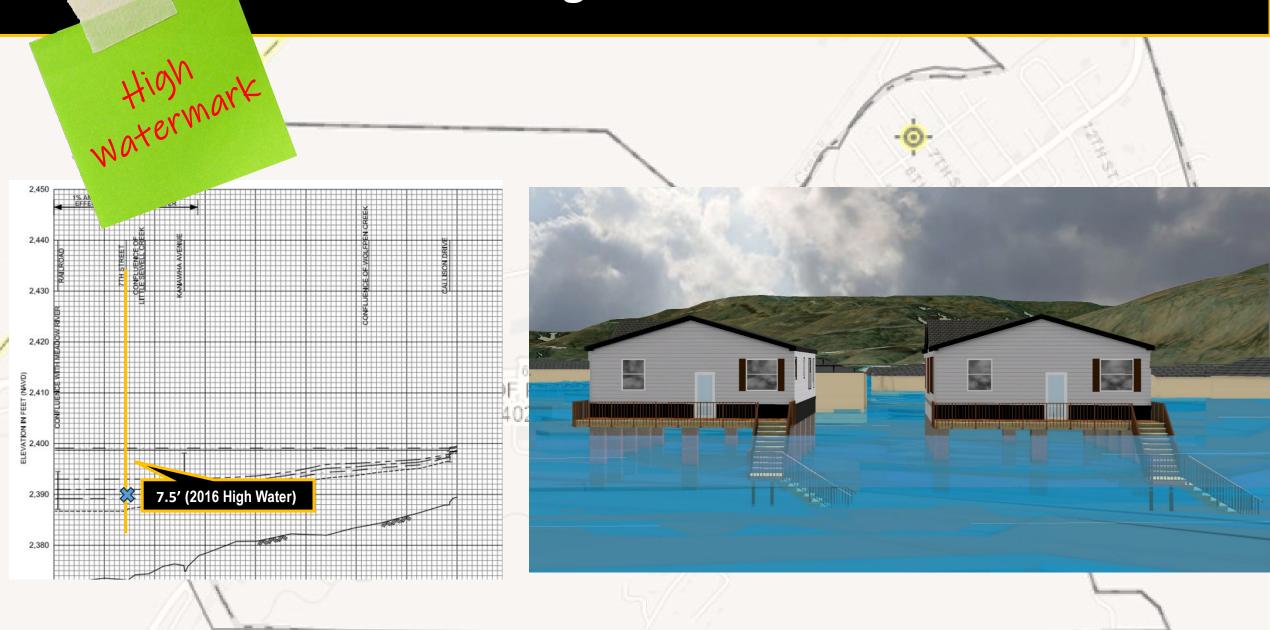
1% Probability of Flood in a year (100-year flood)



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



2016 High Watermark





FLOOD DEPTHS:

FEMA

First Street Foundation (FSF)

USGS 201

USGS 2016 Flood High Water Mark

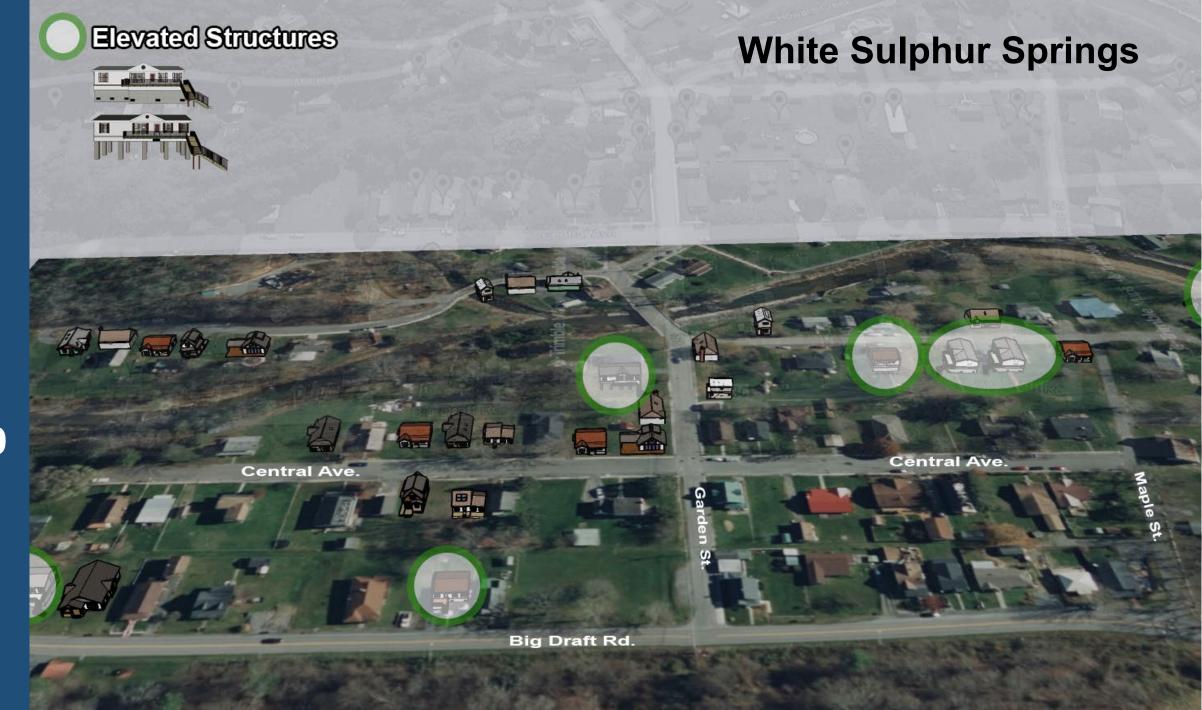


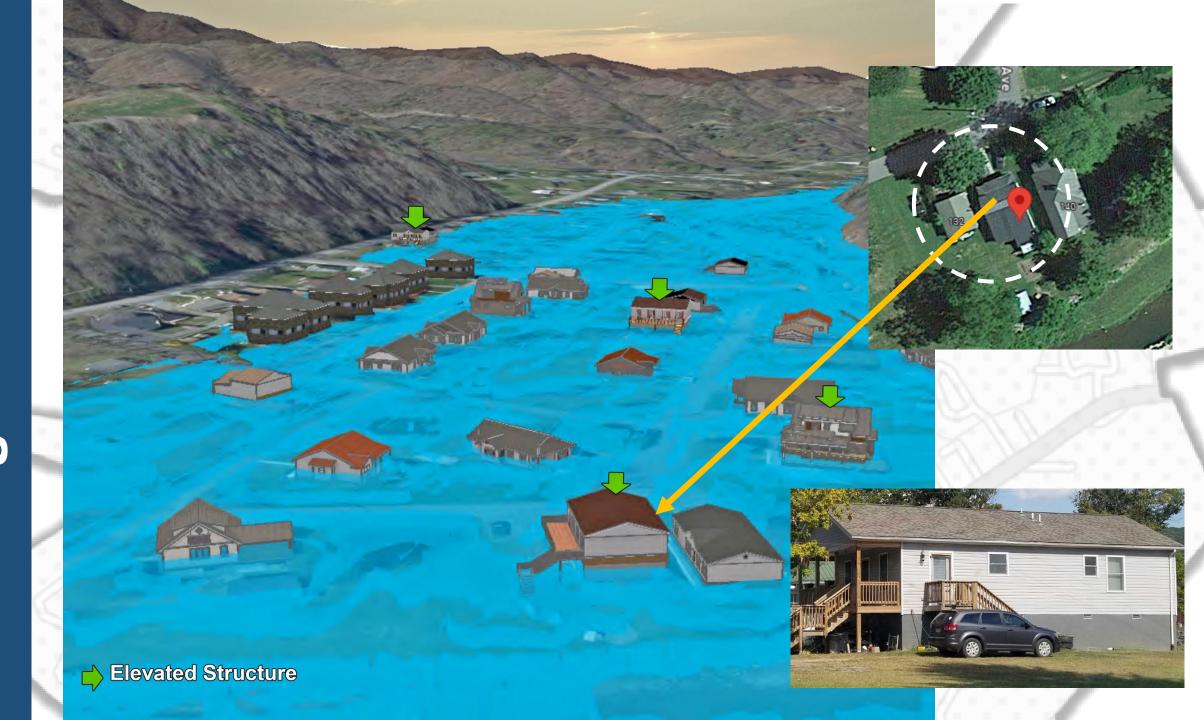










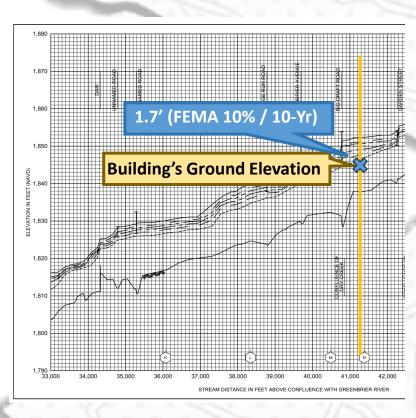




138 Mill Street, White Sulphur Springs, WV, 24986

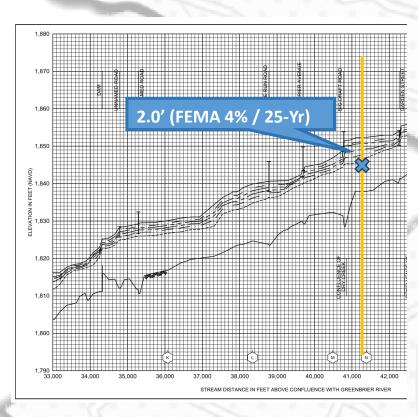
13-17-0009-0026-0000_138

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



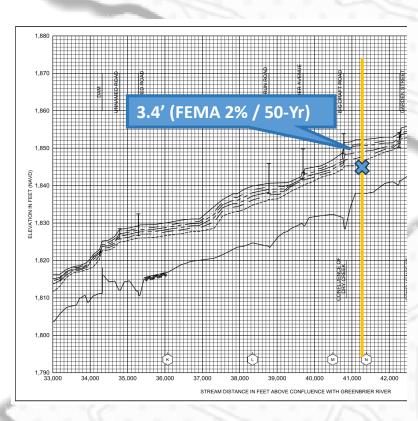


4% Probability of Flood in a year (25-year flood)



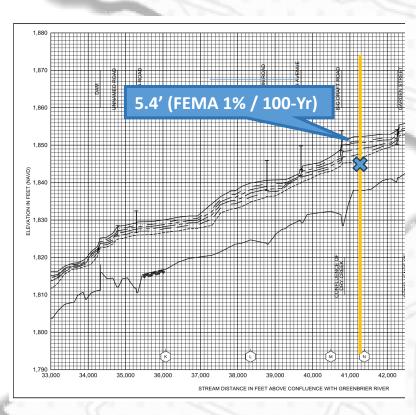


2% Probability of Flood in a year (50-year flood)



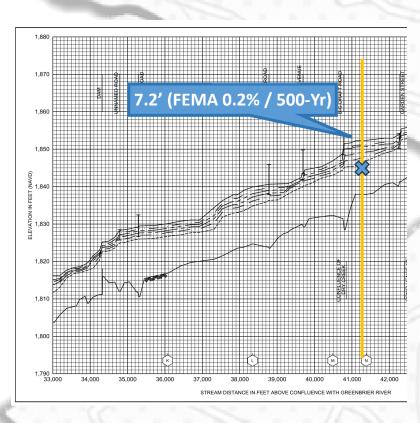


1% Probability of Flood in a year (100-year flood)



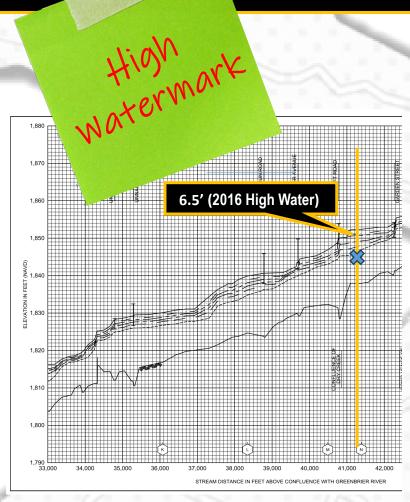


0.2% Probability of Flood in a year (500-year flood)



