

# HAZUS-MH: Flood Event Report

**Region Name:** LawrenceMR2

**Flood Study Case:** LawrenceMR2

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***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

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

## 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 360 square miles and contains 3,051 census blocks. There are over 37 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 94,643 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 29,612 buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents of 5,089 million dollars (2002 dollars). Approximately 98.75% of the buildings (and 82.84% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

## Building Inventory

### **General Building Stock**

HAZUS estimates that there are 29,612 buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 5,089 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**

<b>Occupancy</b>	<b>Exposure (\$1000)</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Residential	4,215,593	82.8%
Commercial	600,789	11.8%
Industrial	181,583	3.6%
Agricultural	10,204	0.2%
Religion	52,291	1.0%
Government	10,296	0.2%
Education	17,974	0.4%
Total	5,088,730	100.00%

**Table 2**  
**Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Study Case**

<b>Occupancy</b>	<b>Exposure (\$1000)</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Residential	786,954	73.9%
Commercial	188,132	17.7%
Industrial	63,096	5.9%
Agricultural	2,843	0.3%
Religion	15,977	1.5%
Government	4,956	0.5%
Education	3,203	0.3%
Total	1,065,161	100.00%

### **Essential Facility Inventory**

For essential facilities, there are 3 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 482 beds. There are 34 schools, 27 fire stations, 18 police stations and no emergency operation centers.

## Flood Scenario Parameters

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

<b>Study Region Name:</b>	LawrenceMR2
<b>Scenario Name:</b>	LawrenceMR2
<b>Return Period Analyzed:</b>	50
<b>Analysis Options Analyzed:</b>	0

## General Building Stock Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 488 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 26% of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 11 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	2	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33
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	2	100.00	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	392	78.09	65	12.95	27	5.38	8	1.59	0	0.00	10	1.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>		<b>65</b>		<b>27</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>11</b>	

**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	129	81.65	18	11.39	6	3.80	1	0.63	0	0.00	4	2.53
Steel	2	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33
Wood	264	76.52	47	13.62	21	6.09	7	2.03	0	0.00	6	1.74

## 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	# Facilities			
	Total	At Least Moderate	At Least Substantial	Loss of Use
Fire Stations	27	0	0	0
Hospitals	3	0	0	0
Police Stations	18	0	0	0
Schools	34	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 43,527 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Finishes comprises 27% of the total, Structure comprises 41% of the total. If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 1,741 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 953 households will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 1,917 people (out of a total population of 94,643) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.



## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the flood is 174.88 million dollars, which represents 21.15 % 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 123.48 million dollars. 29% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. The residential occupancies made up 42.63% 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	48.18	9.95	3.41	0.50	62.05
	Content	25.62	23.71	7.80	1.94	59.07
	Inventory	0.00	0.86	1.51	0.00	2.36
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>73.80</b>	<b>34.52</b>	<b>12.72</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>123.48</b>
<u>Business Interruption</u>						
	Income	0.10	12.68	0.18	0.94	13.90
	Relocation	0.31	0.63	0.03	0.03	1.00
	Rental Income	0.11	0.46	0.01	0.00	0.58
	Wage	0.24	16.33	0.31	19.06	35.93
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>30.10</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>20.03</b>	<b>51.40</b>
<u>ALL</u>	<b>Total</b>	<b>74.56</b>	<b>64.62</b>	<b>13.23</b>	<b>22.47</b>	<b>174.88</b>

## **Appendix A: County Listing for the Region**

Pennsylvania  
- Lawrence

## Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

	Population	Building Value (thousands of dollars)		
		Residential	Non-Residential	Total
<b>Pennsylvania</b>				
Lawrence	94,643	4,215,593	873,137	5,088,730
<b>Total State</b>	<b>94,643</b>	<b>4,215,593</b>	<b>873,137</b>	<b>5,088,730</b>
<b>Total Study Region</b>	<b>94,643</b>	<b>4,215,593</b>	<b>873,137</b>	<b>5,088,730</b>