

Hazus-MH: Earthquake Event Report

Region Name: Denver County Golden fault 2010Census

Earthquake Scenario: Golden fault 6.5

Print Date: February 26, 2013

Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58783/cgs.ha17.qnpf1949>

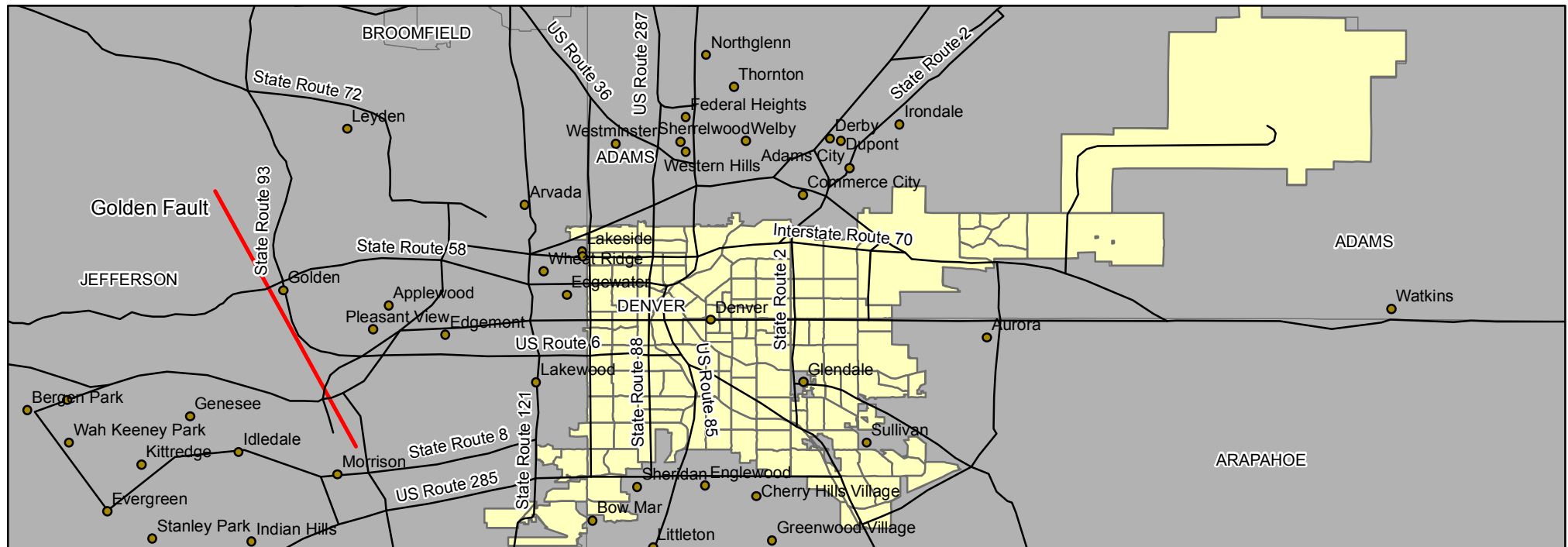
Disclaimer:

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.

Study Region: Denver County

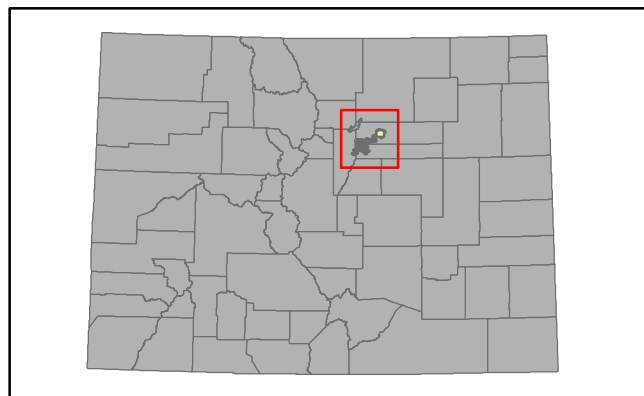
Hazard Scenario: Golden Fault 6.5

Overview Map



Legend

- Cities
- Roads
- Fault
- Study Region Tract



Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: January 2013
Location: Denver County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 6.5, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983

0 5 10 20 Miles



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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 154.74 square miles and contains 136 census tracts. There are over 262 thousand households in the region which has a total population of 599,931 people (2002 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 301 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 61,419 (millions of dollars). Approximately 93.00 % of the buildings (and 68.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 4,203 and 52 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

Hazus estimates that there are 301 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 61,419 (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 71% 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 facilities (HPL). 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 13 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 0 beds. There are 215 schools, 33 fire stations, 15 police stations and 1 emergency operation facilities. With respect to high potential loss facilities (HPL), there are 8 dams identified within the region. Of these, 5 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 74 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 1 and 2.

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 4,255.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 292 kilometers of highways, 426 bridges, 5,376 kilometers of pipes.

Table 1: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

| System | Component | # Locations/ # Segments | Replacement value (millions of dollars) |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Highway | Bridges | 426 | 1,461.00 |
| | Segments | 357 | 2,265.10 |
| | Tunnels | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | | 3,726.10 |
| Railways | Bridges | 25 | 2.00 |
| | Facilities | 10 | 26.60 |
| | Segments | 208 | 120.00 |
| | Tunnels | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | | 148.70 |
| Light Rail | Bridges | 1 | 0.30 |
| | Facilities | 26 | 69.20 |
| | Segments | 28 | 14.30 |
| | Tunnels | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | | 83.80 |
| Bus | Facilities | 6 | 6.30 |
| | Subtotal | | 6.30 |
| Ferry | Facilities | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | | 0.00 |
| Port | Facilities | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | | 0.00 |
| Airport | Facilities | 1 | 10.70 |
| | Runways | 6 | 227.80 |
| | Subtotal | | 238.40 |
| | | Total | 4,203.40 |

Table 2: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

| System | Component | # Locations / Segments | Replacement value (millions of dollars) |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Potable Water | Distribution Lines | NA | 65.10 |
| | Facilities | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Pipelines | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | | 65.10 |
| Waste Water | Distribution Lines | NA | 39.10 |
| | Facilities | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Pipelines | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | | 39.10 |
| Natural Gas | Distribution Lines | NA | 26.00 |
| | Facilities | 1 | 0.00 |
| | Pipelines | 99 | 33.40 |
| | Subtotal | | 59.50 |
| Oil Systems | Facilities | 2 | 0.00 |
| | Pipelines | 47 | 18.60 |
| | Subtotal | | 18.60 |
| Electrical Power | Facilities | 25 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | | 0.00 |
| Communication | Facilities | 2 | 0.20 |
| | Subtotal | | 0.20 |
| | | Total | 182.40 |