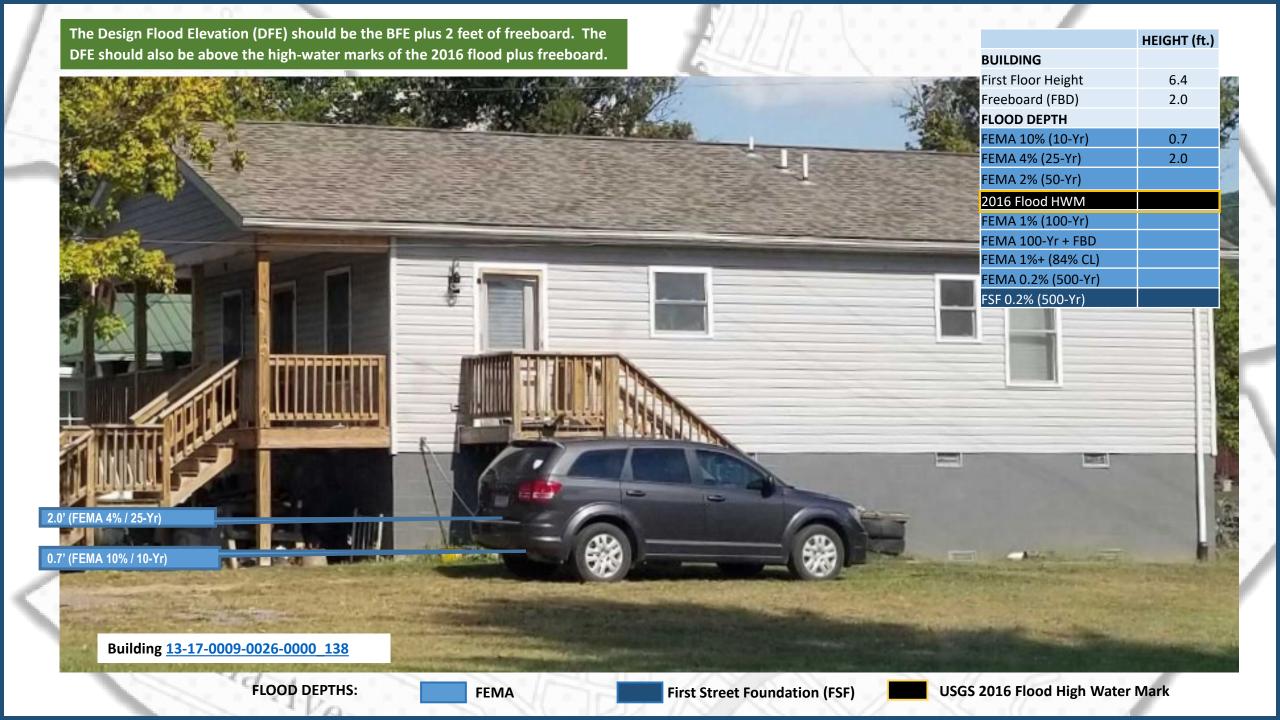


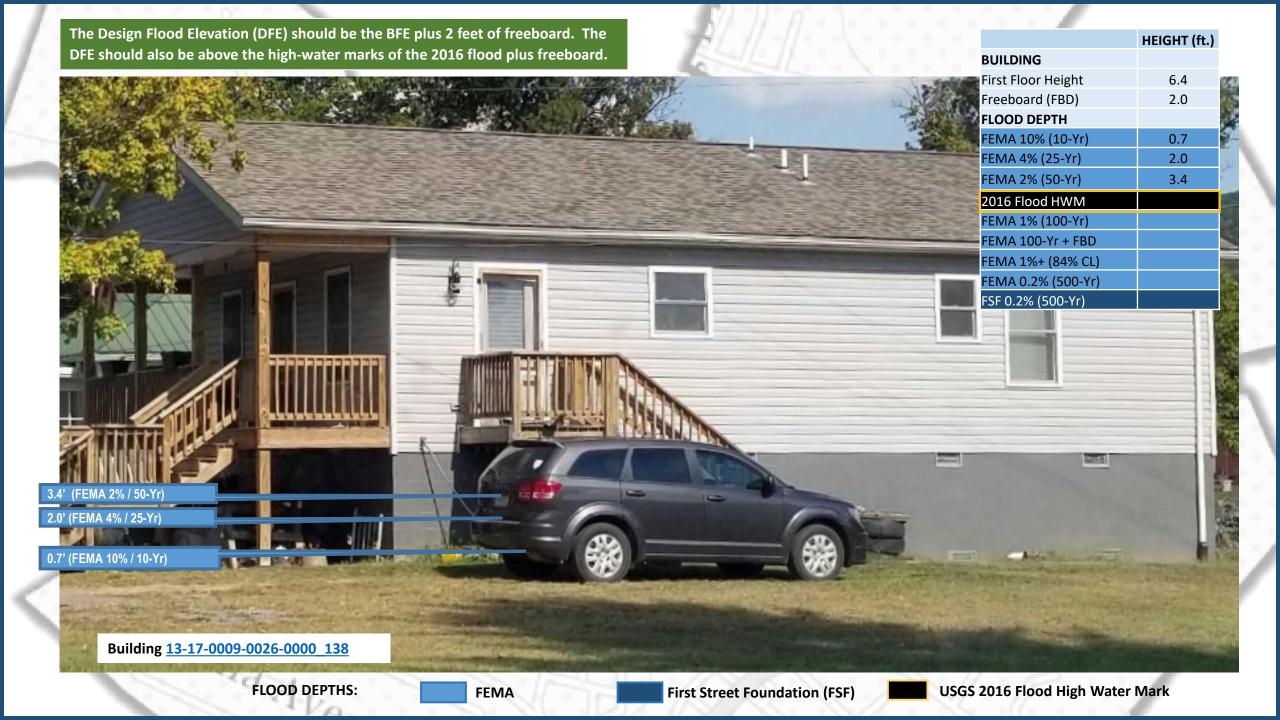
2016 High Watermark





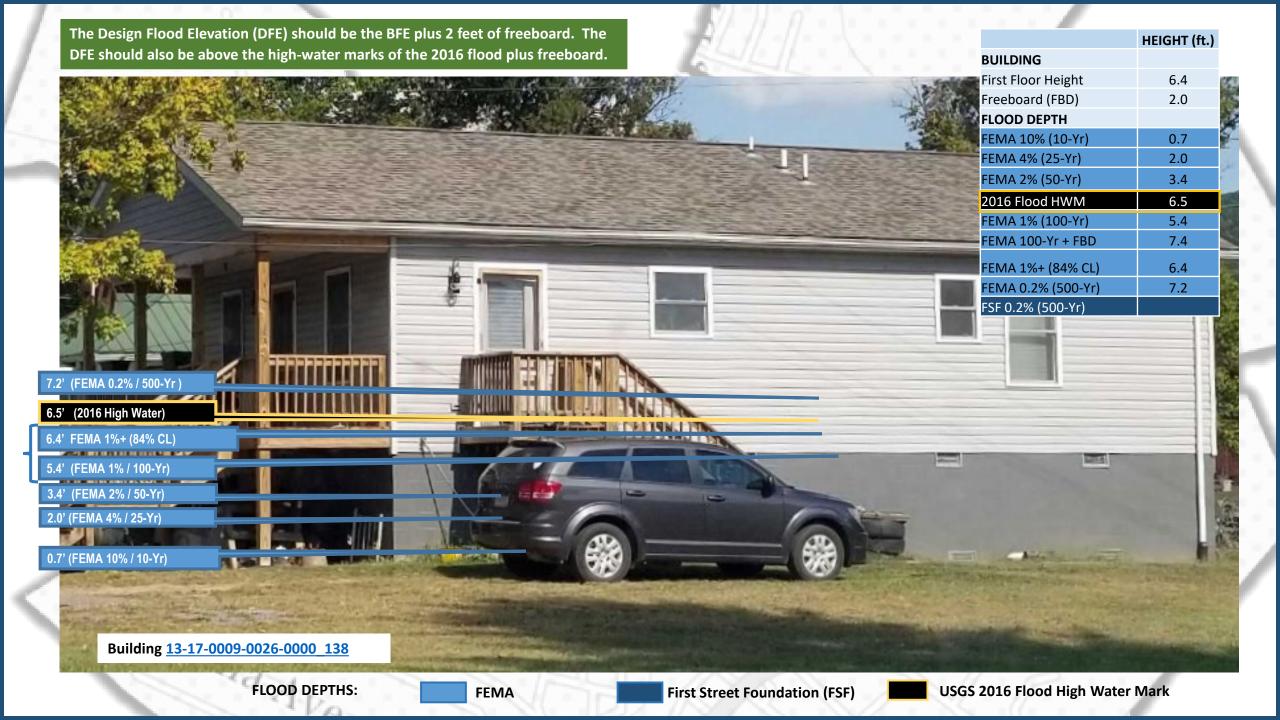


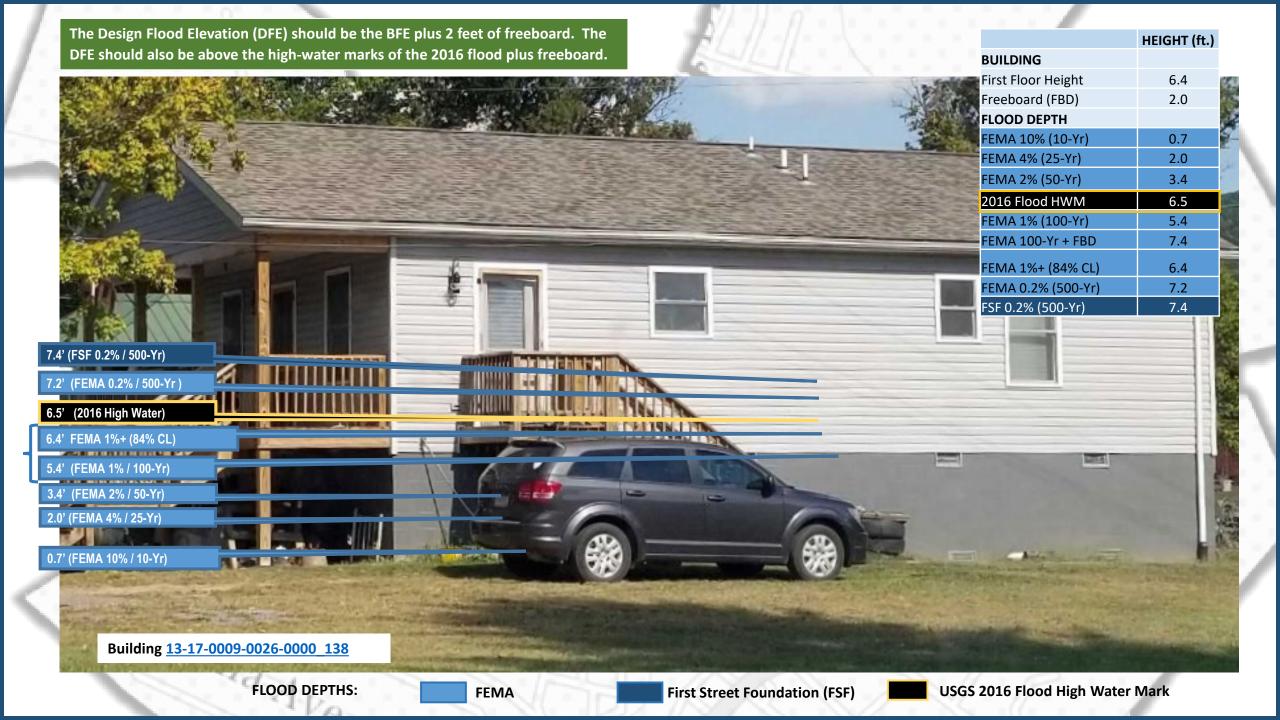


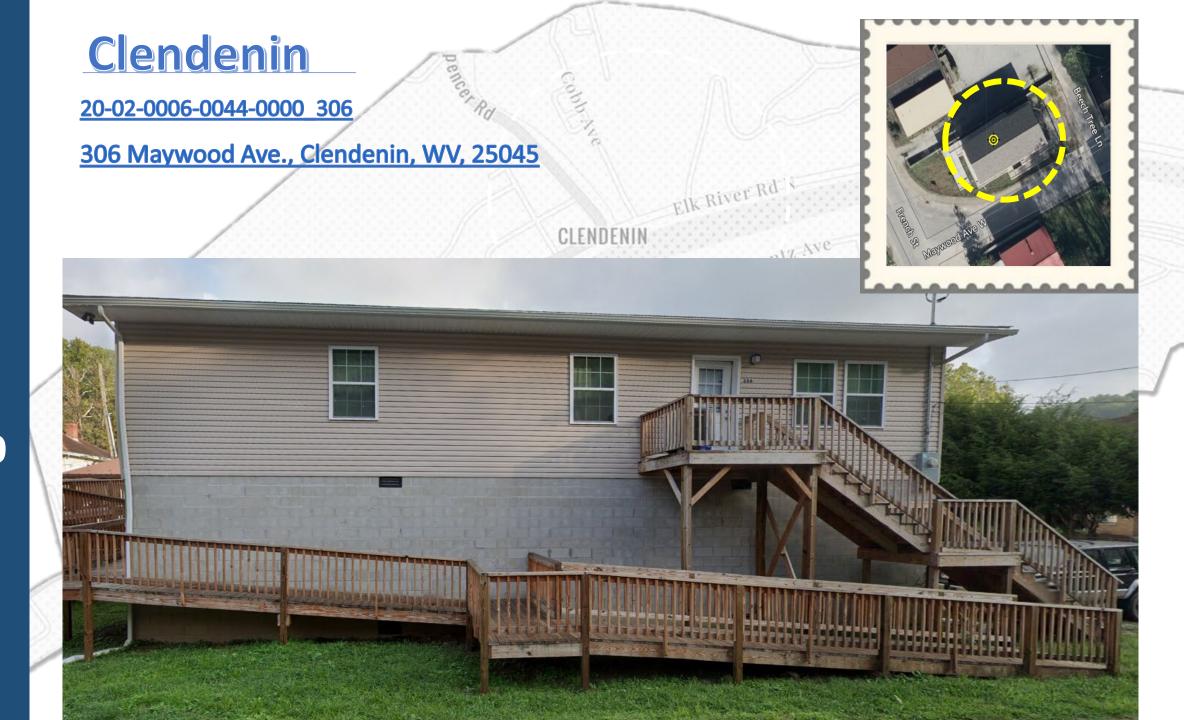




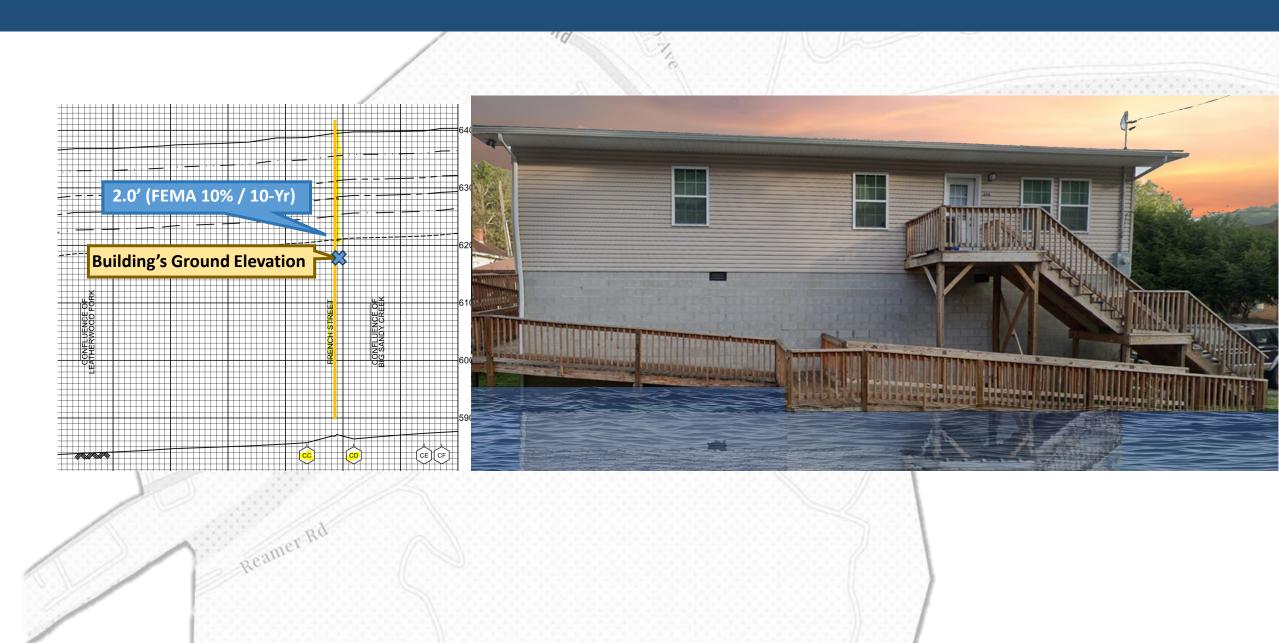




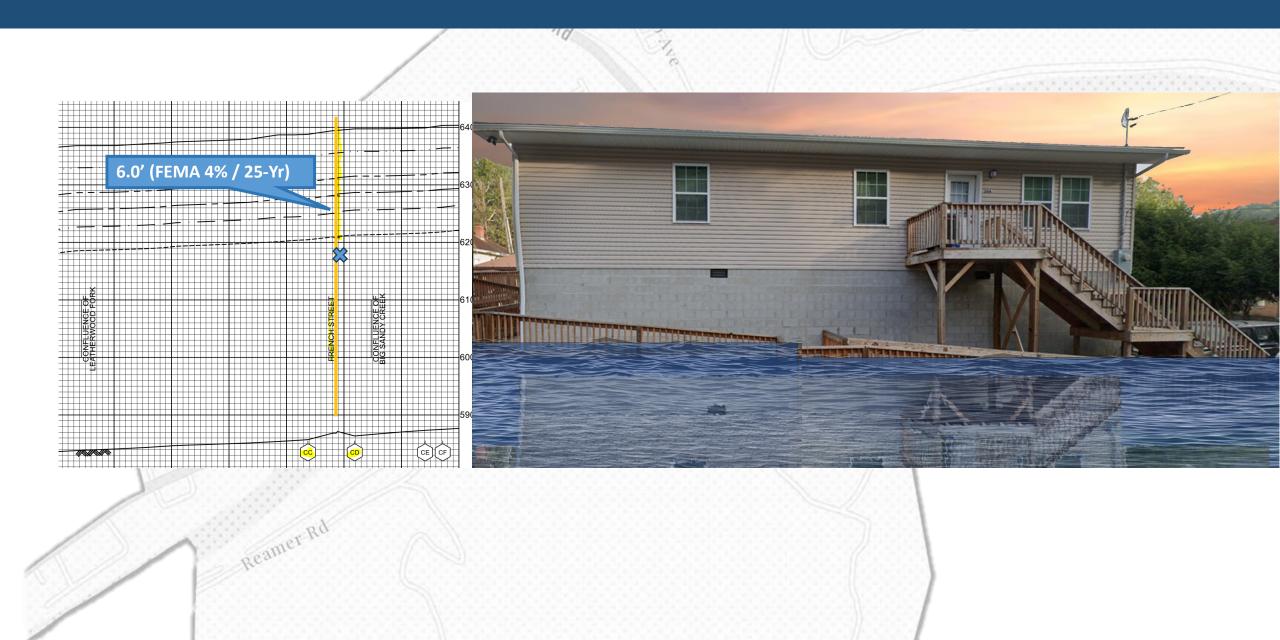




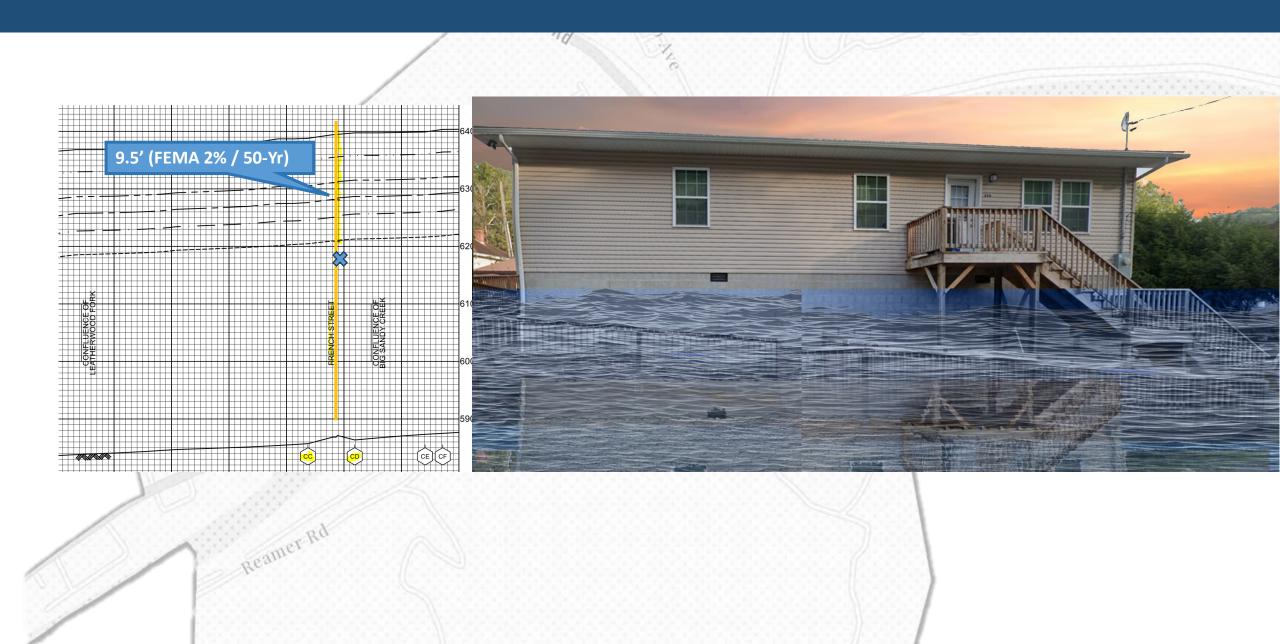
