# **HAZUS-MH: Flood Event Report**

Region Name: TiogaMR2

Flood Study Case: TiogaMR2

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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.

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### 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 1,134 square miles and contains 2,473 census blocks. There are over 16 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 41,373 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 15,376 buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents of 2,319 million dollars (2002 dollars). Approximately 98.84% of the buildings (and 82.93% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

#### **General Building Stock**

HAZUS estimates that there are 15,376 buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 2,319 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	1,923,611	82.9%
Commercial	234,894	10.1%
Industrial	76,302	3.3%
Agricultural	20,786	0.9%
Religion	35,966	1.6%
Government	7,851	0.3%
Education	20,076	0.9%
Total	2,319,486	100.00%

Table 2
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Study Case

Occupancy	Exposure (\$1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	930,098	78.6%
Commercial	149,733	12.7%
Industrial	52,989	4.5%
Agricultural	9,033	0.8%
Religion	20,311	1.7%
Government	5,681	0.5%
Education	15,093	1.3%
Total	1,182,938	100.00%

#### **Essential Facility Inventory**

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 83 beds. There are 19 schools, 5 fire stations, 11 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.

Study Region Name:TiogaMR2Scenario Name:TiogaMR2

Return Period Analyzed: 500
Analysis Options Analyzed: 0

### **General Building Stock Damage**

HAZUS estimates that about 991 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 78% of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 10 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** 

	1-	10	11-2	20	21-3	0	31-4	0	41-5	0	Substan	tially
Occupancy	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	6	75.00	1	12.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
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	5	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	626	59.39	249	23.62	104	9.87	52	4.93	14	1.33	9	0.85
Total	637		250		104		52		14		10	

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type

Building	1-10	)	11-20	)	21-30		31-40		41-5	50	Substant	ially
Type —	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	199	60.67	75	22.87	30	9.15	16	4.88	5	1.52	3	0.91
Steel	7	77.78	1	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	11.11
Wood	430	58.90	175	23.97	74	10.14	36	4.93	9	1.23	6	0.82

### **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** 

# Facilities

Classification	Total	At Least Moderate	At Least Substantial	Loss of Use
Fire Stations	5	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Police Stations	11	0	0	0
Schools	19	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 63,566 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Finishes comprises 37% of the total, Structure comprises 34% of the total. If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 2,543 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 2,237 households will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 4,857 people (out of a total population of 41,373) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

#### **Economic Loss**

The total economic loss estimated for the flood is 497.12 million dollars, which represents 45.04 % 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 252.81 million dollars. 49% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. The residential occupancies made up 26.49% 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
Building Lo	<u> </u>					
	Building	75.40	17.33	8.33	6.93	107.99
	Content	44.00	49.57	19.04	26.40	139.00
	Inventory	0.00	2.04	3.37	0.41	5.82
	Subtotal	119.39	68.94	30.74	33.73	252.81
Business Ir	nterruption					
	Income	2.82	28.72	0.32	8.13	39.99
	Relocation	1.13	3.87	0.03	1.73	6.75
	Rental Income	1.71	2.87	0.00	0.40	4.98
	Wage	6.65	34.22	0.52	151.21	192.60
	Subtotal	12.31	69.68	0.87	161.47	244.32
<u>ALL</u>	Total	131.70	138.62	31.60	195.20	497.12

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

Pennsylvania

- Tioga

### **Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data**

### **Building Value (thousands of dollars)**

	Population	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Pennsylvania	<b>_</b>			
Tioga	41,373	1,923,611	395,875	2,319,486
Total State	41,373	1,923,611	395,875	2,319,486
Total Study Region	41,373	1,923,611	395,875	2,319,486