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 | Golden fault 6.5 |
| Type of Earthquake | Arbitrary |
| Fault Name | NA |
| Historical Epicenter ID # | NA |
| Probabilistic Return Period | NA |
| Longitude of Epicenter | -105.22 |
| Latitude of Epicenter | 39.74 |
| Earthquake Magnitude | 6.50 |
| Depth (Km) | 10.00 |
| Rupture Length (Km) | 17.18 |
| Rupture Orientation (degrees) | 157.00 |
| Attenuation Function | Central & East US (CEUS 2008) |

Building Damage

Building Damage

Hazus estimates that about 120,775 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 40.00 % of the buildings in the region. There are an estimated 30,269 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 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 below summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

| | None | | Slight | | Moderate | | Extensive | | Complete | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | Count | (%) | Count | (%) | Count | (%) | Count | (%) | Count | (%) |
| Agriculture | 110 | 0.11 | 83 | 0.11 | 90 | 0.16 | 92 | 0.28 | 117 | 0.39 |
| Commercial | 1,067 | 1.03 | 1,130 | 1.47 | 3,144 | 5.50 | 3,947 | 11.83 | 4,704 | 15.54 |
| Education | 43 | 0.04 | 31 | 0.04 | 46 | 0.08 | 52 | 0.16 | 60 | 0.20 |
| Government | 34 | 0.03 | 28 | 0.04 | 84 | 0.15 | 143 | 0.43 | 204 | 0.67 |
| Industrial | 273 | 0.26 | 281 | 0.37 | 775 | 1.36 | 1,021 | 3.06 | 1,302 | 4.30 |
| Other Residential | 42,343 | 40.75 | 33,887 | 43.98 | 24,605 | 43.05 | 13,720 | 41.13 | 13,814 | 45.64 |
| Religion | 185 | 0.18 | 145 | 0.19 | 214 | 0.37 | 265 | 0.79 | 329 | 1.09 |
| Single Family | 59,848 | 57.60 | 41,459 | 53.81 | 28,193 | 49.33 | 14,115 | 42.31 | 9,740 | 32.18 |
| Total | 103,902 | | 77,043 | | 57,150 | | 33,356 | | 30,270 | |

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type (All Design Levels)

| | None | | Slight | | Moderate | | Extensive | | Complete | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | Count | (%) | Count | (%) | Count | (%) | Count | (%) | Count | (%) |
| Wood | 95,016 | 91.45 | 70,512 | 91.52 | 38,987 | 68.22 | 7,741 | 23.21 | 1,250 | 4.13 |
| Steel | 422 | 0.41 | 329 | 0.43 | 1,357 | 2.38 | 2,824 | 8.46 | 5,205 | 17.19 |
| Concrete | 840 | 0.81 | 895 | 1.16 | 2,601 | 4.55 | 3,688 | 11.06 | 4,378 | 14.46 |
| Precast | 260 | 0.25 | 200 | 0.26 | 729 | 1.28 | 1,246 | 3.74 | 2,040 | 6.74 |
| RM | 5,863 | 5.64 | 3,211 | 4.17 | 9,617 | 16.83 | 13,376 | 40.10 | 12,154 | 40.15 |
| URM | 1,093 | 1.05 | 1,243 | 1.61 | 2,143 | 3.75 | 2,044 | 6.13 | 2,587 | 8.54 |
| MH | 409 | 0.39 | 652 | 0.85 | 1,715 | 3.00 | 2,437 | 7.31 | 2,657 | 8.78 |
| Total | 103,902 | | 77,043 | | 57,150 | | 33,356 | | 30,270 | |

*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 0 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 0 hospital beds (4.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 14.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 47.00% will be operational.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

| Classification | Total | # Facilities | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | At Least Moderate Damage > 50% | Complete Damage > 50% | With Functionality > 50% on day 1 |
| Hospitals | 13 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Schools | 215 | 208 | 56 | 4 |
| EOCs | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PoliceStations | 15 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| FireStations | 33 | 0 | 0 | 12 |

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 6 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

Table 6: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems

| System | Component | Locations/ Segments | Number of Locations_ | | | |
|------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | | | With at Least Mod. Damage | With Complete Damage | With Functionality > 50 % | |
| | | | | | After Day 1 | After Day 7 |
| Highway | Segments | 357 | 0 | 0 | 357 | 357 |
| | Bridges | 426 | 37 | 12 | 392 | 394 |
| | Tunnels | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Railways | Segments | 208 | 0 | 0 | 208 | 208 |
| | Bridges | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 |
| | Tunnels | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Facilities | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Light Rail | Segments | 28 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 |
| | Bridges | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Tunnels | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Facilities | 26 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| Bus | Facilities | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Ferry | Facilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Port | Facilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Airport | Facilities | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Runways | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |

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 7-9 provide information on the damage to the utility lifeline systems. Table 7 provides damage to the utility system facilities. Table 8 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 9 provides a summary of the system performance information.

Table 7 : 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Natural Gas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Oil Systems | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Electrical Power | 25 | 21 | 0 | 7 | 25 |
| Communication | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |

Table 8 : Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage (Site Specific)

| System | Total Pipelines Length (kms) | Number of Leaks | Number of Breaks |
|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Potable Water | 3,254 | 1663 | 416 |
| Waste Water | 1,953 | 835 | 209 |
| Natural Gas | 99 | 5 | 1 |
| Oil | 71 | 10 | 2 |

Table 9: 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 | 262,995 | 153,882 | 137,151 | 95,040 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Power | | 181,519 | 90,891 | 24,669 | 3,051 | 263 |

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 8 ignitions that will burn about 0.07 sq. mi 0.04 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 712 people and burn about 34 (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 9.73 million tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 22.00% 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 389,040 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the earthquake.