10% Probability of Flood in a year (10-year flood)



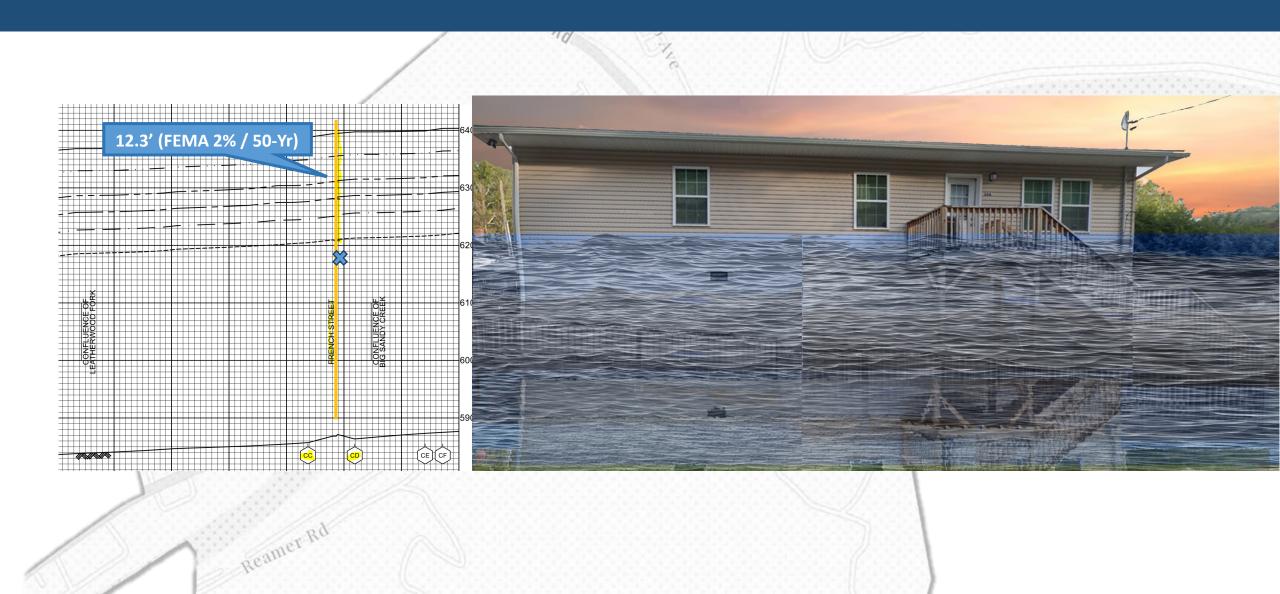
4% Probability of Flood in a year (25-year flood)



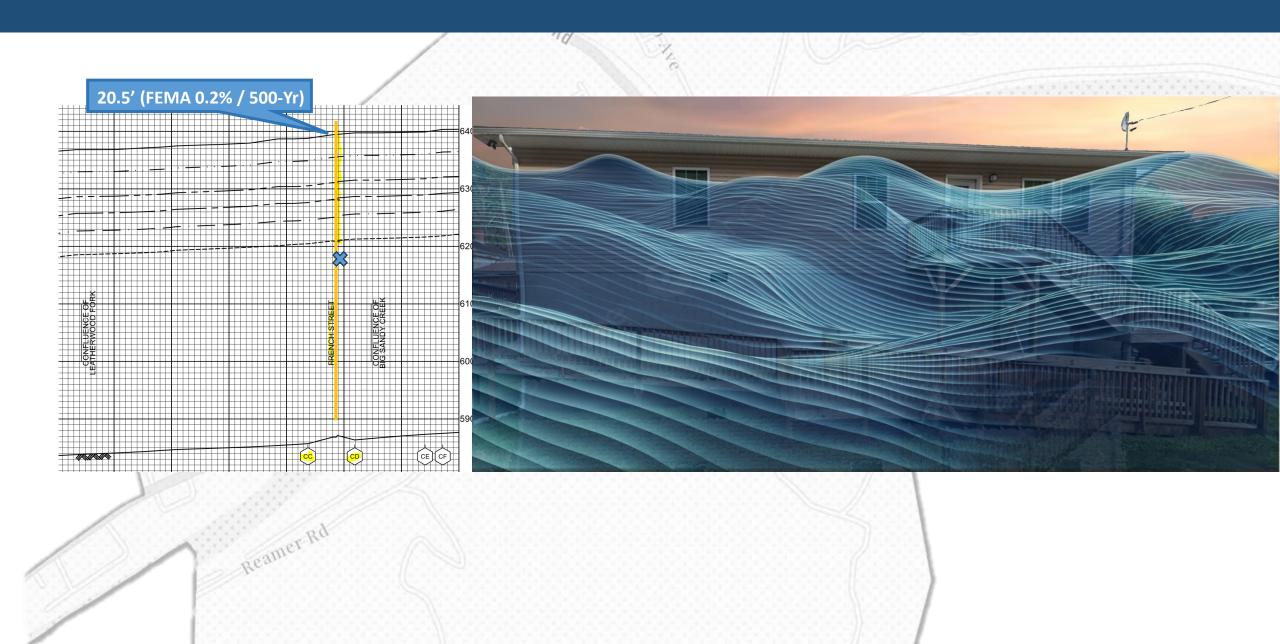
2% Probability of Flood in a year (50-year flood)



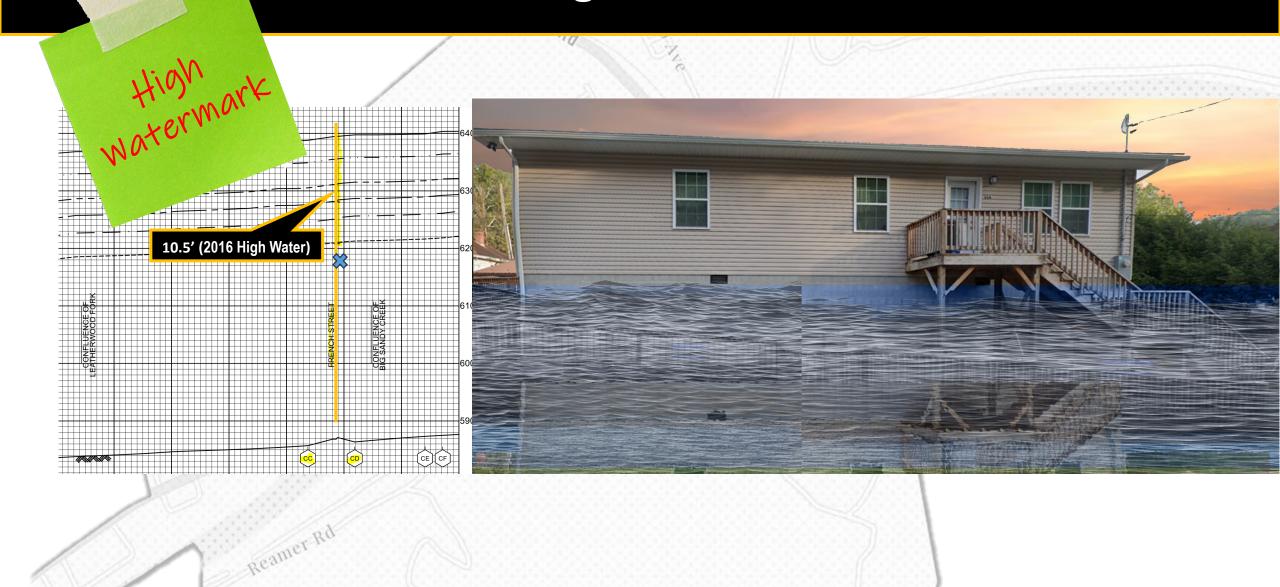
1% Probability of Flood in a year (100-year flood)

