

HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report



Region Name: Conejos County

Earthquake Scenario: Conejos County Random EQ CEUS

Print Date: February 07, 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 earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.

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General Description of the Region

HAZUS is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop earthquake 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 earthquakes and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The earthquake loss estimates provided in this report was based on a region that includes 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

Colorado

Note:

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

The geographical size of the region is 1,289.98 square miles and contains 3 census tracts. There are over 2 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 8,400 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 3 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 353 (millions of dollars). Approximately 100.00 % of the buildings (and 93.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 650 and 64 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 3 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 353 (millions of dollars) . Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by State and County.

In terms of building construction types found in the region, wood frame construction makes up 56% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

Critical Facility Inventory

HAZUS breaks critical facilities into two (2) groups: essential facilities and high potential loss (HPL) facilities. Essential facilities include hospitals, medical clinics, schools, fire stations, police stations and emergency operations facilities. High potential loss facilities include dams, levees, military installations, nuclear power plants and hazardous material sites.

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 49 beds. There are 2 schools, 0 fire stations, 4 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 5 dams identified within the region. Of these, 2 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 0 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

Within HAZUS, the lifeline inventory is divided between transportation and utility lifeline systems. There are seven (7) transportation systems that include highways, railways, light rail, bus, ports, ferry and airports. There are six (6) utility systems that include potable water, wastewater, natural gas, crude & refined oil, electric power and communications. The lifeline inventory data are provided in Tables 2 and 3.

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 714.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 175 kilometers of highways, 60 bridges, 4,693 kilometers of pipes.

Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	60	17.90
	Segments	22	570.60
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		588.40
Railways	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	27	62.40
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		62.40
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Bus	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Port	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Airport	Facilities	0	0.00
	Runways	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
		Total	650.90

Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	46.90
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		46.90
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	28.20
	Facilities	1	64.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		92.80
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	18.80
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		18.80
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Electrical Power	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Communication	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
	Total		158.50

Earthquake Scenario

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

Scenario Name	Conejos County Random EQ CEUS
Type of Earthquake	Arbitrary
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	-106.20
Latitude of Epicenter	37.19
Earthquake Magnitude	6.50
Depth (Km)	10.00
Rupture Length (Km)	18.20
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	150.00
Attenuation Function	CEUS Event

Building Damage

Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 1,362 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 44.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 97 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual. Table 4 below summaries the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 5 summaries the expected damage by general building type.

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Commercial	1	0.08	1	0.07	1	0.11	1	0.15	0	0.16
Education	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
Industrial	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Residential	129	14.45	168	20.24	305	35.36	176	43.69	43	43.88
Religion	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Single Family	763	85.47	663	79.69	556	64.53	227	56.16	55	55.96
Total	893		831		861		403		98	

Table 5: Expected Building Damage by Building Type (All Design Levels)

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	626	70.05	589	70.87	401	46.60	98	24.22	14	14.79
Steel	0	0.04	0	0.03	0	0.05	0	0.07	0	0.08
Concrete	0	0.05	0	0.04	0	0.06	0	0.06	0	0.05
Precast	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.02	0	0.04	0	0.03
RM	133	14.86	65	7.79	137	15.95	114	28.29	28	28.92
URM	9	1.05	12	1.45	19	2.25	16	3.86	12	12.41
MH	124	13.94	165	19.82	302	35.07	175	43.47	43	43.72
Total	893		831		861		403		98	

*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 49 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 13 hospital beds (28.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 61.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 94.00% will be operational.

Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Schools	2	0	0	0
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	4	0	0	0
FireStations	0	0	0	0

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	22	0	0	22	22
	Bridges	60	4	0	57	60
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	27	0	0	27	27
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
	Runways	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Roadway segments, railroad tracks and light rail tracks are assumed to be damaged by ground failure only. If ground failure maps are not provided, damage estimates to these components will not be computed.

Tables 8-10 provide information on the damage to the utility lifeline systems. Table 8 provides damage to the utility system facilities. Table 9 provides estimates on the number of leaks and breaks by the pipelines of the utility systems. For electric power and potable water, HAZUS performs a simplified system performance analysis. Table 10 provides a summary of the system performance information.

Table 8 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	1	1	0	0	1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 : Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage (Site Specific)

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	2,347	242	61
Waste Water	1,408	192	48
Natural Gas	939	205	51
Oil	0	0	0

Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	2,980	40	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		170	120	59	14	0

Induced Earthquake Damage

Fire Following Earthquake

Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. HAZUS uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 1 ignitions that will burn about 0.00 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 0 people and burn about 0 (millions of dollars) of building value.

Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. 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 0.00 million tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 0.00% of the total, with the remainder being Reinforced Concrete/Steel. If the debris tonnage is converted to an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 0 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the earthquake.

Social Impact

Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 55 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 16 people (out of a total population of 8,400) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Casualties

HAZUS estimates the number of people that will be injured and killed by the earthquake. The casualties are broken down into four (4) severity levels that describe the extent of the injuries. The levels are described as follows;

- Severity Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
- Severity Level 2: Injuries will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening
- Severity Level 3: Injuries will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
- Severity Level 4: Victims are killed by the earthquake.