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 32,546 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 18,072 people (out of a total population of 599,931) 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 10 provides a summary of the casualties estimated for this earthquake

Table 10: Casualty Estimates

| | | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 2 AM | Commercial | 191 | 62 | 11 | 21 |
| | Commuting | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Educational | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Hotels | 92 | 29 | 5 | 10 |
| | Industrial | 178 | 58 | 10 | 19 |
| | Other-Residential | 1,982 | 587 | 91 | 178 |
| | Single Family | 2,754 | 837 | 145 | 286 |
| | Total | 5,199 | 1,573 | 262 | 515 |
| 2 PM | Commercial | 10,316 | 3,319 | 575 | 1,135 |
| | Commuting | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | Educational | 4,520 | 1,450 | 255 | 499 |
| | Hotels | 18 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| | Industrial | 1,315 | 423 | 73 | 142 |
| | Other-Residential | 357 | 104 | 16 | 31 |
| | Single Family | 532 | 159 | 28 | 53 |
| | Total | 17,060 | 5,464 | 951 | 1,863 |
| 5 PM | Commercial | 6,621 | 2,113 | 367 | 714 |
| | Commuting | 86 | 110 | 191 | 37 |
| | Educational | 1,018 | 330 | 58 | 115 |
| | Hotels | 28 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| | Industrial | 822 | 265 | 45 | 89 |
| | Other-Residential | 759 | 223 | 35 | 66 |
| | Single Family | 1,071 | 321 | 56 | 107 |
| | Total | 10,404 | 3,370 | 754 | 1,130 |

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 24,384.93 (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 24,194.80 (millions of dollars); 21 % 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 35 % of the total loss. Table 11 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Table 11: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates

(Millions of dollars)

| Category | Area | Single Family | Other Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Others | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Income Losses | | | | | | | |
| | Wage | 0.00 | 41.82 | 981.41 | 31.08 | 157.61 | 1,211.91 |
| | Capital-Related | 0.00 | 17.83 | 891.81 | 21.02 | 54.88 | 985.53 |
| | Rental | 111.91 | 260.98 | 433.65 | 13.23 | 86.28 | 906.05 |
| | Relocation | 392.03 | 157.90 | 720.33 | 54.13 | 701.84 | 2,026.23 |
| | Subtotal | 503.94 | 478.53 | 3,027.20 | 119.46 | 1,000.60 | 5,129.72 |
| Capital Stock Losses | | | | | | | |
| | Structural | 864.42 | 421.14 | 1,141.86 | 222.18 | 443.07 | 3,092.67 |
| | Non_Structural | 2,685.51 | 2,242.27 | 3,583.07 | 833.03 | 2,138.25 | 11,482.13 |
| | Content | 672.17 | 482.74 | 1,610.62 | 533.72 | 1,053.91 | 4,353.15 |
| | Inventory | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.32 | 95.14 | 1.66 | 137.12 |
| | Subtotal | 4,222.10 | 3,146.14 | 6,375.86 | 1,684.07 | 3,636.90 | 19,065.07 |
| | Total | 4,726.03 | 3,624.67 | 9,403.06 | 1,803.53 | 4,637.50 | 24,194.80 |

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 12 & 13 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 14 presents the results of the region for the given earthquake.

Table 12: Transportation System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

| System | Component | Inventory Value | Economic Loss | Loss Ratio (%) |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Highway | Segments | 2,265.14 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Bridges | 1,460.99 | \$146.18 | 10.01 |
| | Tunnels | 0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | 3726.10 | 146.20 | |
| Railways | Segments | 120.03 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Bridges | 2.03 | \$0.16 | 7.92 |
| | Tunnels | 0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Facilities | 26.63 | \$7.88 | 29.57 |
| | Subtotal | 148.70 | 8.00 | |
| Light Rail | Segments | 14.27 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Bridges | 0.32 | \$0.01 | 3.78 |
| | Tunnels | 0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Facilities | 69.24 | \$20.79 | 30.02 |
| | Subtotal | 83.80 | 20.80 | |
| Bus | Facilities | 6.34 | \$1.83 | 28.91 |
| | Subtotal | 6.30 | 1.80 | |
| 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 | 10.65 | \$0.70 | 6.61 |
| | Runways | 227.78 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | 238.40 | 0.70 | |
| | Total | 4203.40 | 177.60 | |

Table 13: 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 Lines | 65.10 | \$7.48 | 11.50 |
| | Subtotal | 65.08 | \$7.48 | |
| Waste Water | Pipelines | 0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Facilities | 0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Distribution Lines | 39.10 | \$3.76 | 9.62 |
| | Subtotal | 39.05 | \$3.76 | |
| Natural Gas | Pipelines | 33.40 | \$0.01 | 0.04 |
| | Facilities | 0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Distribution Lines | 26.00 | \$1.29 | 4.95 |
| | Subtotal | 59.47 | \$1.30 | |
| Oil Systems | Pipelines | 18.60 | \$0.02 | 0.10 |
| | Facilities | 0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | 18.64 | \$0.02 | |
| Electrical Power | Facilities | 0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Subtotal | 0.00 | \$0.00 | |
| Communication | Facilities | 0.20 | \$0.02 | 10.98 |
| | Subtotal | 0.19 | \$0.02 | |
| | Total | 182.44 | \$12.58 | |

Table 14. Indirect Economic Impact with outside aid

(Employment as # of people and Income in millions of \$)