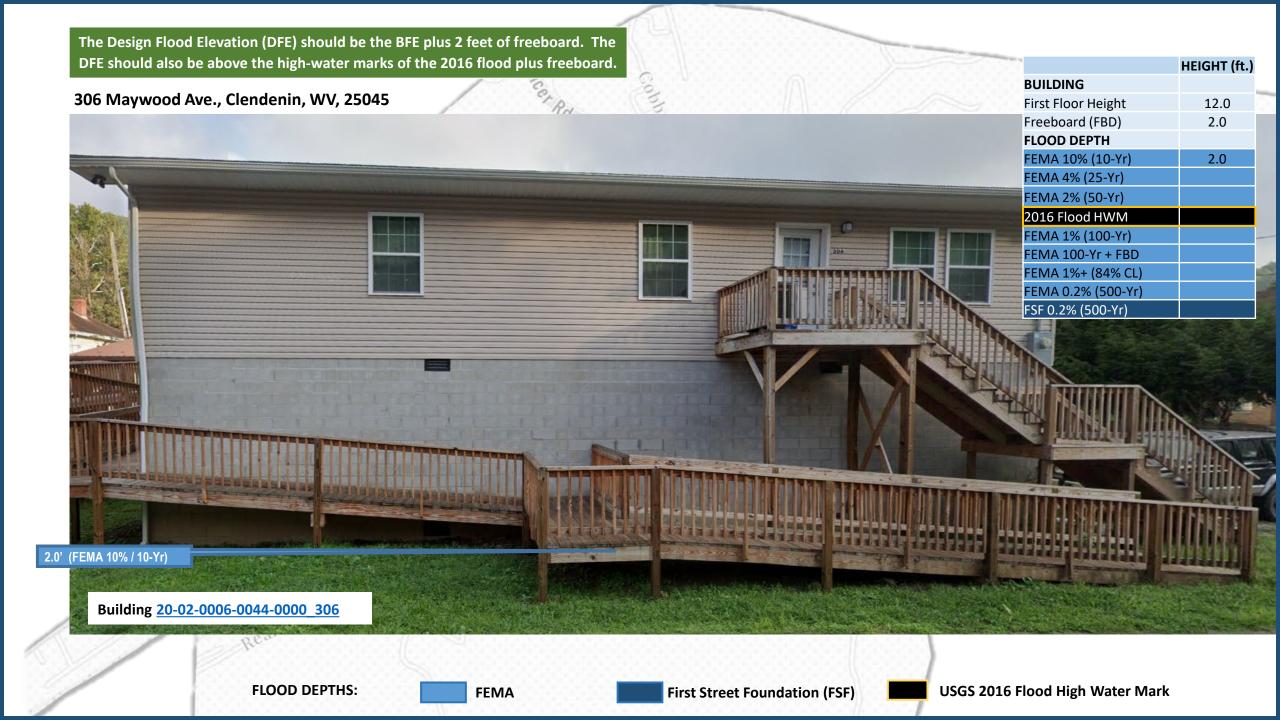


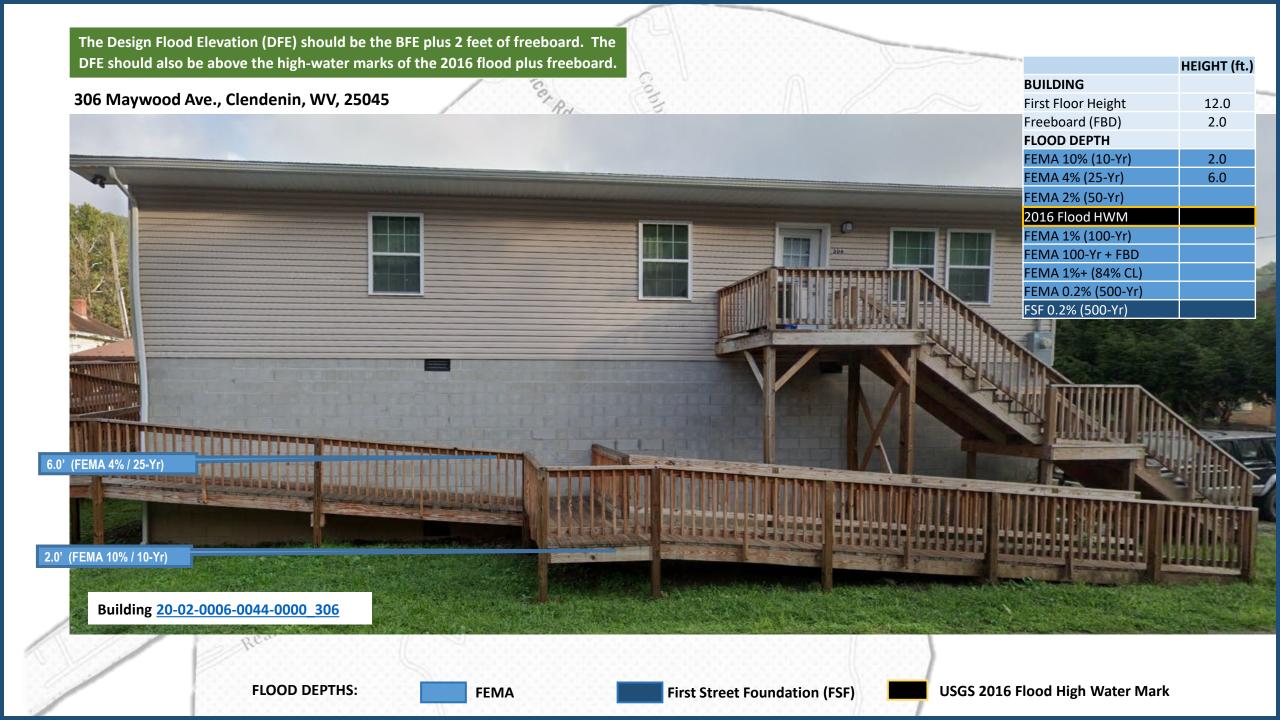
0.2% Probability of Flood in a year (500-year flood)

