

storage of equipment or materials. Recreational Vehicles do not require a permit unless they are installed per a manufactured home.

A 2017 report shows parcels that are affected by Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) consists of 20,433.41 acres. These parcels are valued at \$109,182,700.00 with \$57,381,900.00 being building values. This proves that Hampshire County is extremely vulnerable to major losses that could result from flooding. These parcels may not be entirely in the Special Flood Hazard Area but structures may be positioned just beyond the limits of the SFHA which means they may still be extremely at risk.

4.0 Damage from previous flood events.

The worst flood in Hampshire County history was the November 05, 1985, a recorded height of 44.22 feet at the Springfield river gauge. There are accounts of other devastating floods to the area. An account recorded in the Wednesday, September 30, 1936 edition of the Hampshire Review mentions a flood in the spring of 1748. Another flood was mentioned in an article in the Hampshire Review published March 18, 1936 that happened in 1877 or 1878 (as a result of a hurricane that came ashore in South Carolina and tracked up the coast), that was the previous flood of record, until the March 18, 1936 flood which recorded a height of 34.20 feet at the Springfield river gauge. Reports of rainfall totals of five inches were recorded with the 1936 flood. Damage totals for the replacement of three bridges and the South Branch Valley Railroad totaled approximately \$550,000.00 for the 1936 flood. While vague reports are available at best, it seems the 1748, 1877, and 1936 floods affected the entire county, whereas the 1985 flood seemed to damage mainly the South Branch Valley as the worst of the torrential rain fell in the headwater area, some areas receiving ten or more inches within the six day period.

The November 5th, 1985 flood, being a more recent flood and considered the flood of record was documented substantially more than the previous flood. Hampshire County received Small Business Loans (SBA) for homes in the amount of \$1,892,300 for 55 homes and \$957,000 for 11 businesses. FEMA assisted 122 in temporary housing. There was also 39 State Flood Assistance Program Grants in the amount of \$78, 834.97. An amount of \$259,073.99 was awarded in individual family grants. There were additional monies provided by FEMA to Hampshire County in the amount of \$145,051, Romney received \$79,300, Romney Fire Company received \$4,500, and the Springfield Fire company received \$3,313. This totals \$3,419,372.80 if funds that were received by Hampshire County residents and governmental entities, this does not include the amounts that went to state agencies for bridge, road, railroad, and other repairs.

The January 1996 flood also impacted the area; this flood was caused by snow accumulation followed by heavy rain. In Hampshire county 5 homes were destroyed with 15 damaged. Multiple roads and one bridge also sustained damage. The Springfield area was also without water for a sustained time. The water outage was alleviated by a National Guard 3,500 gallon tanker.

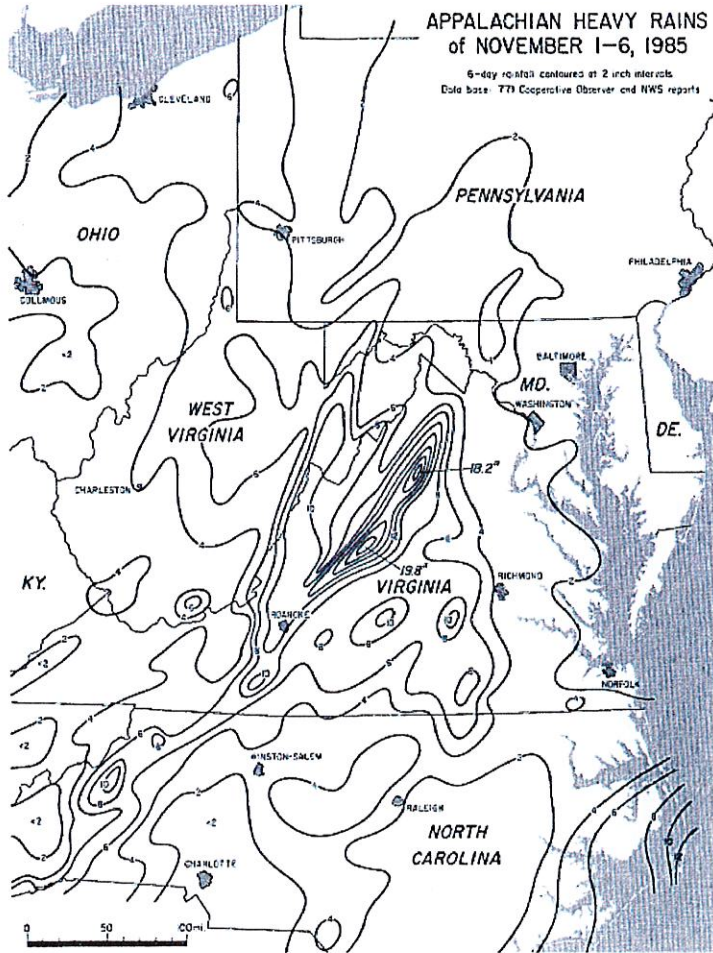
The September 1996 flood resulted from Hurricane Fran which saturated the area with 4 to 6 inches of rain. This resulted in greater damage to Hampshire County as 240 homes were damaged (40 of which were considered major damage), 13 single family homes destroyed, and 108 mobile homes destroyed.