| LOSS | Total | % |
|------|-------|---|
| | | |
| | | |

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Denver,CO

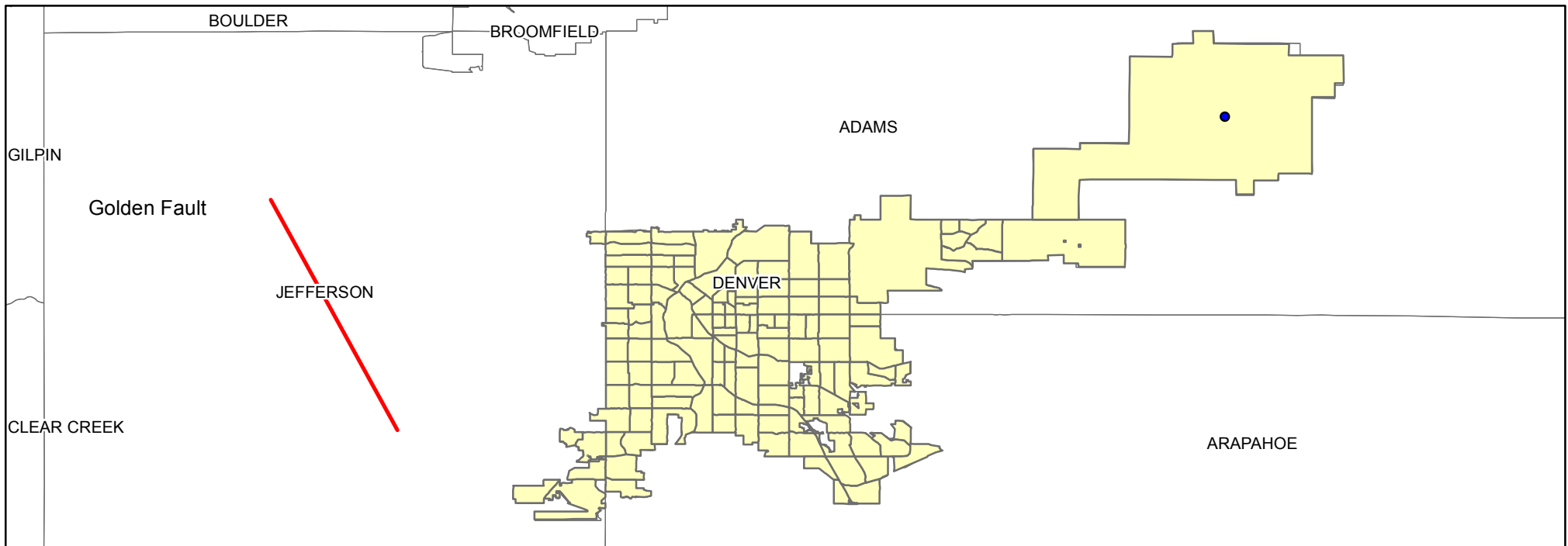
Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

| State | County Name | Population | Building Value (millions of dollars) | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | Residential | Non-Residential | Total |
| Colorado | Denver | 599,931 | 42,070 | 19,348 | 61,419 |
| Total State | | 599,931 | 42,070 | 19,348 | 61,419 |
| Total Region | | 599,931 | 42,070 | 19,348 | 61,419 |

Study Region: Denver County

Hazard Scenario: Golden Fault 6.5

Airports Map



Legend

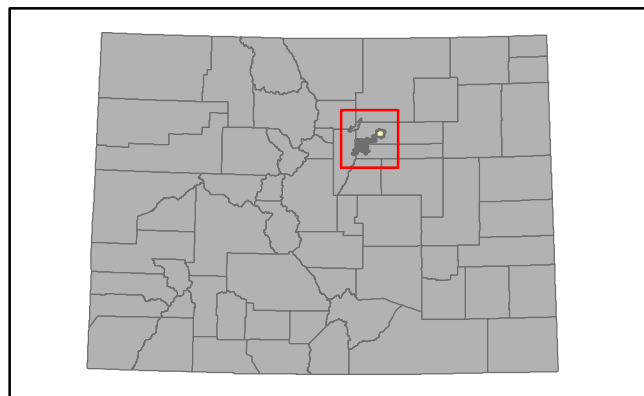
Airports

Probability Damage > Extensive



— Fault

■ Study Region Tract



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Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald

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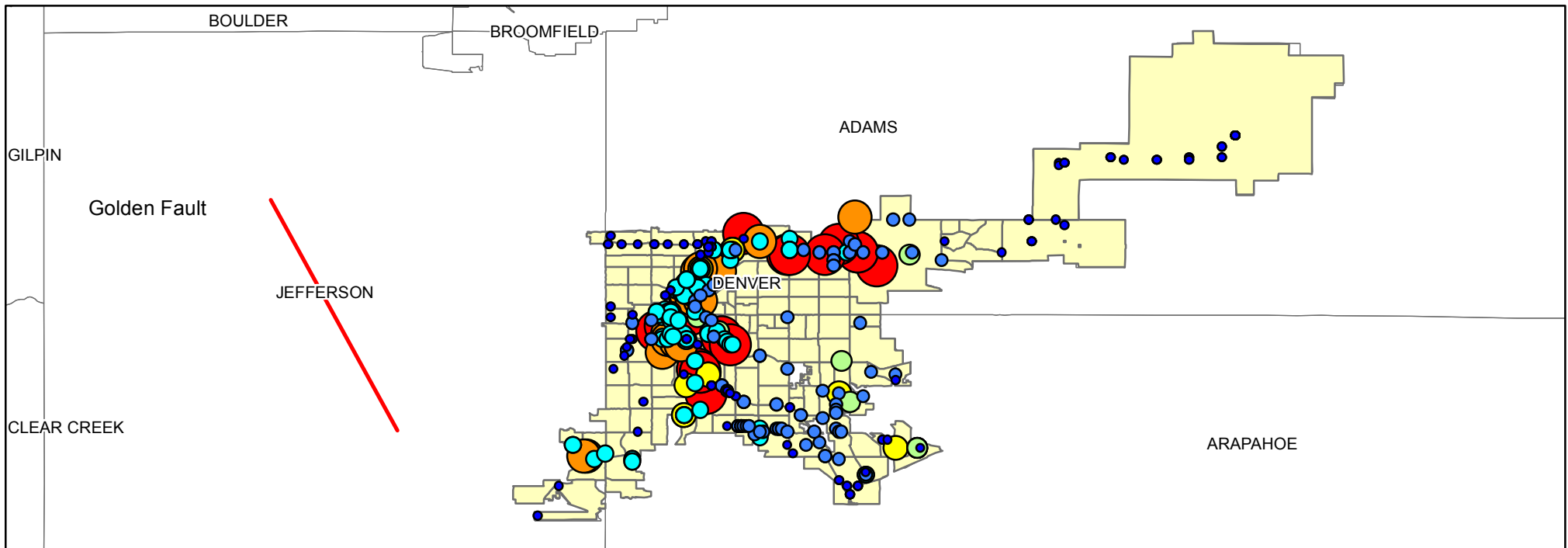