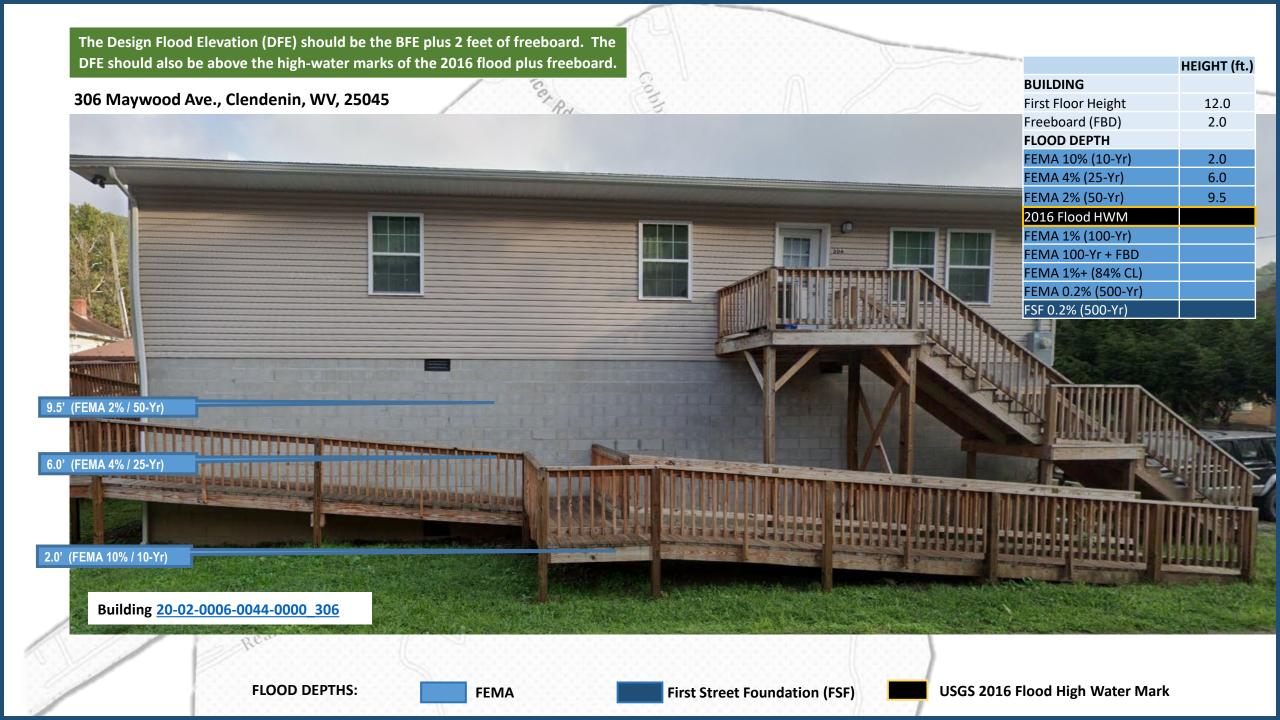


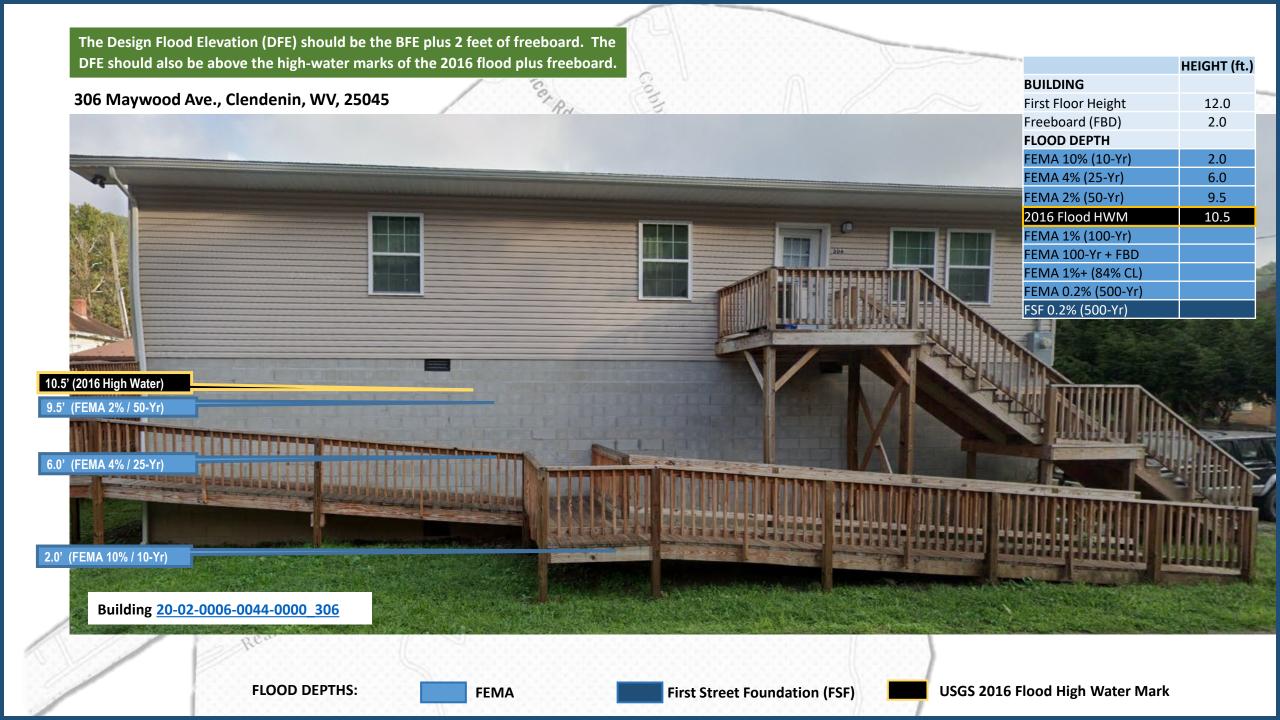
2016 High Watermark

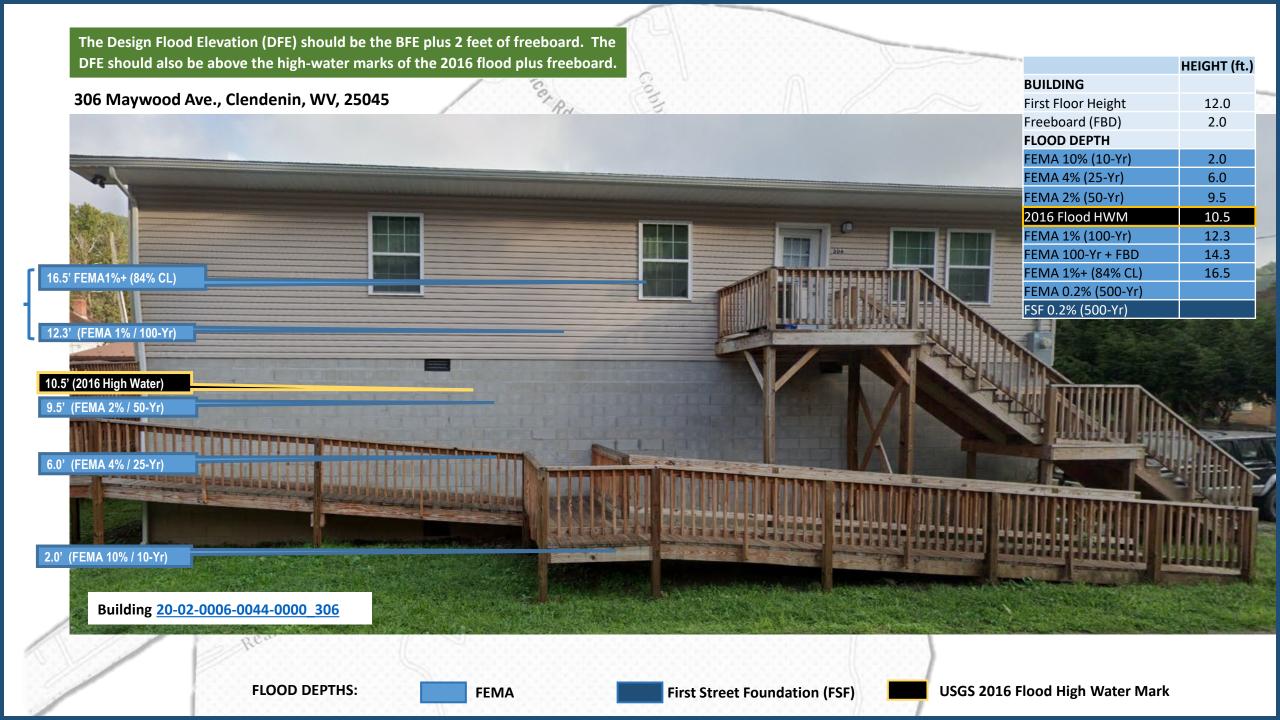


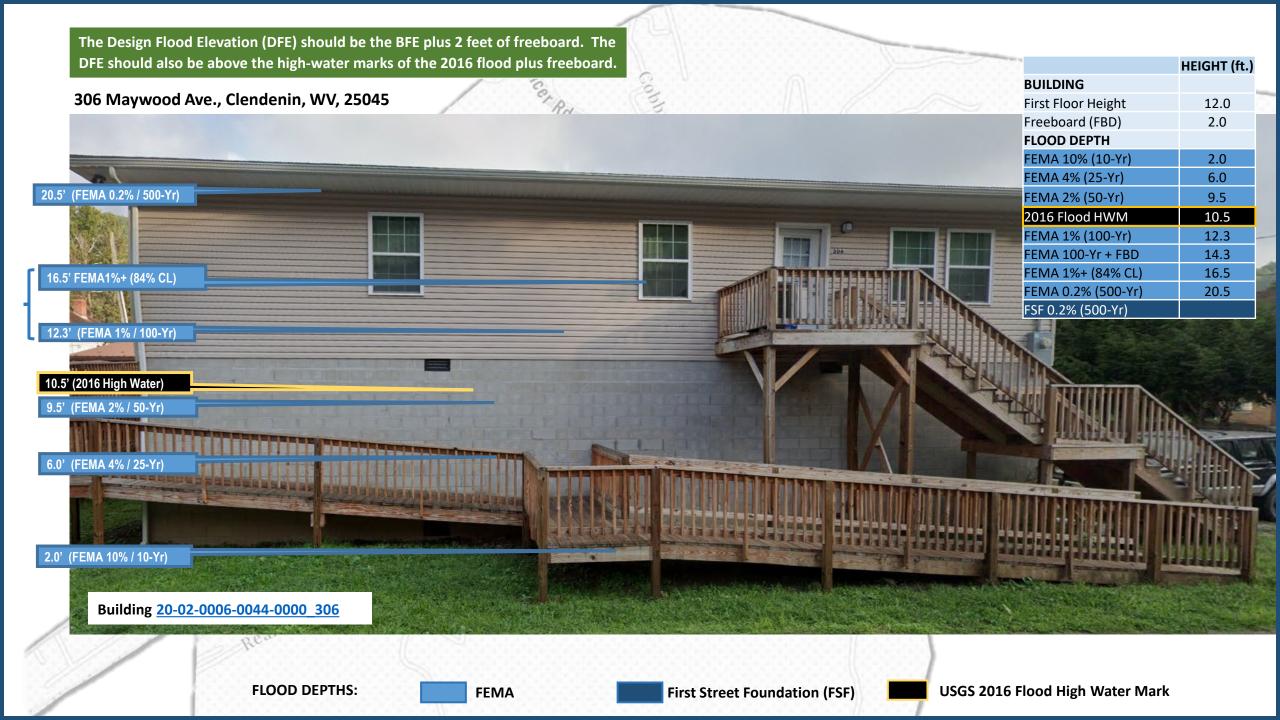


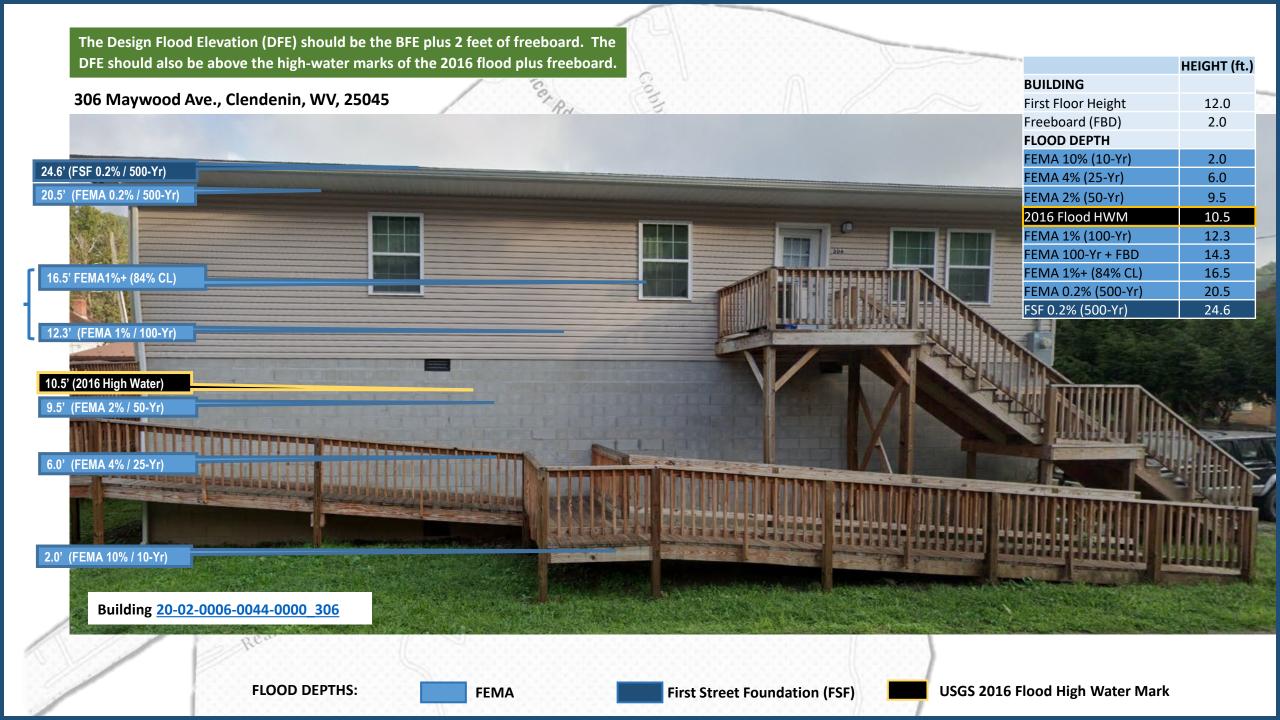


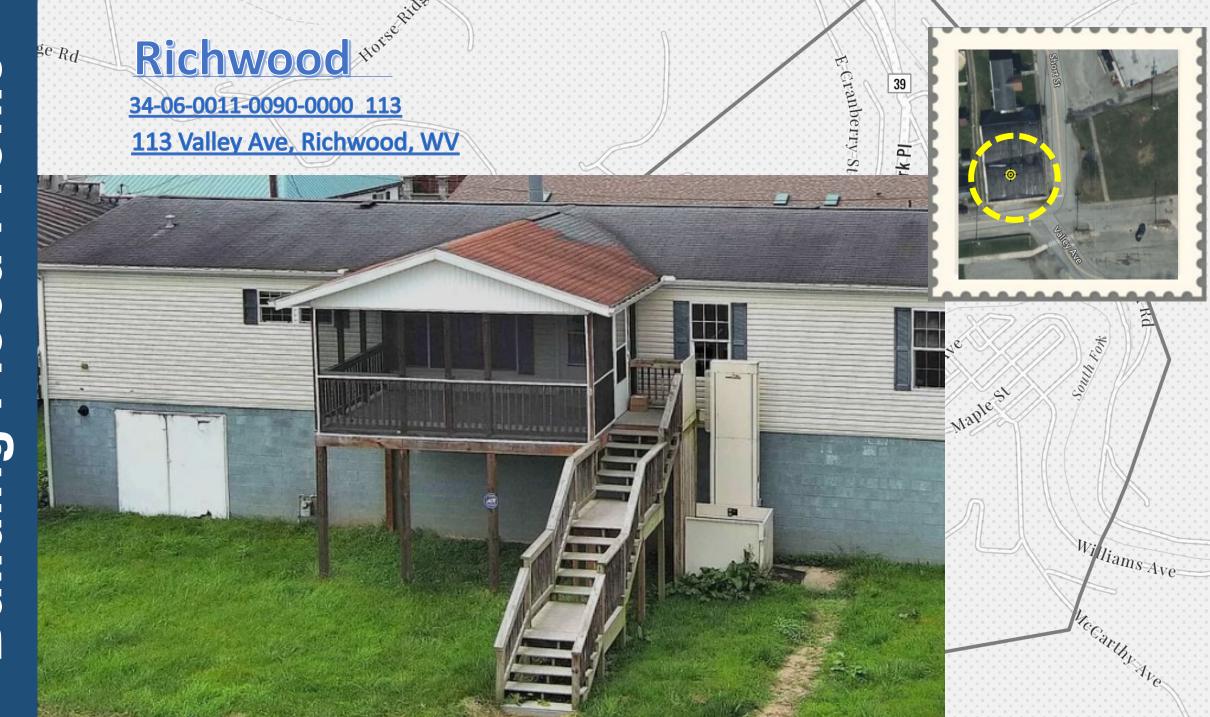




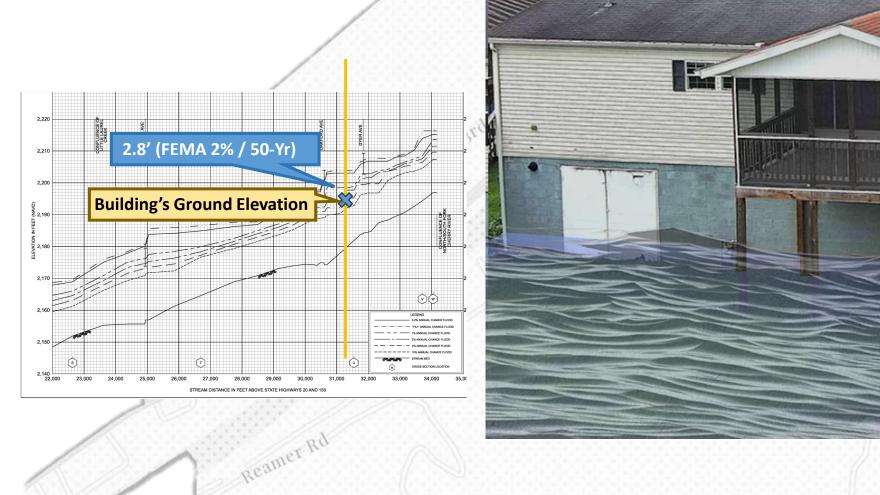






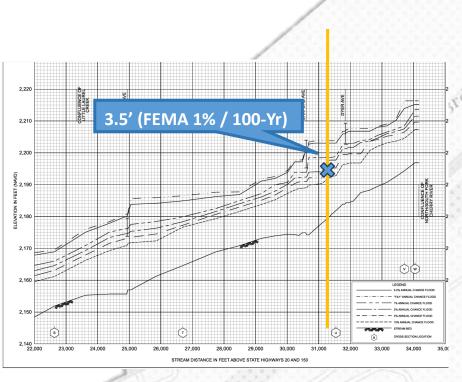


2% Probability of Flood in a year (50-year flood)





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



Reamer Rd

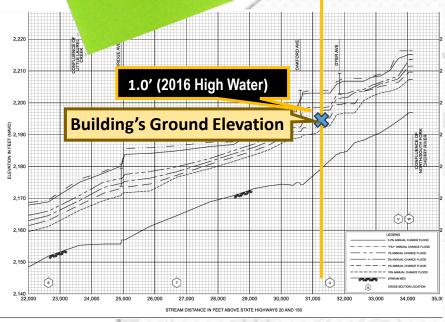


0.2% Probability of Flood in a year (500-year flood)



2016 High Watermark







Reamer Rd

HEIGHT (ft.)

NA

NA



HEIGHT (ft.)

NA

NA

2.8



113 Valley Ave, Richwood, WV

HEIGHT (ft.)

NA

NA

2.8

1.0

3.5

5.5



HEIGHT (ft.)

NA

NA

2.8

1.0

3.5

5.5

9.0



113 Valley Ave, Richwood, WV

HEIGHT (ft.)