There have also been many localized events resulting from localized heavy rain events and poor drainage maintenance. One instance of localized flooding occurred in the summer of 2016 when a severe thunderstorm developed in the South Little Cacapon watershed area and inundated roads, washed out ditches, and caused damages for farm fencing. Luckily no losses or damages occurred to homes or other structures during this event.

This leads to flooding being the number one priority for hazard planning, regulation, mitigation, and concern for Hampshire County. However, in properly planning for the impacts of flooding one must also consider dam failure, windstorm, and landslide/mudslide. Dam failure must be considered due to the portions of Hampshire County sitting in the inundation area of Jennings Randolph, Savage River, and Mount Storm impoundments. Windstorms have the potential to exacerbate flooding due to debris buildup in water channels, this in turn has the potential to create a damming effect which in turn could create inundation of flood water behind the debris dam or downstream when the debris dam bursts. An example of this is the derecho that occurred in June of 2012 across West Virginia. Landslides/mudslides are similar to windstorm debris in relation to their impacts on flooding. The potential for a slide to inhibit the natural flow of the water channels causing inundation behind the slide or below should the slide erode and allow substantial amounts of water to pass at once. Hampshire is considered as having a high potential for these types of slides; however we have only experienced minor slides, typically impacting roads where cuts have been made during construction. Hampshire County is heavily forested and consideration of this should be taken into the planning process as forested area; one, absorbs more rainfall; and two, tree root systems stabilize the soil to prevent erosion.

APPALACHIAN HEAVY RAINS of NOVEMBER 1-6, 1985

6-day rainfall contours at 2 inch intervals
Data base: 771 Cooperative Observer and NWS reports



5.0 Recommended Activities

5.1 Mitigation Programs for Re-location and Elevation

- A. Re-location would be a viable mitigation strategy for structures located in the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA). Hampshire County is fortunate in the terrain present does provide one the opportunity to re-locate to higher ground, outside the SFHA. This would be the best scenario for you are removing the entire risk of loss of life and property from the SFHA, remember, property outside the SFHA still has the potential for flood losses due to localized flooding, development of surrounding properties, and poor drainage maintenance practices.
- B. Elevation would be the second choice for mitigation of losses incurred due to flooding. This is the least likely alternative due to the risk of loss of life and property still exists at a higher rate compared to re-location. This alternative may be attractive to the numerous seasonal homes located along the major drains for their advantageous access to recreational opportunities provided to them by the rivers, thusly making re-location an unattractive resolution.
- C. We must also remember that many of these are pre-firm structures that were also built prior to Hampshire County's enforcement of building codes. Re-location or elevation may require substantial upgrades to structural components of the homes. There has been few homes constructed in the SFHA since the adoption of both the Hampshire County Floodplain Ordinance and the Hampshire County Building Code.

5.2 Demolition

- A. Demolition is not a recommended activity but needs to be mentioned. Most structures in the Repetitive Loss areas are either seasonal in nature or rental properties. The majority of seasonal structures has been handed down through generations of use and therefore has sentimental value to the owners. This added with more stringent regulation regarding development in the SFHA makes demolition an unattractive alternative. Likewise, the loss of revenue for landlords in the demolition of a rental property makes demolition unfeasible. It should also be mentioned that through demolition the county government losses tax monies which are vital for operation, especially in an area struggling to increase employment and standards of living.

5.3 Open Space

- A. Farmland preservation could be utilized for the SFHA. Preference could be given to farmland easements located in the SFHA, which typically have fertile soils desirable for agricultural activities. This would provide operating capital to the farm while also preserving through deed restriction the use of the land.
- B. The Forest Legacy program could also be utilized for preserving woodlands in the SFHA. This would ensure property in the SFHA would be reserved for the natural beneficial functions of the floodplain through deed restrictions.