HAZUS
EARTHQUAKE • WIND • FLOOD **MH**

Study Region: Denver County

Hazard Scenario: Golden Fault 6.5

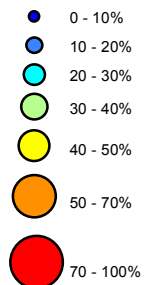
Bridges Map



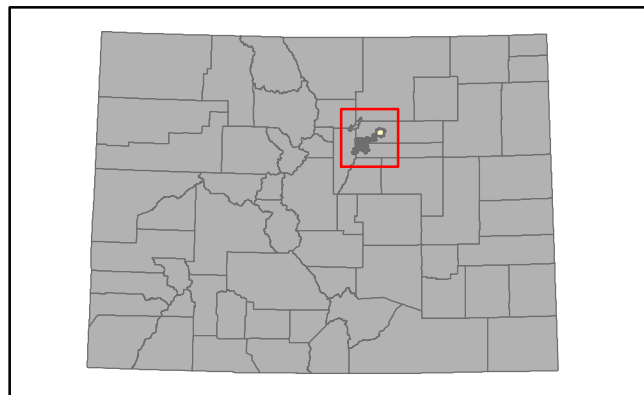
Legend

Bridges

Probability Damage > Extensive



— Fault
— Study Region Tract



0 5 10 20 Miles



Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: January 2013
Location: Denver County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 6.5, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983

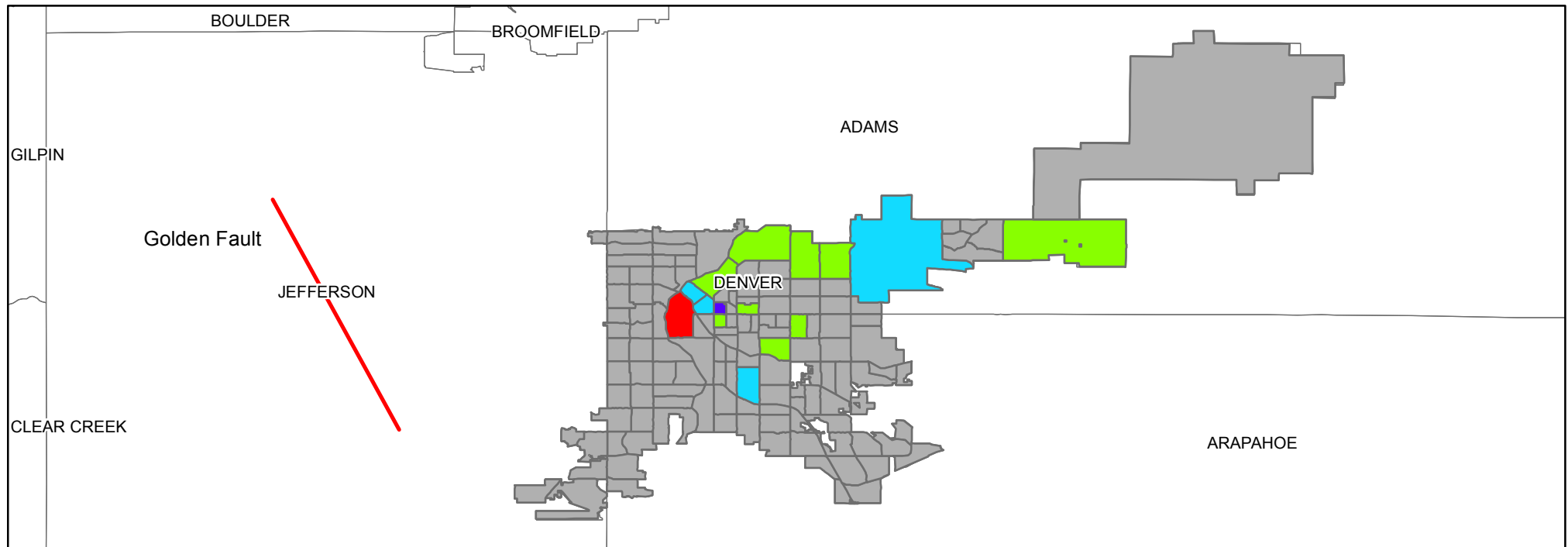


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Study Region: Denver County

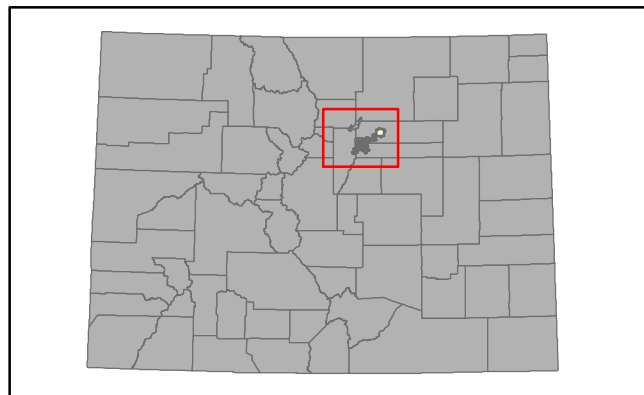
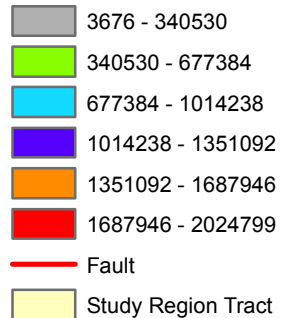
Hazard Scenario: Golden Fault 6.5