NA

NA

2.8

1.0

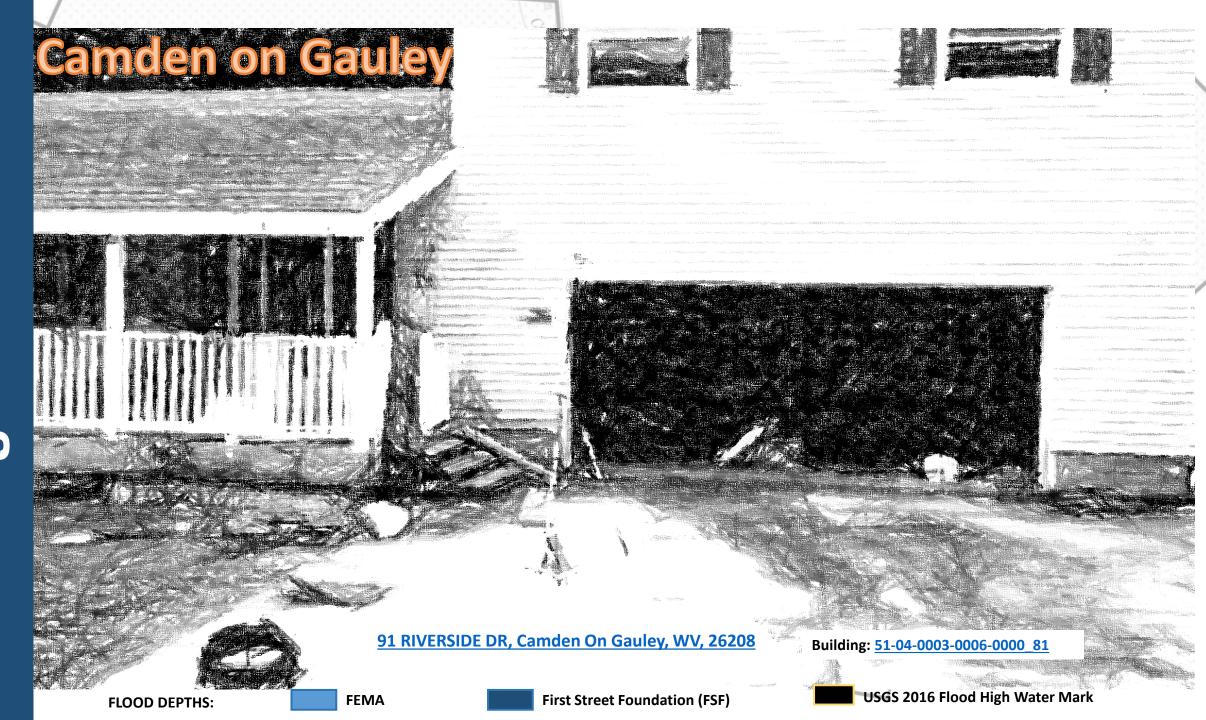
3.5

5.5

9.0

8.3 6.7



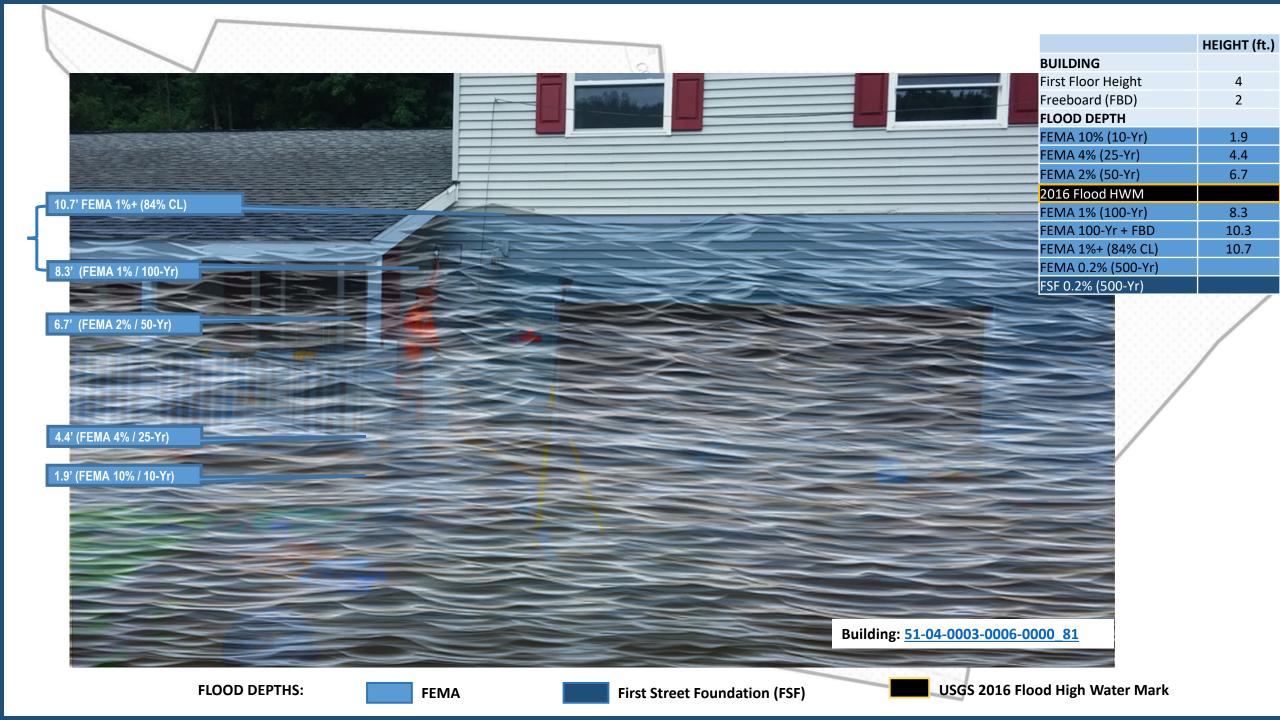


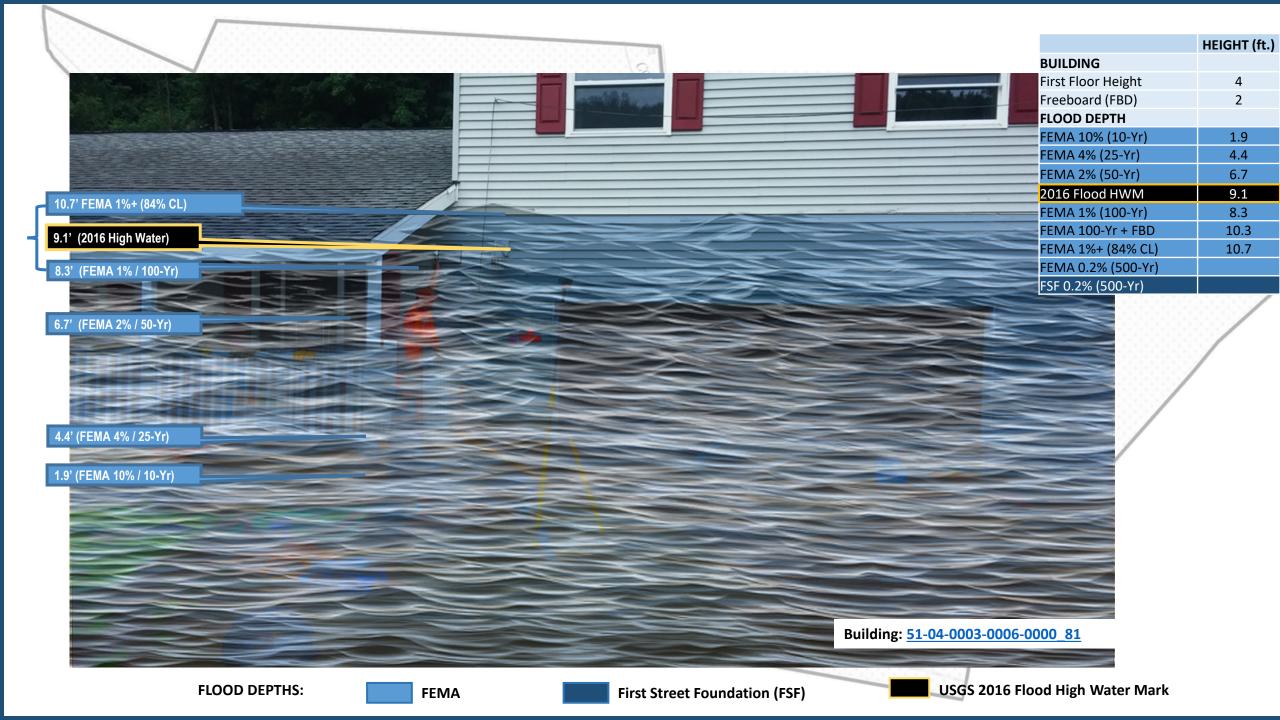


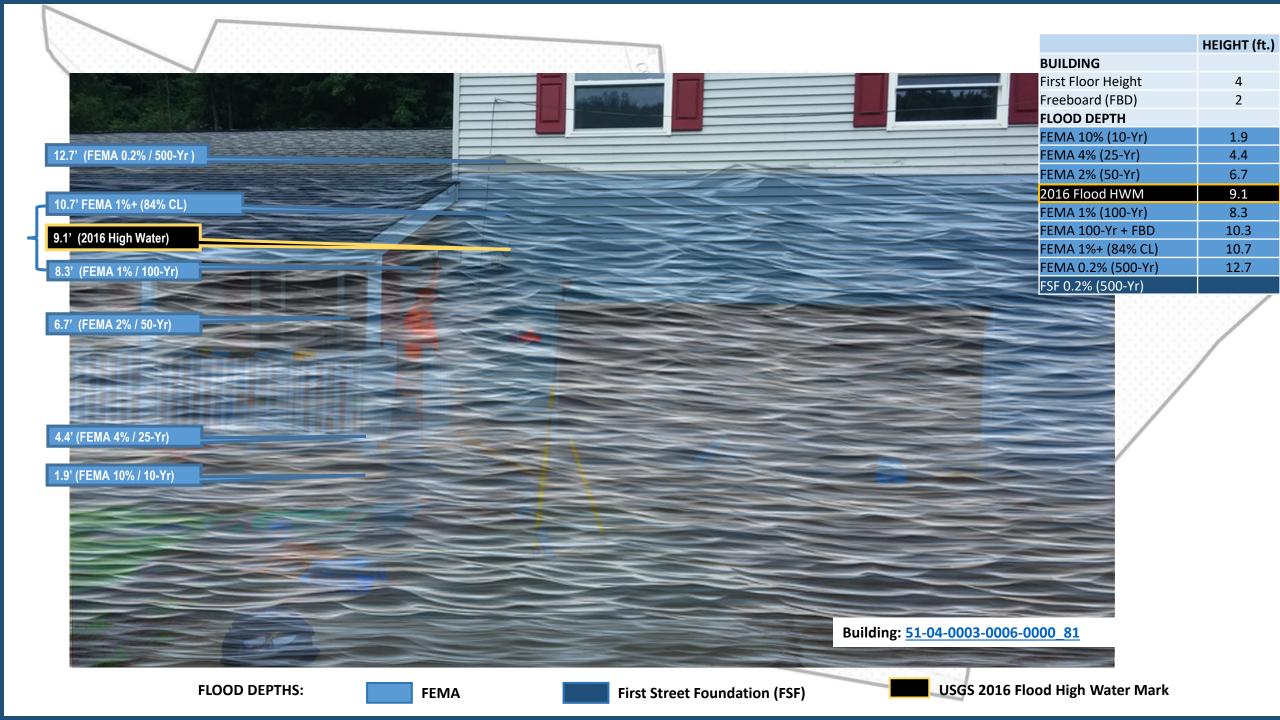


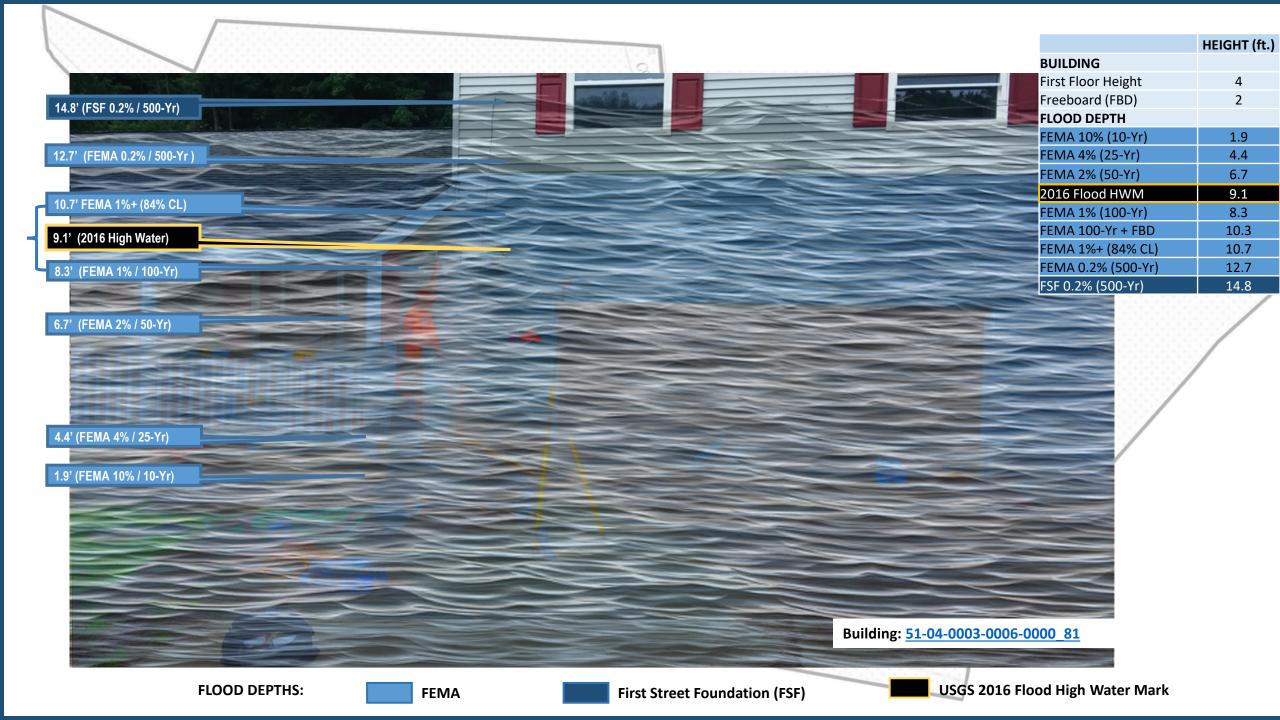








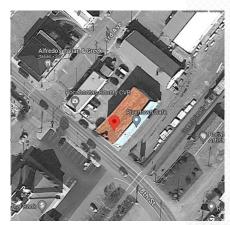




Marlinton

Building: 38-08-0003-0023-0000

1900 Commercial Structure



309 8th St, Marlinton, WV, 24954

9.4' (FSF 0.2% / 500-Yr)

8.8' (FEMA DRAFT NFHL 0.2% / 500-Yr)

7' (1985 High Water Mark)

4.8' (FEMA DRAFT NFHL 1% / 100-Yr)

3.6' (FEMA 1% / 100-Yr)

2.7' (FEMA 2% / 50-Yr)

0.4' (FEMA 10% / 10-Yr)



RROWNSBURG

CLAWSON

Ideally, the Design Flood Elevation (DFE) should be the BFE plus 2 feet of freeboard. The DFE should also be above the high-water marks of the 1985 flood plus freeboard.

Flood Intervals	Height (ft.)	Source
FEMA 10% / 10-Yr	0.4	Flood Profile (Effective 2010)
FEMA 2% / 50-yr	2.7	Flood Profile (Effective 2010)
FEMA 1% / 100-yr	3.6	Flood Profile (Effective 2010)
FEMA 100-yr + 2.0 Ft. Freeboard (DFE)	5.6	Design flood elevation (DFE)
High Water Mark (1985 Flood)	7.0	Picture
FEMA Draft NFHL 100-yr	4.8	WV Flood Tool (Draft 2023)
FEMA 500-yr	8.8	WV Flood Tool (Draft 2023)
FSF 500-yr	9.4	FSF Flood Depth (2022)



