Skagit County

Mitigation 20/20 Task ™

Estimated Value of Structures at Risk, by

Neighborhood	Estimated Number Of Structures	Average Value of Each Structure	Percent Structures Considered At Risk	Total Estimated Value ($) of Structures at Risk
Concrete				
Hazard Earthquake				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete Residential	799	$23,740.25	100%	$18,968,460
Hazard Flooding				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete Residential	799	$23,740.25	30%	$5,690,538
Hazard Hazardous Materials				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete Residential	799	$23,740.25	15%	$2,845,269
Hazard High Winds				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete Residential	799	$23,740.25	100%	$18,968,460
Hazard Landslide, Erosion				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete Residential	799	$23,740.25	25%	$4,742,115
Hazard Loss of Electrical Service				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete Residential	799	$23,740.25	100%	$18,968,460
Hazard Loss of Gas Service				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete Residential	799	$23,740.25	100%	$18,968,460
Hazard Loss of Sewer Service				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete Residential	799	$23,740.25	100%	$18,968,460
Hazard Loss of Water Service				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete Residential	799	$23,740.25	100%	$18,968,460
Hazard Severe Winter Storm				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete Residential	799	$23,740.25	100%	$18,968,460

* Explanation of analysis methodology provided at end of report

Neighborhood	Estimated Number Of Structures	Average Value of Each Structure	Percent Structures Considered At Risk	Total Estimated Value ($) of Structures at Risk

To make jurisdiction-wide analysis of the dollar value of properties at risk for each hazard type feasible and practical for mitigation planning purposes, a simplified approach has been used. The estimate of the dollar value of properties at risk for specific hazards is accomplished in the following manner: The number of structures in a specific neighborhood and the average dollar value for those structures is estimated by local planners, based on readily available data or their best judgment in the absence of suitable data. The percentage of the specific neighborhood threatened by the identified hazard is then estimated by local planners, again based on readily available data or their best judgment. The percent of the neighborhood at risk is then used as a multiplier to determine the estimated number of structures at risk from that hazard. This number is then multiplied by the estimated average cost of the structures to derive an estimated total value of the property at risk of damage in that neighborhood from the identified hazard. The methodology is simplistic but conservative, in that it assumes structures are uniformly distributed throughout the neighborhood in relation to the area of risk, that the hazard threatens the entire value of each structure, and that structures are equally vulnerable to the impacts of the hazard. The derived estimates for the dollar value of property at risk may therefore be higher than would actually be the case, but the estimates are considered satisfactory to support the local mitigation planning process.

* Explanation of analysis methodology provided at end of report