

HAZUS-MH: Flood Event Report

Region Name: JeffersonMR2

Flood Study Case: JeffersonMR2

Print Date: Thursday, December 21, 2006

Disclaimer:

The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using HAZUS loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific Flood. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory data and flood hazard information.

Table of Contents

Section	Page #
General Description of the Region	3
Building Inventory	4
General Building Stock	
Essential Facility Inventory	
Flood Scenario Parameters	5
Building Damage	6
General Building Stock	
Essential Facilities Damage	
Induced Flood Damage	8
Debris Generation	
Social Impact	8
Shelter Requirements	
Economic Loss	9
Building-Related Losses	
Appendix A: County Listing for the Region	10
Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data	11

General Description of the Region

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

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

- Pennsylvania

Note:

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

The geographical size of the region is 655 square miles and contains 2,543 census blocks. There are over 18 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 45,932 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County for the study region is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 16,506 buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents of 2,676 million dollars (2002 dollars). Approximately 98.70% of the buildings (and 81.90% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

Building Inventory

General Building Stock

HAZUS estimates that there are 16,506 buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 2,676 million (2002 dollars). Table 1 and Table 2 present the relative distribution of the value with respect to the general occupancies by Study Region and Study Case respectively. Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by State and County.

Table 1
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Study Region

Occupancy	Exposure (\$1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	2,191,563	81.9%
Commercial	308,676	11.5%
Industrial	102,230	3.8%
Agricultural	14,165	0.5%
Religion	39,497	1.5%
Government	8,689	0.3%
Education	11,232	0.4%
Total	2,676,052	100.00%

Table 2
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Study Case

Occupancy	Exposure (\$1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	679,455	78.6%
Commercial	120,595	13.9%
Industrial	39,562	4.6%
Agricultural	6,949	0.8%
Religion	14,288	1.7%
Government	2,286	0.3%
Education	1,826	0.2%
Total	864,961	100.00%

Essential Facility Inventory

For essential facilities, there are 2 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 89 beds. There are 23 schools, 11 fire stations, 5 police stations and 1 emergency operation center.

Flood Scenario Parameters

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

Study Region Name:	JeffersonMR2
Scenario Name:	JeffersonMR2
Return Period Analyzed:	10
Analysis Options Analyzed:	0

General Building Stock Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 176 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 58% of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 0 buildings that will be completely destroyed. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 6 of the HAZUS Flood technical manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

Occupancy	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		Substantially	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Commercial	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Education	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Industrial	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Religion	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Residential	124	67.03	40	21.62	11	5.95	10	5.41	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	125		40		11		10		0		0	

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type

Building Type	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		Substantially	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Concrete	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ManufHousing	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Masonry	32	64.00	12	24.00	2	4.00	4	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Steel	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Wood	93	68.38	28	20.59	9	6.62	6	4.41	0	0.00	0	0.00

Essential Facility Damage

Before the flood analyzed in this study case, the region had 0 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the study case flood event, the model estimates that 0 hospital beds are available in the region.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate	At Least Substantial	Loss of Use
Fire Stations	11	0	0	0
Hospitals	2	0	0	0
Police Stations	5	0	0	0
Schools	23	0	0	0

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

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

Induced Flood Damage

Debris Generation

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

The model estimates that a total of 12,559 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Finishes comprises 40% of the total, Structure comprises 34% of the total. If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 502 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the flood.

Social Impact

Shelter Requirements

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the flood and the associated potential evacuation. HAZUS also estimates those displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 621 households will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 1,114 people (out of a total population of 45,932) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the flood is 59.34 million dollars, which represents 12.27 % of the total replacement value of the study case buildings.

Building-Related Losses

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

The total building-related losses were 43.97 million dollars. 26% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. The residential occupancies made up 44.62% of the total loss. Table 6 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Table 6: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates
(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<u>Building Loss</u>						
	Building	17.11	3.74	0.54	0.11	21.50
	Content	9.19	10.29	1.37	0.53	21.38
	Inventory	0.00	0.76	0.33	0.00	1.09
	Subtotal	26.30	14.79	2.25	0.64	43.97
<u>Business Interruption</u>						
	Income	0.01	1.91	0.04	0.14	2.10
	Relocation	0.10	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.31
	Rental Income	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.16
	Wage	0.04	4.51	0.05	8.22	12.81
	Subtotal	0.18	6.70	0.09	8.40	15.37
<u>ALL</u>	Total	26.48	21.49	2.34	9.04	59.34

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Pennsylvania
- Jefferson

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

	Population	Building Value (thousands of dollars)		
		Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Pennsylvania				
Jefferson	45,932	2,191,563	484,489	2,676,052
Total State	45,932	2,191,563	484,489	2,676,052
Total Study Region	45,932	2,191,563	484,489	2,676,052