1985 Flood High Water Mark

Ewoodrow

WEST UNION

Assessing the Percentage of Inundated Area in Different Flood Intervals







FEMA 1% +Annual Chance (100-year) White Sulphur Springs, WV



FEMA 0.2% Annual Chance (500-year) White Sulphur Springs, WV



Rainelle

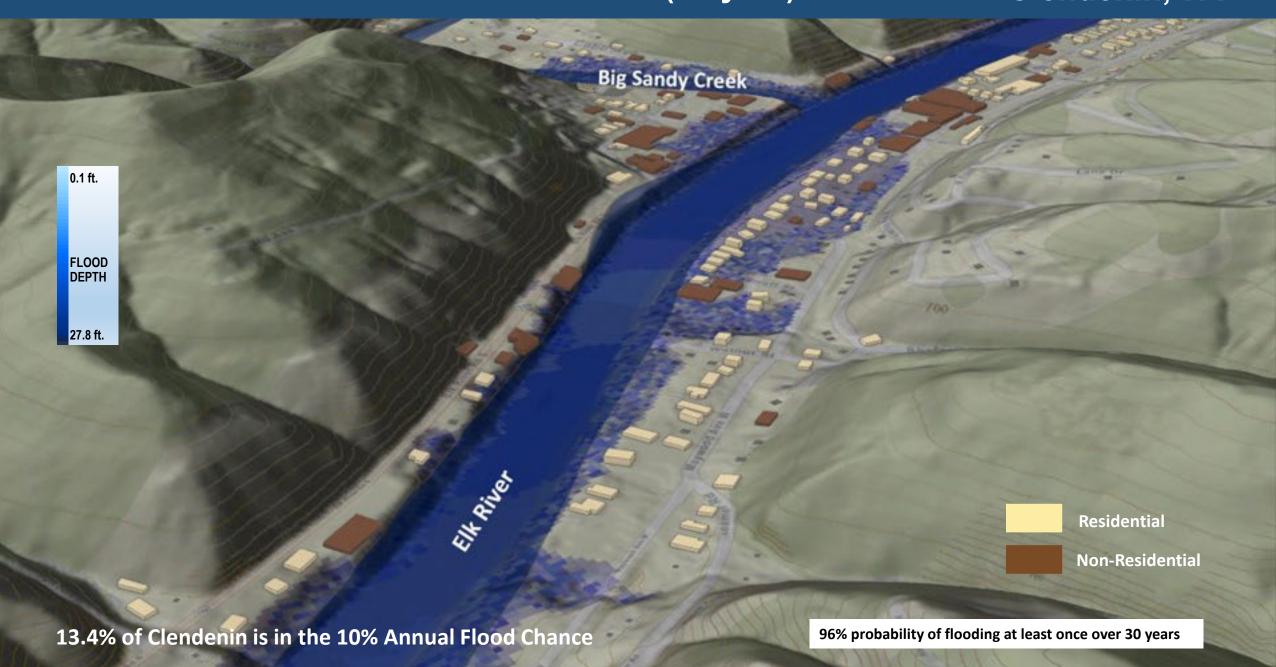




Clendenin

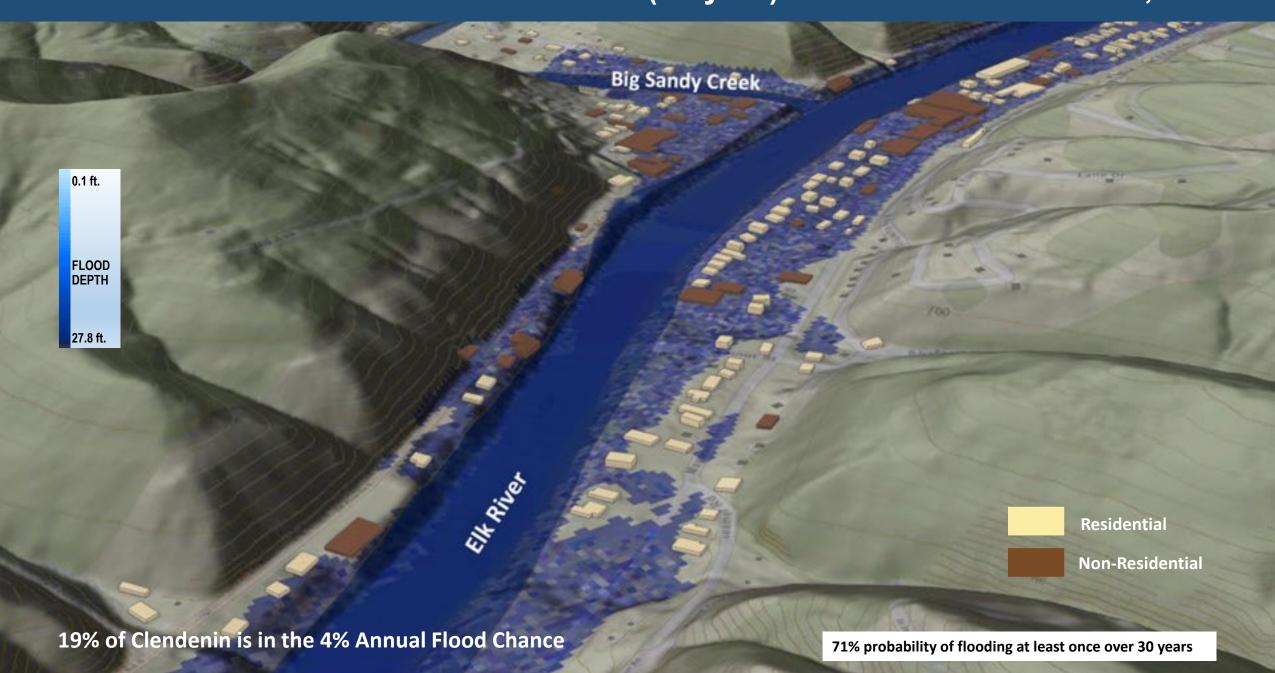


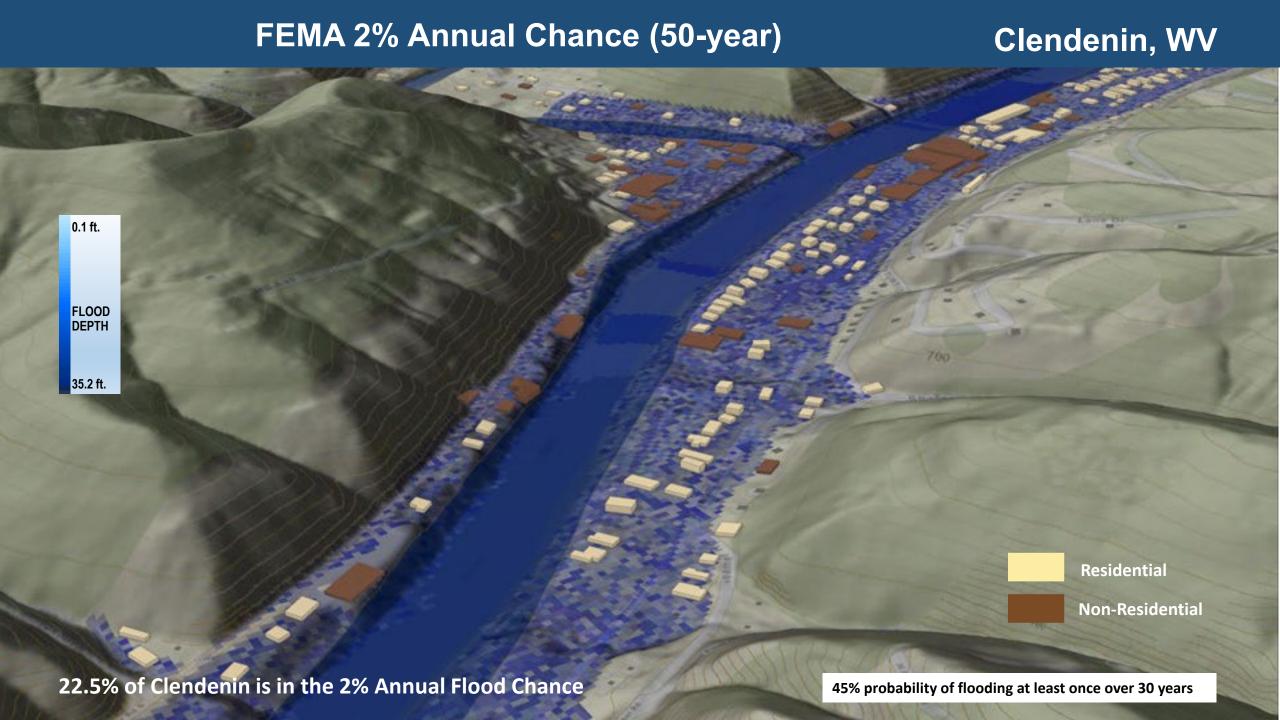
Clendenin, WV



FEMA 4% Annual Chance (25-year)

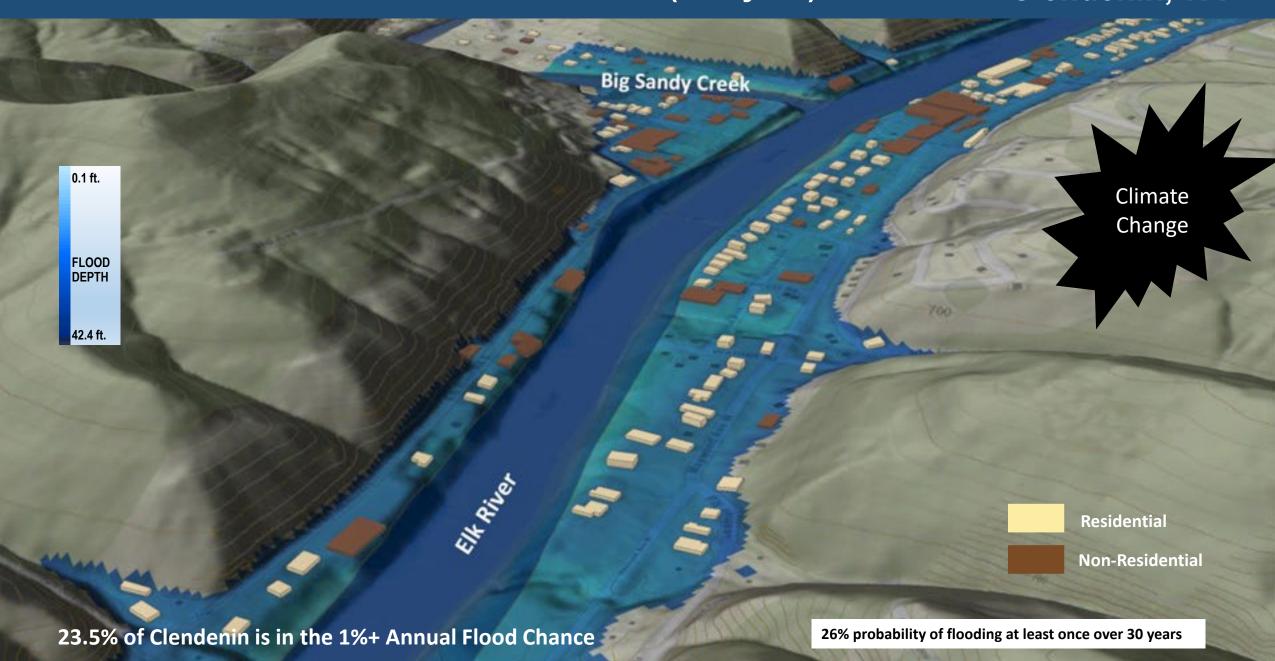
Clendenin, WV

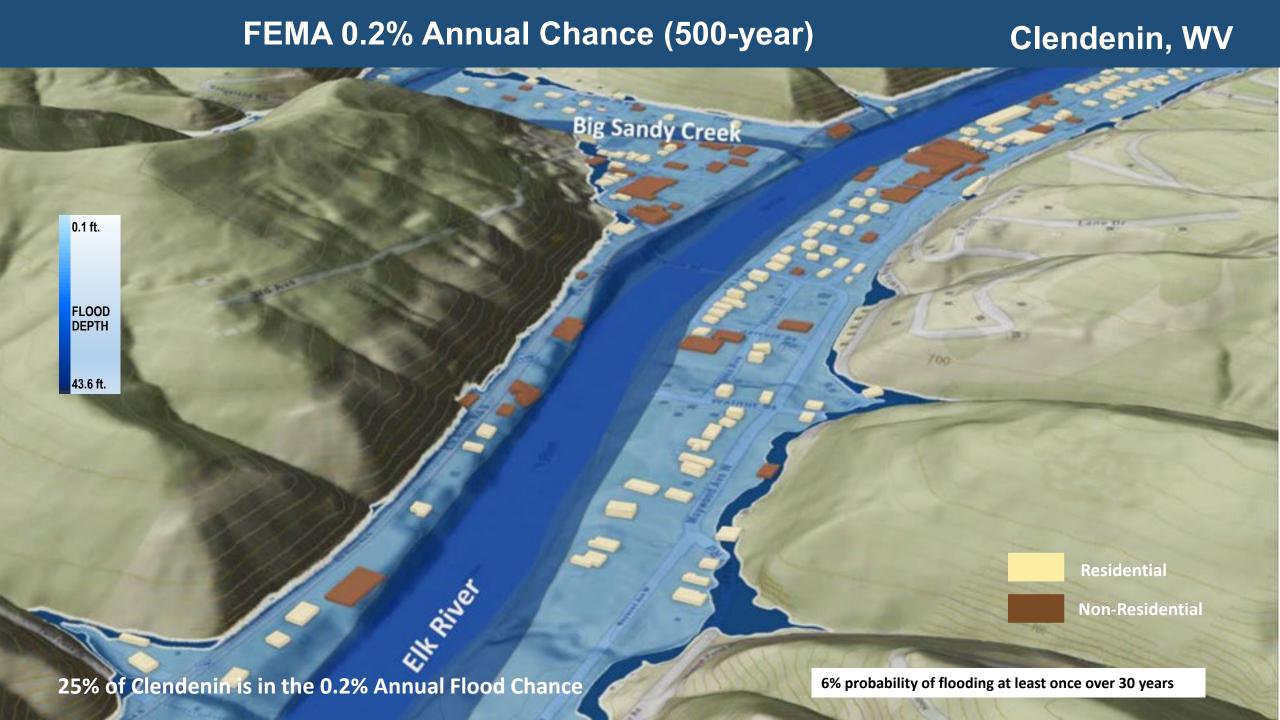




FEMA 1%+ Annual Chance (100-year)

Clendenin, WV





Richwood



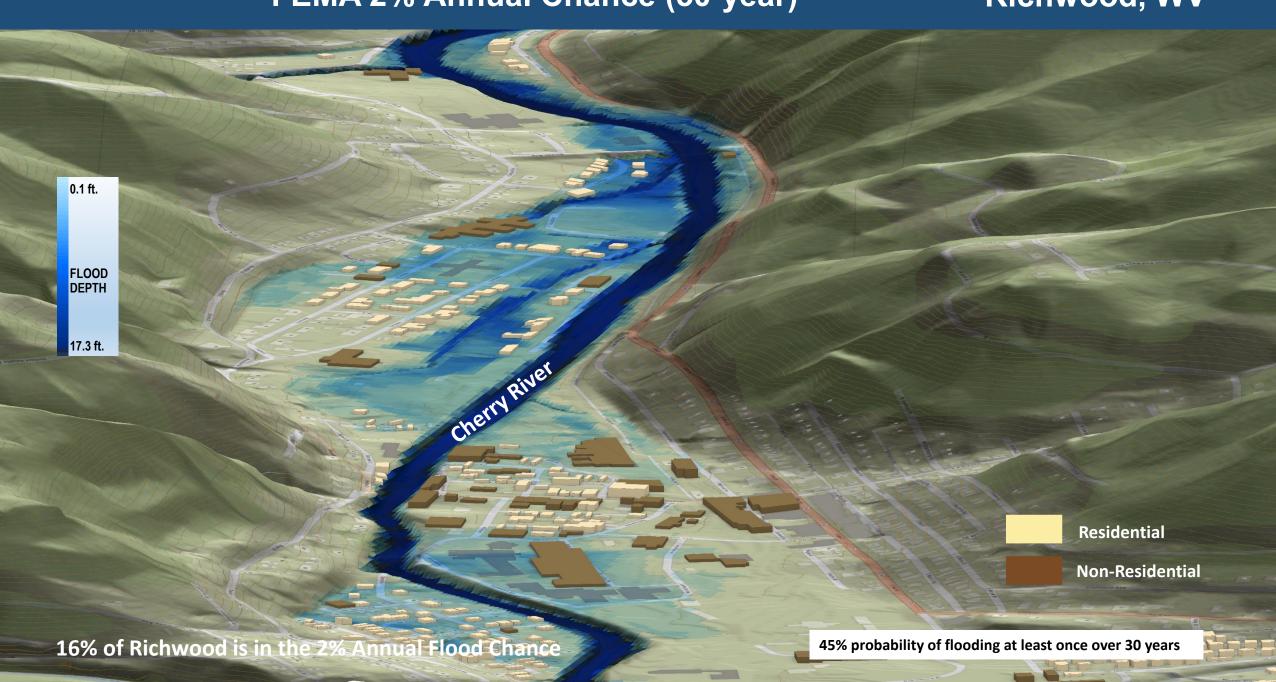
FEMA 10% Annual Chance (10-year)



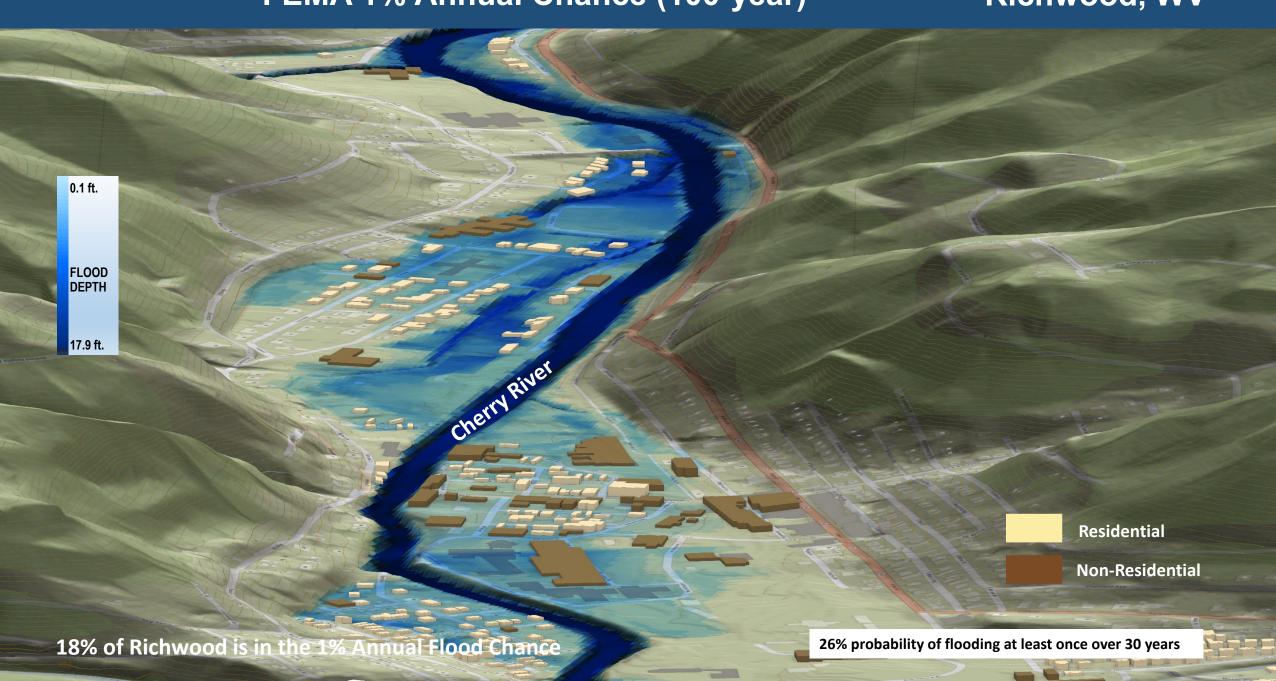
FEMA 4% Annual Chance (25-year)