The casualty estimates are provided for three (3) times of day: 2:00 AM, 2:00 PM and 5:00 PM. These times represent the periods of the day that different sectors of the community are at their peak occupancy loads. The 2:00 AM estimate considers that the residential occupancy load is maximum, the 2:00 PM estimate considers that the educational, commercial and industrial sector loads are maximum and 5:00 PM represents peak commute time.

Table 11 provides a summary of the casualties estimated for this earthquake

Table 11: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	Commercial	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	10	2	0	0
	Single Family	18	4	0	1
	Total	28	6	1	1
2 PM	Commercial	6	1	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	4	1	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	2	0	0	0
	Single Family	4	1	0	0
	Total	17	4	1	1
5 PM	Commercial	8	2	0	1
	Commuting	0	0	1	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	4	1	0	0
	Single Family	7	1	0	0
	Total	19	5	1	1

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 76.42 (millions of dollars), which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following three sections provide more detailed information about these losses.

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 earthquake. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the earthquake.

The total building-related losses were 51.94 (millions of dollars); 8 % of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 90 % of the total loss. Table 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Table 12: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates
(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.00	0.38	0.51	0.01	0.06	0.96
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.16	0.35	0.01	0.02	0.54
	Rental	1.52	0.43	0.25	0.00	0.03	2.23
	Relocation	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.21
	Subtotal	1.68	1.00	1.12	0.02	0.11	3.93
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	6.84	1.38	0.60	0.04	0.29	9.16
	Non_Structural	23.34	4.45	1.27	0.15	0.65	29.86
	Content	6.90	0.91	0.66	0.09	0.34	8.91
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.08
	Subtotal	37.09	6.74	2.58	0.32	1.29	48.01
	Total	38.77	7.73	3.70	0.34	1.40	51.94

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

For the transportation and utility lifeline systems, HAZUS computes the direct repair cost for each component only. There are no losses computed by HAZUS for business interruption due to lifeline outages. Tables 13 & 14 provide a detailed breakdown in the expected lifeline losses.

HAZUS estimates the long-term economic impacts to the region for 15 years after the earthquake. The model quantifies this information in terms of income and employment changes within the region. Table 15 presents the results of the region for the given earthquake.

Table 13: Transportation System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	570.58	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	17.86	\$0.88	4.94
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	588.40	0.90	
Railways	Segments	62.45	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	62.40	0.00	
Light Rail	Segments	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Bus	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Airport	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Runways	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
	Total	650.90	0.90	

Table 14: Utility System Economic Losses

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Potable Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	46.90	\$1.09	2.32
	Subtotal	46.94	\$1.09	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	64.60	\$20.73	32.09
	Distribution Line	28.20	\$0.86	3.06
	Subtotal	92.76	\$21.59	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	18.80	\$0.92	4.91
	Subtotal	18.77	\$0.92	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
Electrical Power	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
Communication	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
	Total	158.47	\$23.60	

Table 15. Indirect Economic Impact with outside aid
(Employment as # of people and Income in millions of \$)

	LOSS	Total	%
First Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-4.73
Second Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-14.40
Third Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-18.53
Fourth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-18.53
Fifth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-18.53
Years 6 to 15			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-18.53

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Conejos,CO

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Conejos	8,400	330	23	353
Total State		8,400	330	23	353
Total Region		8,400	330	23	353

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Earthquake Scenario: *Conejos County Random EQ WUS*

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Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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Railways	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	27	62.40
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		62.40
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	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Bus	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Port	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Airport	Facilities	0	0.00
	Runways	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
		Total	650.90

Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	46.90
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		46.90
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	28.20
	Facilities	1	64.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		92.80
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	18.80
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		18.80
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Electrical Power	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Communication	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
	Total		158.50

Earthquake Scenario

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

Scenario Name	Conejos County Random EQ WUS
Type of Earthquake	Arbitrary
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	-106.20
Latitude of Epicenter	37.19
Earthquake Magnitude	6.50
Depth (Km)	10.00
Rupture Length (Km)	18.20
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	150.00
Attenuation Function	WUS Shallow Crustal Event - Extensional

Building Damage

Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 656 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 21.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 22 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual. Table 4 below summaries the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 5 summaries the expected damage by general building type.

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Commercial	1	0.08	1	0.09	1	0.14	0	0.15	0	0.12
Education	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
Industrial	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Residential	302	16.86	190	29.87	241	50.12	77	49.78	11	49.18
Religion	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Single Family	1,489	83.06	446	70.03	239	49.75	77	50.07	11	50.70
Total	1,793		637		480		154		23	

Table 5: Expected Building Damage by Building Type (All Design Levels)

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	1,208	67.39	369	57.93	132	27.44	18	11.46	1	5.67
Steel	1	0.03	0	0.04	0	0.08	0	0.09	0	0.09
Concrete	1	0.04	0	0.05	0	0.07	0	0.07	0	0.04
Precast	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.03	0	0.04	0	0.02
RM	260	14.51	65	10.14	94	19.49	52	33.97	7	29.69
URM	29	1.61	14	2.26	14	2.98	7	4.76	3	15.41
MH	294	16.40	188	29.57	240	49.91	76	49.60	11	49.08
Total	1,793		637		480		154		23	

*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 49 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 25 hospital beds (52.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 84.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 99.00% will be operational.

Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	1	0	0	1
Schools	2	0	0	2
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	4	0	0	3
FireStations	0	0	0	0

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	22	0	0	22	22
	Bridges	60	0	0	60	60
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	27	0	0	27	27
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
	Runways	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Roadway segments, railroad tracks and light rail tracks are assumed to be damaged by ground failure only. If ground failure maps are not provided, damage estimates to these components will not be computed.

Tables 8-10 provide information on the damage to the utility lifeline systems. Table 8 provides damage to the utility system facilities. Table 9 provides estimates on the number of leaks and breaks by the pipelines of the utility systems. For electric power and potable water, HAZUS performs a simplified system performance analysis. Table 10 provides a summary of the system performance information.

Table 8 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	1	0	0	0	1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 : Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage (Site Specific)

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	2,347	110	28
Waste Water	1,408	87	22
Natural Gas	939	93	23
Oil	0	0	0

Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	2,980	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

Induced Earthquake Damage

Fire Following Earthquake

Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. HAZUS uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 0 ignitions that will burn about 0.00 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 0 people and burn about 0 (millions of dollars) of building value.

Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. 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 0.00 million tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 0.00% of the total, with the remainder being Reinforced Concrete/Steel. If the debris tonnage is converted to an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 0 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the earthquake.

Social Impact

Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 10 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 2 people (out of a total population of 8,400) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Casualties

HAZUS estimates the number of people that will be injured and killed by the earthquake. The casualties are broken down into four (4) severity levels that describe the extent of the injuries. The levels are described as follows;

- Severity Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
- Severity Level 2: Injuries will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening
- Severity Level 3: Injuries will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
- Severity Level 4: Victims are killed by the earthquake.

The casualty estimates are provided for three (3) times of day: 2:00 AM, 2:00 PM and 5:00 PM. These times represent the periods of the day that different sectors of the community are at their peak occupancy loads. The 2:00 AM estimate considers that the residential occupancy load is maximum, the 2:00 PM estimate considers that the educational, commercial and industrial sector loads are maximum and 5:00 PM represents peak commute time.

Table 11 provides a summary of the casualties estimated for this earthquake

Table 11: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	Commercial	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	4	1	0	0
	Single Family	4	1	0	0
	Total	8	1	0	0
2 PM	Commercial	2	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	1	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	1	0	0	0
	Single Family	1	0	0	0
	Total	5	1	0	0
5 PM	Commercial	2	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	1	0	0	0
	Single Family	2	0	0	0
	Total	6	1	0	0

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 26.37 (millions of dollars), which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following three sections provide more detailed information about these losses.

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 earthquake. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the earthquake.

The total building-related losses were 17.04 (millions of dollars); 8 % of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 88 % of the total loss. Table 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Table 12: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates
(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.00	0.11	0.22	0.01	0.02	0.36
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.05	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.21
	Rental	0.53	0.15	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.80
	Relocation	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.08
	Subtotal	0.59	0.32	0.49	0.01	0.04	1.44
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	2.40	0.61	0.25	0.02	0.12	3.40
	Non_Structural	7.22	1.58	0.43	0.06	0.22	9.51
	Content	2.08	0.25	0.20	0.03	0.10	2.67
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03
	Subtotal	11.70	2.43	0.90	0.12	0.44	15.60
	Total	12.29	2.75	1.39	0.13	0.48	17.04

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

For the transportation and utility lifeline systems, HAZUS computes the direct repair cost for each component only. There are no losses computed by HAZUS for business interruption due to lifeline outages. Tables 13 & 14 provide a detailed breakdown in the expected lifeline losses.

HAZUS estimates the long-term economic impacts to the region for 15 years after the earthquake. The model quantifies this information in terms of income and employment changes within the region. Table 15 presents the results of the region for the given earthquake.

Table 13: Transportation System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	570.58	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	17.86	\$0.46	2.57
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	588.40	0.50	
Railways	Segments	62.45	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	62.40	0.00	
Light Rail	Segments	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Bus	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Airport	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Runways	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
	Total	650.90	0.50	

Table 14: Utility System Economic Losses

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Potable Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	46.90	\$0.50	1.06
	Subtotal	46.94	\$0.50	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	64.60	\$7.56	11.71
	Distribution Line	28.20	\$0.39	1.39
	Subtotal	92.76	\$7.96	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	18.80	\$0.42	2.23
	Subtotal	18.77	\$0.42	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
Electrical Power	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
Communication	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
	Total	158.47	\$8.87	

Table 15. Indirect Economic Impact with outside aid
(Employment as # of people and Income in millions of \$)

	LOSS	Total	%
First Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-1.56
Second Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-4.76
Third Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-6.13
Fourth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-6.13
Fifth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-6.13
Years 6 to 15			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-6.13

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Conejos,CO

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Conejos	8,400	330	23	353
Total State		8,400	330	23	353
Total Region		8,400	330	23	353