- C. Subdivision/Land Use Ordinance amendments could be utilized in numerous ways. Developers could be granted special provisions for the creation of open space in new developments. Provisions could consist of variances for home densities outside the SFHA or ensuring alternative building sites are available outside the SFHA. Setbacks could also be utilized to ensure development occurs in the best possible manner.

5.4 Watershed Management Plan

- A. A watershed management plan should be investigated in cooperation with the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Region 8 Planning and Development Council, The Potomac Valley Conservation District and Grant, Pendleton, Hardy, Mineral, & Hampshire Counties.

5.5 Flood Warning Dissemination System

- A. The Hampshire County Office of Emergency Services and 911 Center has the capability through Everbridge Public Notification to contact the general public through land line and cellular service in the affected areas of eminent dangers. This can be accomplished through a data base of phone numbers or every cell phone within the coverage area of a tower. Confirmation is also received of the notification.
- B. There is also the possibility of initiating Disaster Alert Tones from local fire whistles.
- C. The public can monitor and be notified by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio for special statements.
- D. Social media is also notified through alerts and post by the Hampshire County Office of Emergency Services and 911 Center.

5.6 Property Owner protection measures

- A. The Hampshire County Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance as amended on July 1, 2016 require in Section 6.9 Recreational Vehicle Parks or Campground Standards in subsection k.; Floodplain, any campers in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be provided with information detailing: Risks, Evacuation Procedure, and Important Contacts.

5.7 Storm Water Management

- A. Hampshire County adopted a Stormwater Management Ordinance on March 14, 2006. This ordinance is focused on commercial, non-agricultural development that results in impervious areas created larger than 3000 square feet.

6.0 Deficiencies in Flood Preparedness Plans

- A. Hampshire County has an Emergency Preparedness Plan. The only deficiency that could be foreseen is the actual dissemination of information to the public. This is hard to ensure that everyone has been notified in the affected area. This leaves the slightest chance that someone will not be notified in the event of an eminent flood.

7.0 Flood Response Plan

7.1 Introduction

This section is dedicated to the roles and responsibilities of Hampshire County Officials pre, during, and post flood event.

7.2 Pre-flood

Highways: The West Virginia Department of Highways will plan and prepare for road closures according to the conditions expected. They will also perform maintenance on roads and ditches to mitigate the damage occurred from rain events. The WV DOH also performs some stream stabilization projects through their road maintenance projects.

The Hampshire County Planning Office will administer the Hampshire County Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Ordinance, and cooperates with all involved entities with the Hampshire County Floodplain Management Plan and Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and Hampshire County 911 oversee the Continuity of Operations Plan and plans and operates emergency exercise drills for better preparedness.

Hampshire County Fire Departments prepares and practices emergency exercises in preparation for rescue and evacuation.

The City of Romney Water Treatment Plant which supplies most of the water for public systems in Hampshire County would have to pump as much water as possible to fill any storage tanks. If a major flood is imminent then they would have to seal a man hole at the intake and pull an air compressor and antenna for telemetry.

Central Hampshire Public Service District would pump additional water to fill tanks, utilizing the Romney Water System and Greenspring System.

Capon Bridge would try and fill tanks for water supply should the spring become damaged during the event.

7.3 During a Flooding Event

Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Fire Departments, and Law Enforcement will coordinate evacuations.

Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will coordinate with West Virginia Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management for any assistance needed.

The Hampshire County 911 Center will robo call affected areas for mandatory and voluntary evacuations through its Integrated Alert Warning System. This will also notify any cellular phone located within the area. This will be performed just prior to and throughout the event to ensure as many residents as possible reach safe areas.

Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will enact its Emergency Response Plan and Continuity of Operations Plan.

7.4 Post Flood

The Hampshire County Planning Office will oversee and coordinate completion of damage assessments.

The Hampshire County Planning Office and Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will apply for grants and reimbursements.

The Hampshire County Planning Office will oversee the reconstruction/demolition of effected structures.

The Hampshire County Planning Office will oversee permit applications for all development. This may require a temporary moratorium while damage assessments are being completed.

The West Virginia Department of Highways will repair/replace damaged roads and bridges.

The West Virginia National Guard will assist with clean-up of flood debris.

The Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will oversee shelters and distribution of relief efforts.

Augusta Church of Christ, The American Red Cross and multiple other agencies will be contacted and activated to ease the burden of day to day life through utilization of shelters, temporary housing needs, food, water, and other necessities to sustain health, safety, and welfare of residents.

Law enforcement will secure affected areas to prevent further impacts on life and safety.