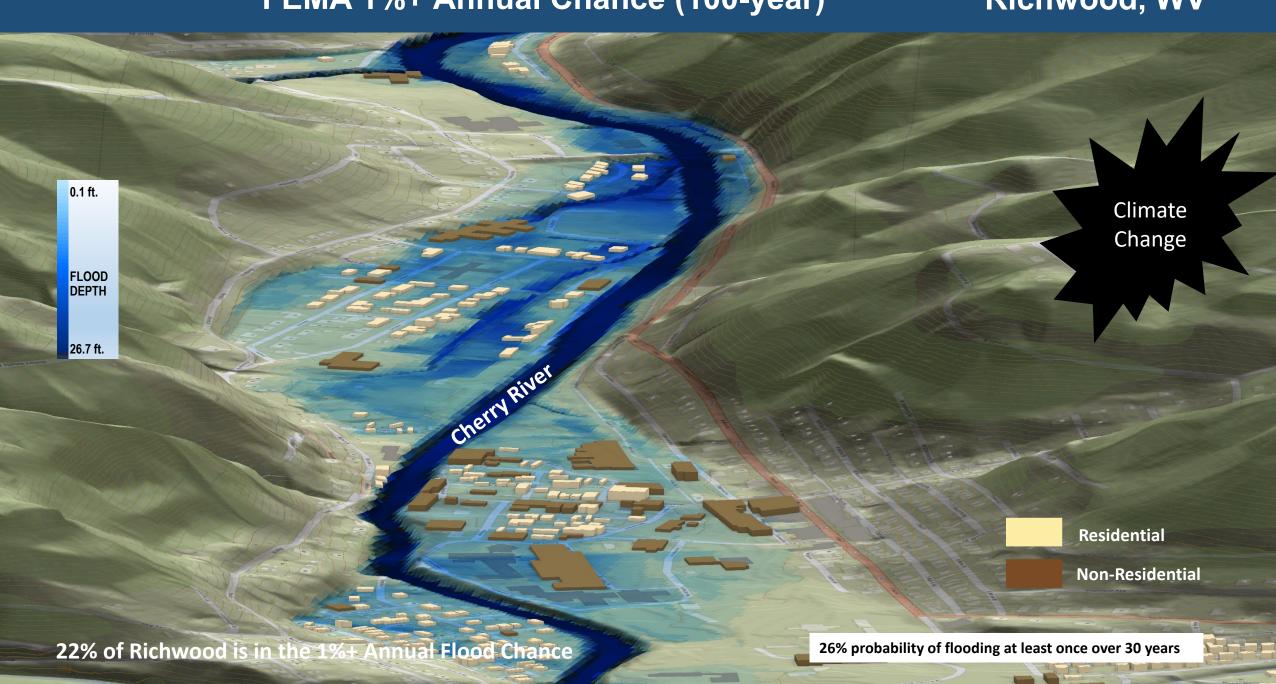
FEMA 2% Annual Chance (50-year)



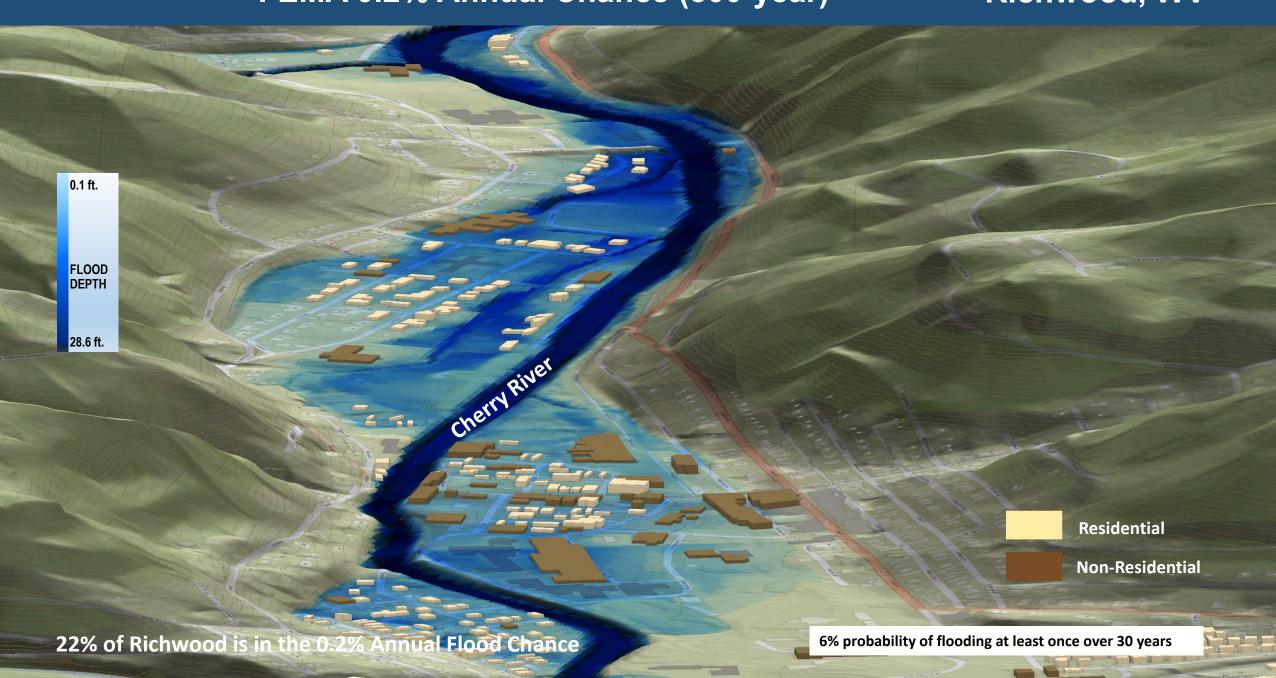
FEMA 1% Annual Chance (100-year)



FEMA 1%+ Annual Chance (100-year)



FEMA 0.2% Annual Chance (500-year)



Camden-on-Gauley



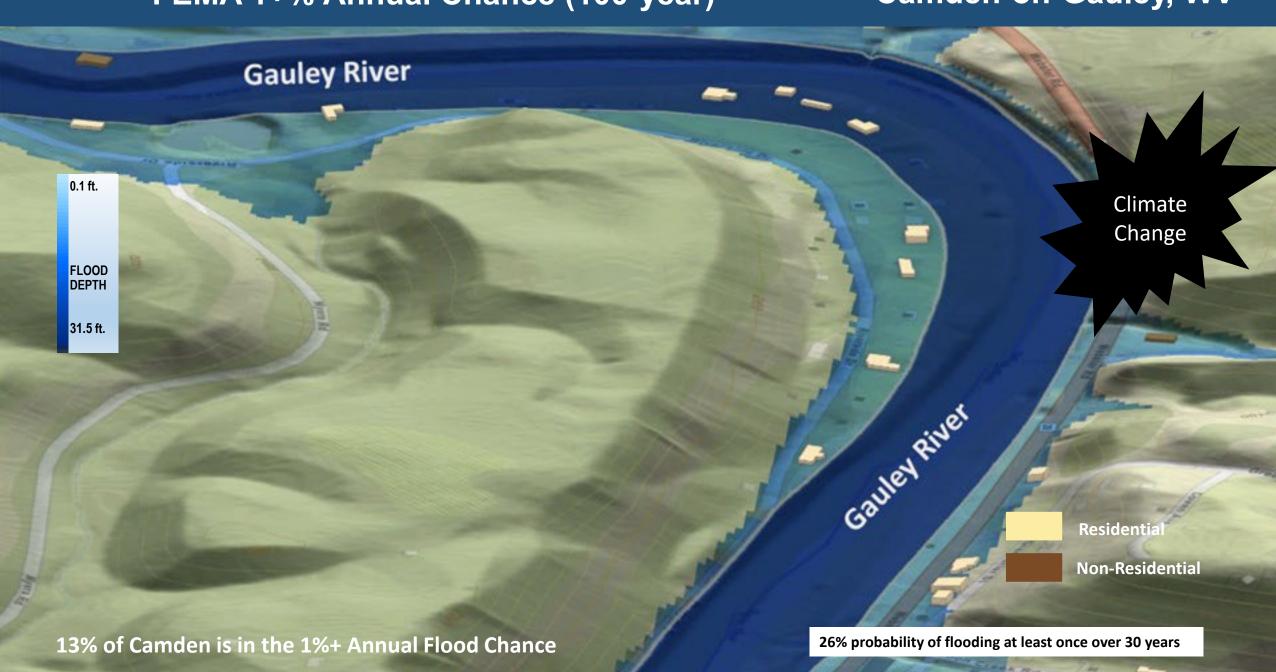


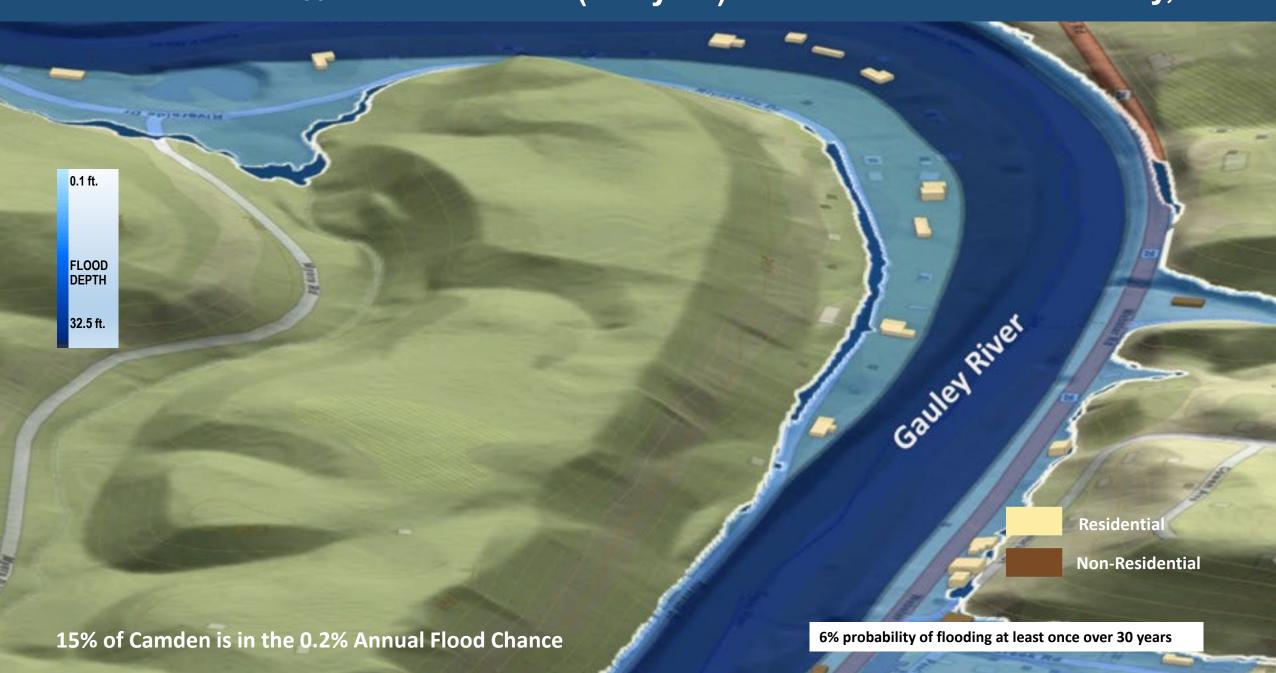


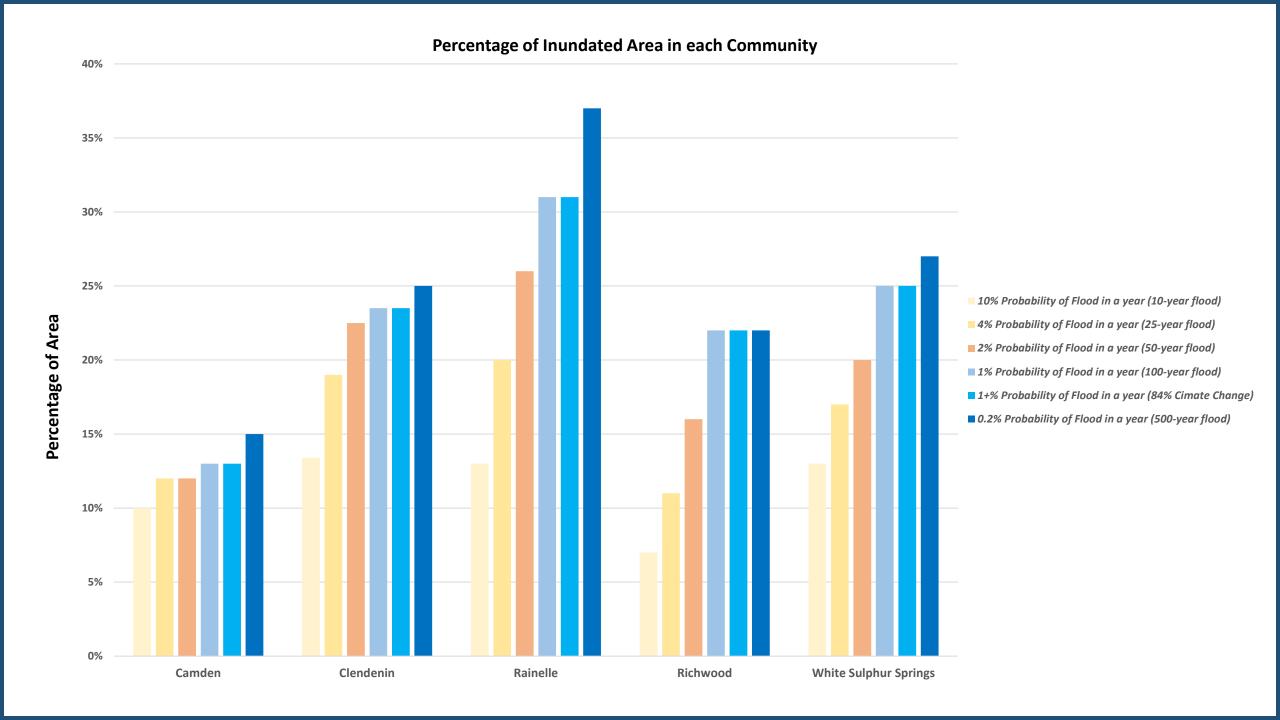


FEMA 1% Annual Chance (100-year)









Flood Intervals	Percentage of Inundated Area in each Community				
	Camden	Clendenin	Rainelle	Richwood	White Sulphur Springs
10% Probability of Flood in a year (10-year flood)	10%	13.4%	13%	7%	13%
4% Probability of Flood in a year (25-year flood)	12%	19%	20%	11%	17%
2% Probability of Flood in a year (50-year flood)	12%	22.5%	26%	16%	20%
1% Probability of Flood in a year (100-year flood)	14%	23.5%	31%	18%	22%
*1+% Probability of Flood in a year (84% Climate Change)	13%	23.5%	31%	22%	25%
0.2% Probability of Flood in a year (500-year flood)	15%	25%	37%	22%	27%

^{*} The 1-percent-plus flood elevation is defined as a flood elevation derived by using discharges that are at the upper 84-percent confidence limit as calculated in the gage analysis for the 1- percent-annual-chance event for the Flood Risk Project (FEMA, 2019)