Building Economic Loss Map



Legend

Building Economic Loss in Thousands of Dollars



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0 5 10 20 Miles

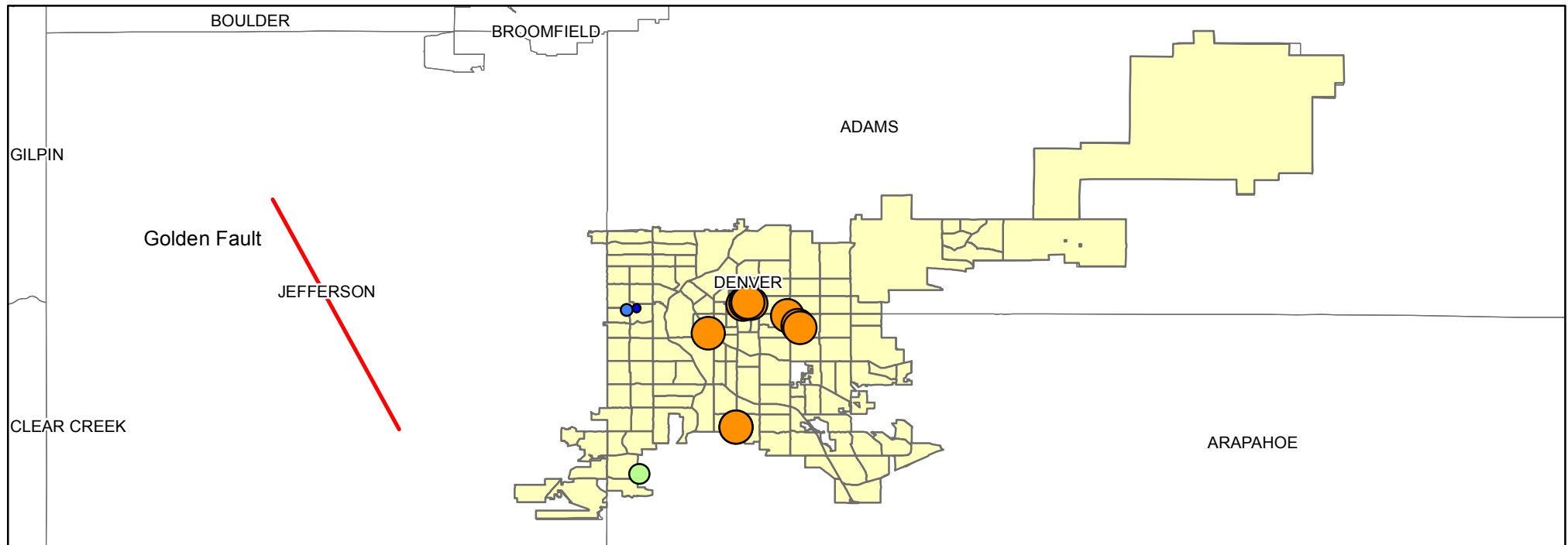


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Study Region: Denver County

Hazard Scenario: Golden Fault 6.5

Care Facilities Map



Legend

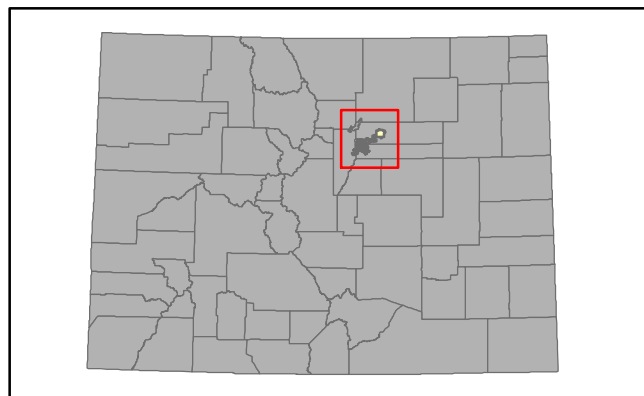
Care Facility

Probability Damage > Extensive

- 0 - 10%
- 10 - 20%
- 20 - 30%
- 30 - 40%
- 40 - 50%
- 50 - 70%
- 70 - 100%

— Fault

Study Region Tract



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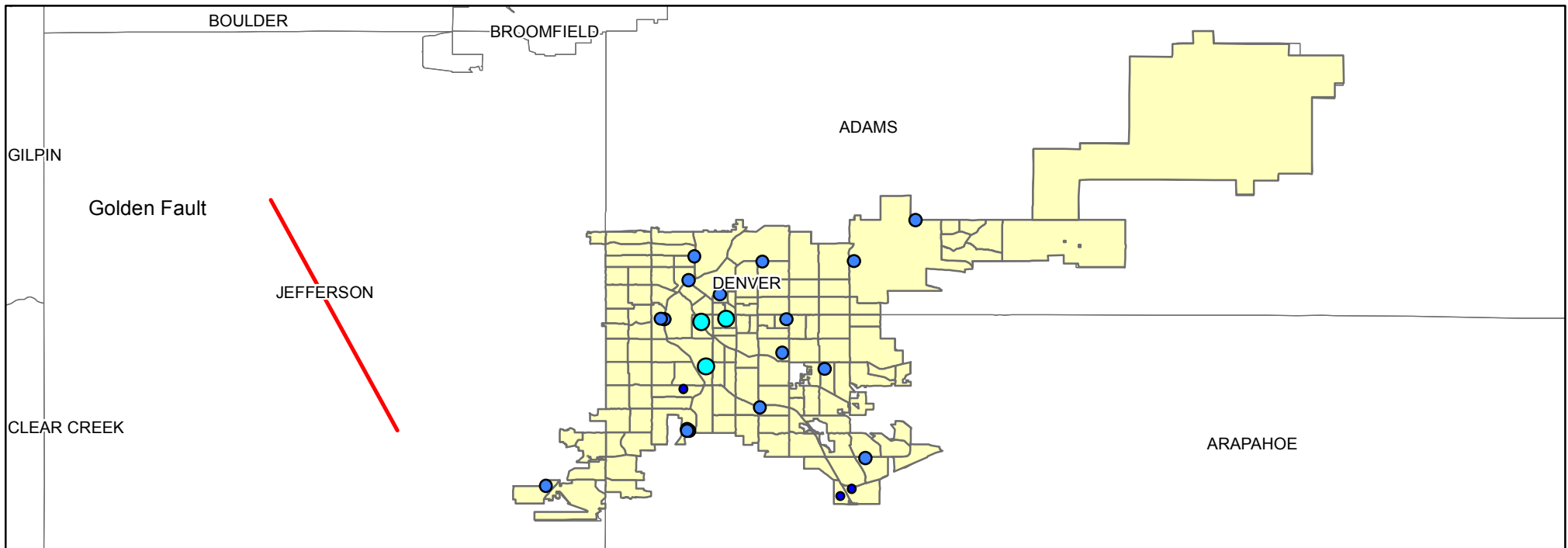