7.5 At Risk Roads and Railroads

Hampshire County's terrain helps in the evacuation of citizens located in harm's way due to hazards created by flood waters inundating low lying property. In many areas there are areas adjacent to the Special Flood Hazard Areas that can be accessed by foot, if not by low clearance vehicles that are of higher, safer terrain. There are a few State and County Roads (all are maintained by the West Virginia Department of Highways) that are prone to inundation by flood waters.

Road closures will be determined by cooperation between Hampshire County Office of Emergency Services and 911, the West Virginia State Police, and West Virginia Department of Highways. The Hampshire County Sheriff's Office and Fire and Rescue may also close roads due to inundation.

It should be noted that during a major county wide event the county could be cut off from all outside sources by major road access. This would make disaster recovery extremely difficult and costly! History shows the potential of this with the closing of the US Route 50 Bridge over the South Branch of the Potomac during the November 1985 event. The low water toll bridge over the Potomac River is often closed even during minor flooding events, this bridge connects Green Spring, West Virginia to Oldtown, Maryland.

A. Potomac River – South Branch of the Potomac River Areas

1. US Route 50 - Northwest Turnpike
Area of Romney
2. State Route 28 - Cumberland Road
Areas of Wapocomo, Blues Beach, & Springfield
3. County Route 8 - South Branch River Road
4. County Route 1 – Green Spring Valley Road
5. County Route 3 – Slanesville Pike
Area of Milleson's Mill
6. County Route 10 – Grassy Lick Road
7. County Route 1/1 - Campbell Road
8. County Route 1/1 – Arnold Stickley Road
9. County Route 28/6 – Graces Cabin Road
10. County Route 3/7 – Clarence Taylor Road
11. County Route 50/4 – Foxes Hollow Road
12. County Route 28/5 – Camp Cliffside Road
13. CSX Main Railroad
14. South Branch Valley Railroad

B. Cacapon River and Tributaries including North River

1. US Route 50 – Northwest Turnpike
Areas of Smokey Hollow, Capon Bridge, and Hanging Rock
2. State Route 29 N – Bloomery Pike
Area of the Forks of the Cacapon
3. State Route 29 S – Delray Road
Areas of Delray & Rio
4. State Route 259 – Carpers Pike
Area from Capon Lake to Yellow Springs
5. County Route 15 – Cold Stream Road
Areas of the Old Ford and North River Mills
6. County Route 6 – Smokey Hollow Road
7. County Route 14 – Capon River Road
8. County Route 16 – Capon Springs Road
9. County Route 23/10 – Back Creek Road
10. County Route 23/3 – Kump Road
11. County Route 50/25 – Dillon's Run Road

C. Little Cacapon River

1. US Route 50 - Northwest Turnpike
Area of Frye's Flat
 2. County Route 7 – Ford Hill Road
 3. County Route 12 – South Fork Little Cacapon Road
 4. County Route 3 – Slanesville Pike
Area of Higginsville
 5. County Route 50/9 – Little Cacapon Road
 6. CSX Main Railroad
- There are numerous roads on the Little Cacapon River that utilize fords for traversing the river – Turn Around - Don't Drown must be strongly adhered too during these events!

D. Mill Creek Drainage Area

1. US Route 50 – Northwest Turnpike
Area of Junction and Mechanicsburg Gap
2. Route 220 – Purgitsville Pike
Area between Junction to Purgitsville

7.6 Critical Facilities

Hampshire County has planned well as many currently active critical facilities are located out of the Special Flood Hazard Area.

Office of Emergency Services and 911 Center:	Safe
Law Enforcement:	
West Virginia State Police Barracks:	Safe
Hampshire County Sheriff's Office:	
Romney:	Safe
Capon Bridge:	Safe
Fire and Emergency Services:	
Romney Fire:	Safe
Romney Rescue Squad:	Safe
Augusta Fire:	Safe
Augusta Rescue Squad:	Safe
Capon Bridge Fire:	Moderate Risk
Capon Bridge Rescue Squad:	At Risk
Slanesville Fire:	Safe
Springfield Fire:	At Risk
Springfield Fire Green Spring Sub:	Moderate Risk
Springfield Rescue Squad:	Safe
Levels Fire:	Safe
Capon Springs:	Moderate Risk
North River Fire:	High Risk
North River Fire Delray Sub:	Safe
Hampshire County Health Department:	At Risk
Hampshire County Planning Office:	Safe
Hampshire County Schools:	
Hampshire High School:	Safe
Romney Middle School:	Safe
Capon Bridge Middle School:	Safe
Capon Bridge Elementary:	Safe
Slanesville Elementary:	Safe
John J. Cornwell Elementary:	Safe
Romney Elementary:	Safe
Springfield Elementary:	Safe
Augusta Church of Christ (Evacuation Center):	Safe
US Army Reserve Center:	High Risk

Water and Wastewater:

Romney Water Plant:	Safe
Romney Wastewater Plant:	Safe
Capon Bridge Water Plant:	At Risk
Capon Bridge Wastewater Plant:	At Risk
Green Spring Wastewater Plant:	Moderate Risk
Green Spring Water Plant:	Moderate Risk
Central Hampshire Wastewater Plant:	High Risk
Hampshire County Economic Development:	High Risk

8.0 Dam failure Response Plan:

8.1 Introduction:

It is imperative that when addressing a flooding plan one takes into consideration dam failure as it could; one be the reason for the flood event or two help

Hampshire County does not have any substantial impoundments within its boundaries; there is however numerous smaller private impoundments that have to potential to cause localized flooding on a smaller scale. Three major dams are located in the State of Maryland that will significantly affect Hampshire County should one or all experience a failure. Dam failure should be considered a medium priority for Hampshire County and could have a significant impact. The Office of Emergency Services Director belongs to the Upper Potomac River Commission who does maintain a dam failure plan and the Maryland Emergency Management Agency monitors the dams.

Areas that would incur inundation by any of the major dams would be the communities of Green Spring, Okonoko, and Little Cacapon. Green Spring would incur the most losses including the potential loss of the low water toll bridge leading to Maryland. The Green Spring area may also lose water and sewer availability. There is also the potential loss of a Springfield Fire Company Sub-station, depending on the level of inundation and flow velocities.

Neither Romney nor Capon Bridge would experience losses due to any of the mayor dams failing.

8.2 Pre-Dam Failure

Highways: The West Virginia Department of Highways will plan and prepare for road closures according to the conditions expected.

The Hampshire County Planning Office will administer the Hampshire County Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Ordinance, and cooperates with all involved entities with the Hampshire County Floodplain Management Plan and Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and Hampshire County 911 oversee the Continuity of Operations Plan and plans and operates emergency exercise drills for better preparedness.

Hampshire County Fire Departments prepares and practices emergency exercises in preparation for rescue and evacuation.

Central Hampshire Public Service District will try and maintain tanks to ensure water supplies to those not affected for 24 hours.

Hampshire County could investigate an impoundment maintenance ordinance requiring property owners to maintain headwalls and spillways on private impoundments.

8.3 During a Dam Failure Event

Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Fire Departments, and Law Enforcement will coordinate evacuations.

Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will coordinate with West Virginia Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management for any assistance needed.

The Hampshire County 911 Center will robo call affected areas for mandatory and voluntary evacuations through its Integrated Alert Warning System. This will also notify any cellular phone located within the area. This will be performed just prior to and throughout the event to ensure as many residents as possible reach safe areas.

Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will enact its Emergency Response Plan and Continuity of Operations Plan.

8.4 Post Dam Failure

The Hampshire County Planning Office will oversee and coordinate completion of damage assessments.

The Hampshire County Planning Office and Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will apply for grants and reimbursements.

The Hampshire County Planning Office will oversee the reconstruction/demolition of effected structures.

The Hampshire County Planning Office will oversee permit applications for all development. This may require a temporary moratorium while damage assessments are being completed.

The West Virginia Department of Highways will repair/replace damaged roads and bridges.

The West Virginia National Guard will assist with clean-up of flood debris.

The Hampshire County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will oversee shelters and distribution of relief efforts.

Augusta Church of Christ, The American Red Cross and multiple other agencies will be contacted and activated to ease the burden of day to day life through utilization of shelters, temporary housing needs, food, water, and other necessities to sustain health, safety, and welfare of residents.

Law enforcement will secure affected areas to prevent further impacts on life and safety.

8.5 At Risk Roads and Railroads

Potomac River:

1. County Route 1 – Greenspring Valley Road
2. County Route 1/1 – Arnold Stickley Road
3. County Route 2/7 – Okonoko Road
4. Buck Road

CSX Main Railroad
South Branch Valley Railroad

8.6 Critical Facilities

Hampshire County has planned well as many currently active critical facilities are located out of the Special Flood Hazard Area.