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Study Region: Denver County

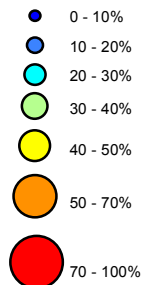
Hazard Scenario: Golden Fault 6.5

Electrical Facilities Map

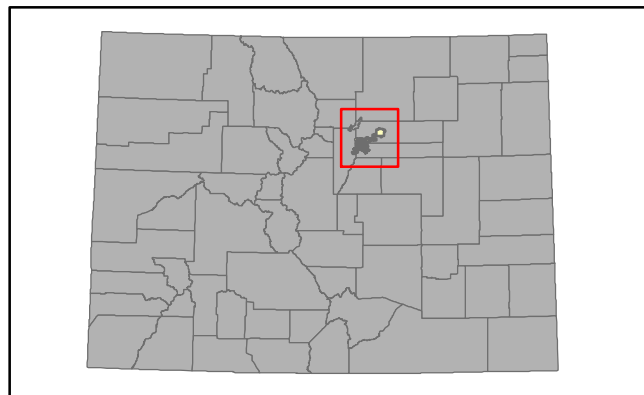


Legend

Electrical Power Facilities
Probability Damage > Extensive



— Fault
— Study Region Tract



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0 5 10 20 Miles

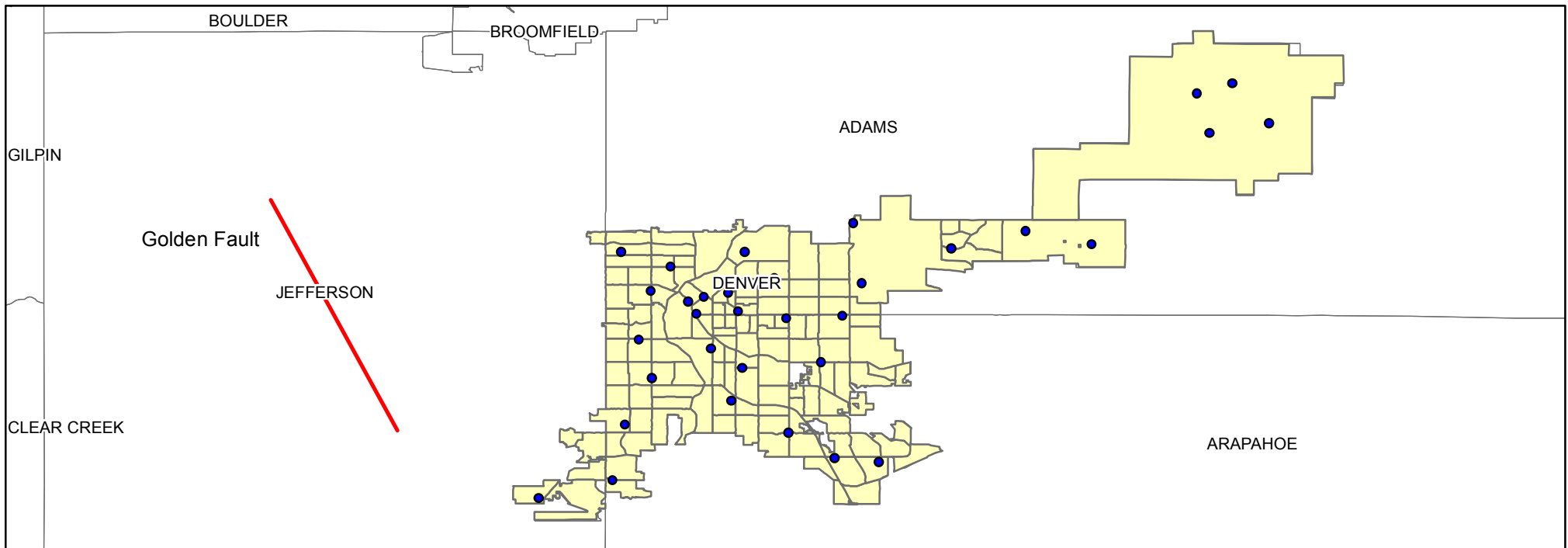


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Study Region: Denver County

Hazard Scenario: Golden Fault 6.5

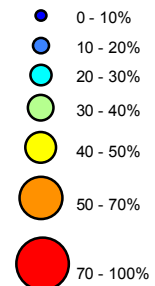
Fire Stations Map



Legend

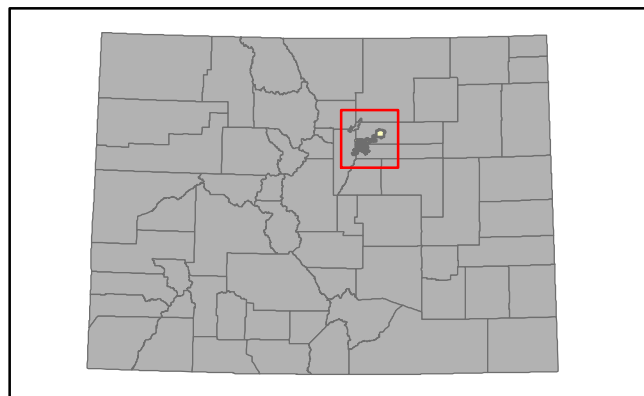
Fire Stations

Probability Damage > Extensive



— Fault

Study Region Tract



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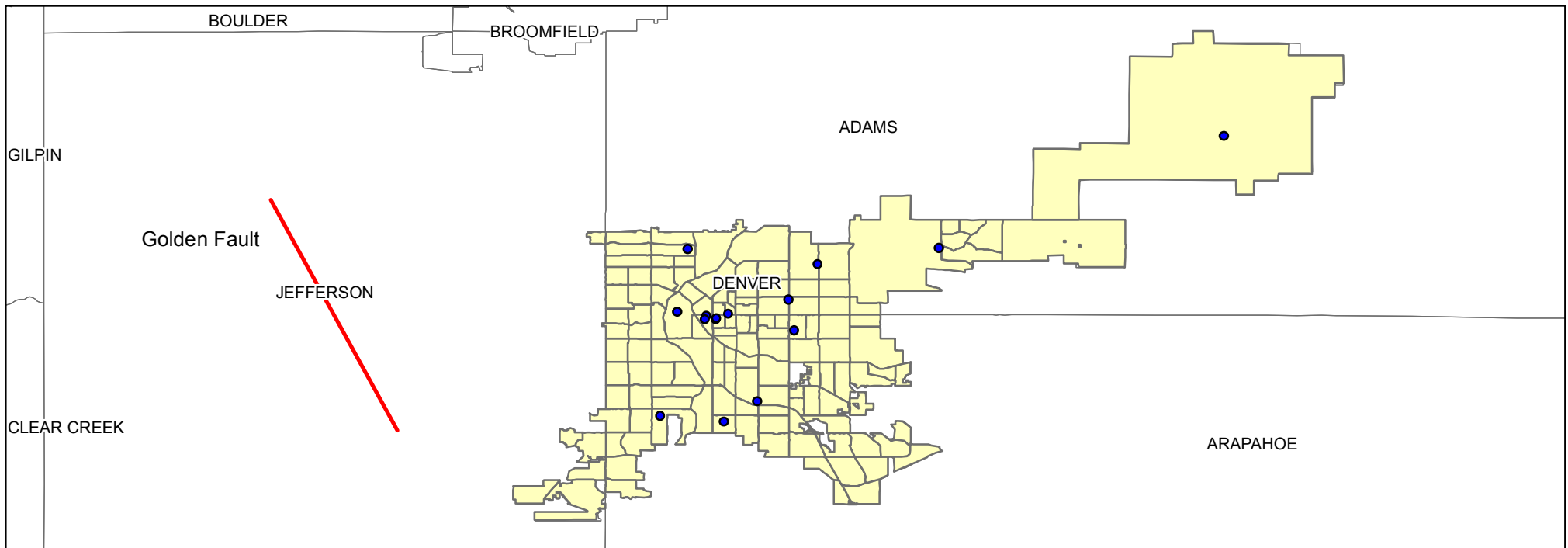