Office of Emergency Services and 911 Center: Safe

Law Enforcement:

West Virginia State Police Barracks: Safe

Hampshire County Sheriff's Office:

Romney: Safe

Capon Bridge: Safe

Fire and Emergency Services:

Romney Fire: Safe

Romney Rescue Squad: Safe

Augusta Fire: Safe

Augusta Rescue Squad: Safe

Capon Bridge Fire: Safe

Capon Bridge Rescue Squad: Safe

Slanesville Fire: Safe

Springfield Fire: Safe

Springfield Fire Green Spring Sub: At Risk

Springfield Rescue Squad: Safe

Levels Fire:	Safe
Capon Springs:	Safe
North River Fire:	Safe
North River Fire Delray Sub:	Safe
Hampshire County Health Department:	Safe
Hampshire County Planning Office:	Safe
Hampshire County Schools:	
Hampshire High School:	Safe
Romney Middle School:	Safe
Capon Bridge Middle School:	Safe
Capon Bridge Elementary:	Safe
Slanesville Elementary:	Safe
John J. Cornwell Elementary:	Safe
Romney Elementary:	Safe
Springfield Elementary:	Safe
Augusta Church of Christ (Evacuation Center):	Safe
US Army Reserve Center:	Safe
Water and Wastewater:	
Romney Water Plant:	Safe
Romney Wastewater Plant:	Safe
Capon Bridge Water Plant:	Safe
Capon Bridge Wastewater Plant:	Safe
Green Spring Wastewater Plant:	High Risk
Green Spring Water Plant:	Moderate Risk
Central Hampshire Wastewater Plant:	Safe
Hampshire County Economic Development:	Safe

9.0 Wind Storm

9.1 Introduction

Windstorm is addressed due to the fact that it has the low potential to affect the Special Flood Hazard Area with debris jams that could escalate the impacts from flooding. Wind typically will be highest along the high slopes and hilltops. There is the potential for straight line winds, derecho winds, and tornados. Wind could impact electrical and telephone service, which in turn could affect large populations. This could become extremely burdensome in winter weather where large numbers of homes could potentially be without electric to heat homes. This in turn would initiate a response to open shelters for warming, food, and shelter.

Windstorm damage is hard to estimate, typically facilities and infrastructure at higher elevations would be considered at greatest risk, however straight line winds could occur anywhere

affecting even lower elevations and valleys. Tornadoes has historically been on ridge tops as the mountainous terrain somewhat protects the valleys.

9.2 Pre-Wind

Infrastructure such as communication towers should be designed to withstand greater design loads than minimum requirements.

Dead trees and snags should be removed if endangering structures and along highways. This should be performed in cooperation with the West Virginia Department of Highways and property owners along state maintained roads. Property owners should be made aware through a public outreach program how important private right-of-way maintenance should be given the loss of access by emergency services during a wind event due to down trees and debris.

Utilities should be encouraged when possible to install underground to mitigate damage incurred during a wind event. Above ground utilities should have a comprehensive and active maintenance plan to ensure rights-of-ways are clear of woody brush and trees that may disrupt service during or post event.

Debris that could become hazardous should be secured as to not become air born.

Citizens should be informed how hazardous and destructive trees and other hazards could be in close proximity to structures, becoming costly to repair, demo, or rebuilding after a wind event.

Drainage maintenance is also essential, even small wind events can create debris that can dam small tributaries and clog culverts creating to potential for flooding. Often wind events in the form of thunderstorms are accompanied by torrential rains.

9.3 During a wind event:

It is extremely important that only life threatening emergencies be responded to during a wind event!!!

High profile vehicles should find protection from wind due to the potential for roll over.

Citizens should stay indoors; wind born debris can cause serious bodily injury. In the case of a hurricane or tornado people should shelter in place and go to a basement or storm shelter preferably. If a basement or storm shelter is not available an interior room (a bathtub or interior door frame with structural support may offer the best protection from building collapse).

Hampshire County Office of Emergency Service will begin to assess needs according to reports being received to mobilize a response.

Fire responders and Power Company should be vigilant as downed energized lines may come in contact with combustible material. High winds could lead to potentially catastrophic fire hazards.

9.4 Post-Wind Event:

The West Virginia Department of Highways will clear debris from state maintained roads. This may be performed in cooperation with Fire and the West Virginia National Guard depending on the size of the event and potential for disaster declaration.

Residents and private contractors will clear debris from private roads.

Utility companies will clear and repair infrastructure such as electric and communication lines.

Homeowners, contractors and volunteers will secure damaged buildings with cooperation of the Hampshire County Planning Office to prevent greater losses incurred by exposure to elements and vandalism.

Law enforcement will secure affected areas to prevent further impacts on life and safety.

9.5 At risk roads and railroads:

All roads and railroads shall be considered at a high level of risk due to the nature of windstorms and the potential for damage in all areas.

9.6 Critical Facilities at risk:

Office of Emergency Services and 911 Center:	At Risk
Law Enforcement:	
West Virginia State Police Barracks:	Moderate Risk
Hampshire County Sheriff's Office:	
Romney:	Moderate Risk
Capon Bridge:	Moderate Risk
Fire and Emergency Services:	
Romney Fire:	Moderate Risk
Romney Rescue Squad:	Moderate Risk
Augusta Fire:	Moderate Risk
Augusta Rescue Squad:	Moderate Risk
Capon Bridge Fire:	Moderate Risk
Capon Bridge Rescue Squad:	Moderate Risk
Slanesville Fire:	Moderate Risk
Springfield Fire:	Moderate Risk
Springfield Fire Green Spring Sub:	Moderate Risk
Springfield Rescue Squad:	Moderate Risk

Levels Fire:	Moderate Risk
Capon Springs:	Moderate Risk
North River Fire:	Moderate Risk
North River Fire Delray Sub:	Moderate Risk
Hampshire County Health Department:	Moderate Risk
Hampshire County Planning Office:	Moderate Risk
Hampshire County Schools:	
Hampshire High School:	Moderate Risk
Romney Middle School:	Moderate Risk
Capon Bridge Middle School:	Moderate Risk
Capon Bridge Elementary:	Moderate Risk
Slanesville Elementary:	Moderate Risk
John J. Cornwell Elementary:	Moderate Risk
Romney Elementary:	Moderate Risk
Springfield Elementary:	Moderate Risk
Augusta Church of Christ (Evacuation Center):	Moderate Risk
US Army Reserve Center:	Moderate Risk
Water and Wastewater:	
Romney Water Plant:	Moderate Risk
Romney Wastewater Plant:	Moderate Risk
Capon Bridge Water Plant:	Moderate Risk
Capon Bridge Wastewater Plant:	Moderate Risk
Green Spring Wastewater Plant:	Moderate Risk
Green Spring Water Plant:	Moderate Risk
Central Hampshire Wastewater Plant:	Moderate Risk
Hampshire County Economic Development:	Moderate Risk
Communication Towers:	High Risk

10.0 Landslide/Mudslide

Landslide/Mudslide is addressed due to the terrain present in Hampshire County. The County has varying terrain that ranges from moderate (little to no grade) to steeply sloped. These areas of greater slope present the potential for a high susceptibility for slides to occur. Hampshire County has been fortunate that more of these have not occurred. The vast majority has been road cuts and those have been mitigated and remedied by the West Virginia Department of Highways. The high potential for slides could also exacerbate the potential for flooding.

10.1 Pre-Slide

Ensure through cooperation with the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection that unstable soils are protected against erosion through best management practices.

Educate citizens on the importance of stabilizing highly erodible soils.

Ensure development occurring on venerable slopes is constructed in ways to mitigate the potential for slides.

Cooperate with The West Virginia Division of Forestry and the timber industry in the importance of stormwater runoff and the effects it could cause in relation to erosion, slides, and flooding.

Cooperate with the West Virginia Division of Highways about maintenance and construction of cuts and fills and the importance of soil stability.

10.2 During the Slide:

Slides may occur in many different ways: Which influence responses.

Immediate slide: This type may occur with little to no warning and last only a few seconds.

Very little can be done while the slide occurs from an emergency management standpoint. Response time, while at a minimum will still take longer than it takes for the slide to occur.

Prolonged slide: This type may occur over hours to weeks, slowly slipping.

Evacuation of people, possessions, even quite possibly homes may be possible.

Engineering design and mitigation may be possible from the standpoint of protecting vital infrastructure.

Roads may be closed to prevent accidents if the slide cannot be mitigated.

Excavation may be possible to reduce impacts of the slide.

Alternative routes could be pursued to avoid isolating affected populations.

10.3 Post Slide:

West Virginia Department of Highways and West Virginia National Guard may be activated to clear roads.

Private citizens and contractors may clear private roads after all clear is granted.

Utilities will be activated to clear and repair any affected utilities.

Damage assessments may be required for affected structures, with cooperation of the Hampshire County Assessor's Office and Hampshire County Planning Office.

Rivers and Streams, with the cooperation of The Army Corps of Engineers, West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, FEMA, and the Hampshire County Planning Office will be repaired if impacted to mitigate the possibility of flooding.