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Study Region: Denver County

Hazard Scenario: Golden Fault 6.5

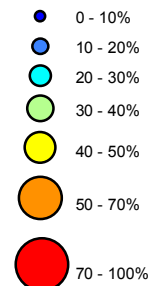
Police Stations Map



Legend

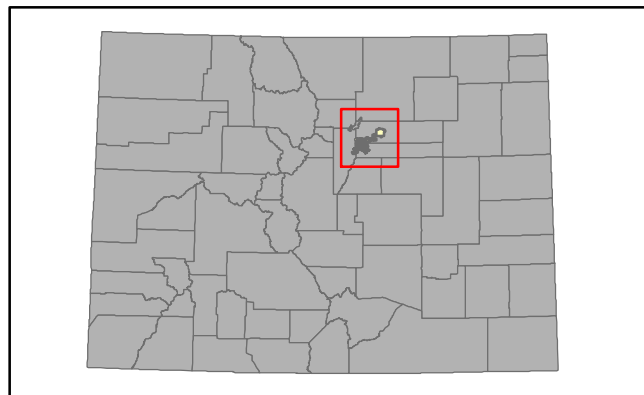
Police Stations

Probability Damage > Extensive



— Fault

— Study Region Tract



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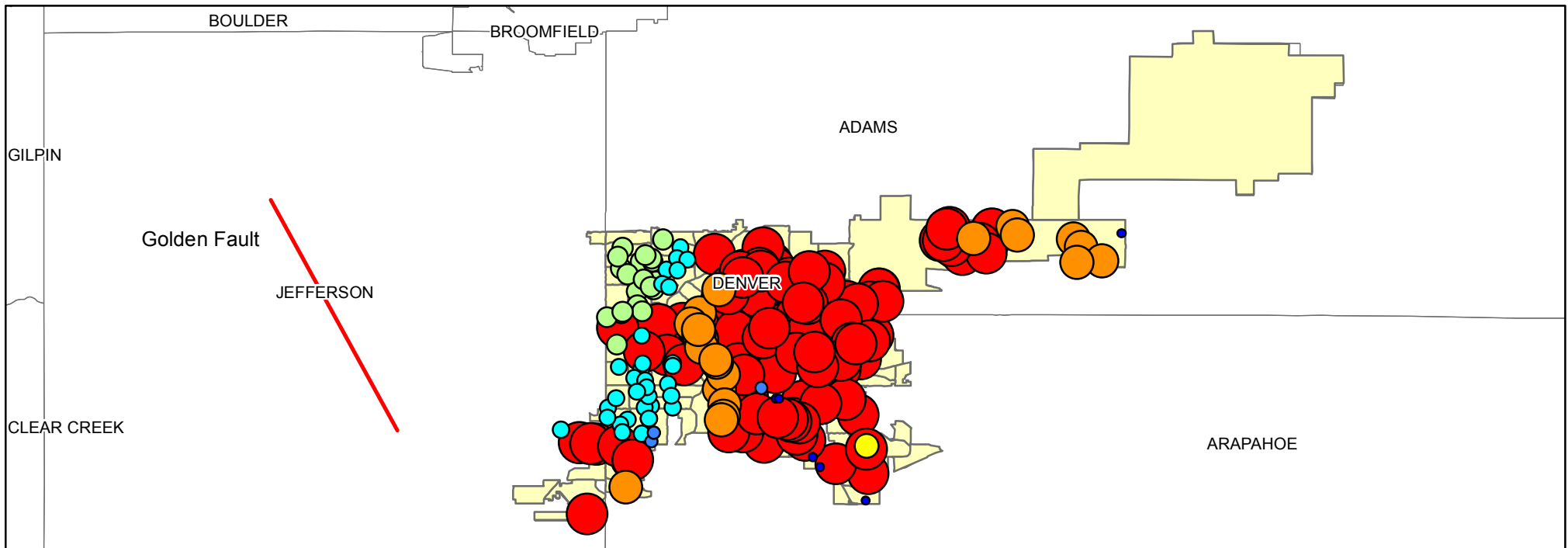


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Study Region: Denver County

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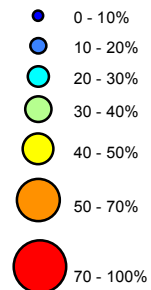
Schools Map



Legend

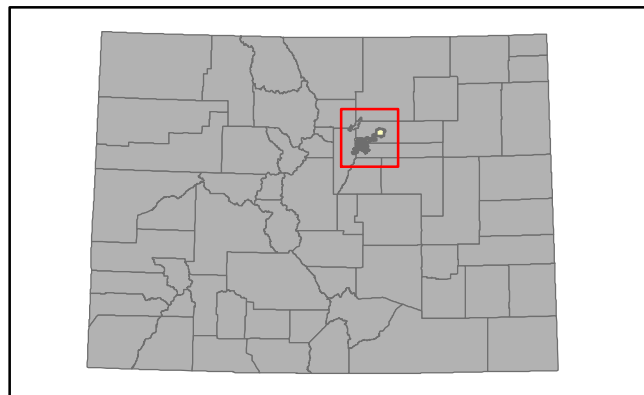
Schools

Probability Damage > Extensive



— Fault

— Study Region Tract



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0 5 10 20 Miles



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