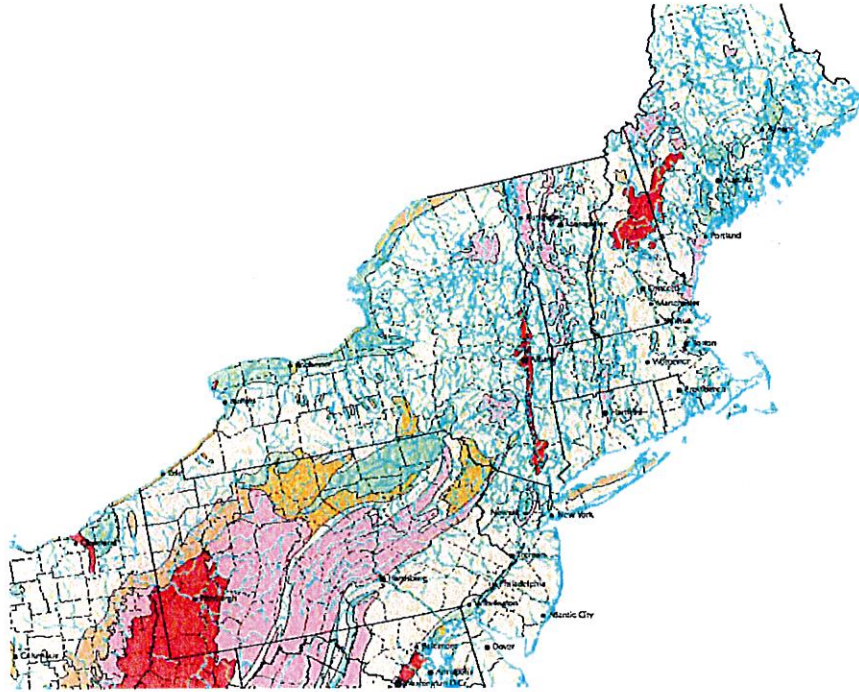
10.4 At Risk Roads:

All State maintained and private roads that involve cuts, fills, or adjacent to slopes may experience a slide.




10.5 Critical Facilities




Office of Emergency Services and 911 Center:	Safe
Law Enforcement:	
West Virginia State Police Barracks:	Safe
Hampshire County Sheriff's Office:	
Romney:	Safe
Capon Bridge:	Safe
Fire and Emergency Services:	
Romney Fire:	Moderate Risk
Romney Rescue Squad:	Safe
Augusta Fire:	Safe
Augusta Rescue Squad:	Safe
Capon Bridge Fire:	Safe
Capon Bridge Rescue Squad:	Safe
Slanesville Fire:	Safe
Springfield Fire:	Safe
Springfield Fire Green Spring Sub:	Safe
Springfield Rescue Squad:	Safe
Levels Fire:	Safe
Capon Springs:	Moderate Risk

North River Fire:	Safe
North River Fire Delray Sub:	Safe
Hampshire County Health Department:	Safe
Hampshire County Planning Office:	Safe
Hampshire County Schools:	
Hampshire High School:	Safe
Romney Middle School:	Safe
Capon Bridge Middle School:	Safe
Capon Bridge Elementary:	Safe
Slanesville Elementary:	Safe
John J. Cornwell Elementary:	Safe
Romney Elementary:	Safe
Springfield Elementary:	Safe
Augusta Church of Christ (Evacuation Center):	Safe
US Army Reserve Center:	At Risk
Water and Wastewater:	
Romney Water Plant:	Safe
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Capon Bridge Water Plant:	At Risk
Capon Bridge Wastewater Plant:	Safe
Green Spring Wastewater Plant:	Safe
Green Spring Water Plant:	Moderate Risk
Central Hampshire Wastewater Plant:	At Risk
Hampshire County Economic Development:	At Risk



• **Landslide Incidence**

-  Low (less than 1.5% of area involved)
-  Moderate (1.5%-15% of area involved)
-  High (greater than 15% of area involved)

-  Moderate susceptibility/low incidence
-  High susceptibility/low incidence
-  High susceptibility/moderate incidence

USGS Land Subsidence Map

Implementation, Evaluation, and Revisions:

This plan shall be implemented upon adoption by the Hampshire County Commission.
Evaluation shall be performed every five years; evaluation should also be performed should an event occur that would require alteration of this plan.
Revisions shall occur at a maximum every five years.

Approved by Hampshire County Commission:

_____ Date

Robert Q. Hott, President, Hampshire County Commission

Attest: Eric Strite, Hampshire County, County Clerk





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